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Thomas A. Edison Papers

A SELECTIVE MICROFILM EDITION PART V (1911-1919)

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A Note on the Sources

**The pages which have been
filmed are the best copies
available. Every technical
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made to ensure legibility.**

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UNBOUND CLIPPINGS SERIES

Unbound Clippings Series

These unbound clippings cover the period 1911-1919. Most of the items were sent to Edison by clippings services, although a few may have been subsequently added to the collection by archivists. They are primarily taken from newspapers and popular magazines, but there are also clippings from Edison company publications, technical journals, and other printed sources. The articles pertain to a variety of subjects, including the development and promotion of Edison's inventions, the activities of his companies, his role on the Naval Consulting Board during World War I, and the personal affairs of Edison, his wife Mina Miller Edison, and other family members. In addition to brief newspaper accounts, there are a few longer articles and profiles based on in-depth interviews with Edison, written either by journalists or by Edison's assistants. Also included are obituaries of Edison family members and former associates and advertisements for Edison products. Some of the clippings are speculative stories based on rumors that were untrue. Examples include reports that Edison had won the Nobel Prize and that he was building a spirit phone to talk to the dead.

Numerous clippings for 1911-1919 can also be found in the Scrapbook Series. However, only the years 1915-1916 are thoroughly covered in the scrapbooks; apart from one scrapbook about the family's European tour in 1911, there are few Edison-related clippings for 1911-1912 or 1917-1919. There are also several significant chronological gaps in the unbound clippings, such as for September-December 1917. In that regard, it should be noted that Edison made an effort to prevent stories about his war-related work from appearing in newspapers.

Because of their fragile and deteriorating condition, all of the newspaper clippings for 1911-1919 have been photocopied by archivists at the Edison National Historic Site, and the originals have been discarded. Some of these photocopies may be difficult to read because of the acidic paper on which the original clippings was printed and because of the adhesive tape used by earlier archivists to mount them, which has yellowed over the years. At the time the clippings were photocopied, many of the original tags supplied by the clippings service were removed and replaced with typewritten citations. The information in these citations is occasionally incorrect.

The clippings are arranged in folders by year and, within each folder, in rough chronological order by month. A strict chronological arrangement is not possible, since several clippings from different days of the month are often photocopied onto the same sheet of paper. In such cases, the pages are arranged according to the date of the earliest clipping on the page.

Because many articles and news items were widely reprinted, only the earliest, most detailed, or best surviving copy of each story has been selected. Other clippings not selected include local advertising, publicity, and promotions for Edison products; stories about motion pictures released or in production under the Edison name; editorials that casually refer to Edison; and generic or repetitive biographical accounts. Also not selected is a series of humorous cartoons by Fontaine Fox called "The Remarkable Discoveries of Thomas Edison Jr.," which, despite the name, are entirely unrelated to Thomas Edison or his oldest son. An example can be found among the unbound clippings for November 1912.

Unbound Clippings Series Clippings (1911)

These clippings cover the year 1911. Most of the items are taken from newspapers, but there are several longer magazine articles as well. Included are clippings relating to the reorganization of the National Phonograph Co. and several other Edison companies into Thomas A. Edison, Inc.; the outcome of patent cases and lawsuits; and the demonstration of new storage batteries for submarines and electric cars. Also included are articles about Edison's contracts with the Anderson Electric Car Co. and European representative John F. Monnot, as well as his agreement with the Nernst Lamp Co. of Pittsburgh to supply lamps for his home kinetoscope. Other articles discuss Edison's widely discussed (and sometimes criticized) plans to make concrete houses and concrete furniture; his ideas about the use of motion pictures in education and politics; and his call to reform anti-trust legislation.

There are also clippings pertaining to the Edison family trip to Europe, including visits to England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Austria; a controversial article by Edison on the immortality of the soul; his attendance at the New York Electrical Exposition at which he received the gift of a large copper cube; and the local social activities of his wife, Mina Miller Edison. In addition, there are articles regarding the deaths of Edison's longtime associate Josiah C. Reiff, his brother-in-law Robert Anderson Miller, and his aunt Julia Tilden Edison; the marriage of his cousin Edith Clarissa Edison; and a murder-suicide in one of the offices of the National Phonograph Co.

Approximately 10 percent of the clippings have been selected. In addition to numerous duplicate versions of most of the stories, the unselected items include articles not directly related to Edison on subjects such as motion pictures, phonograph recordings, and electric automobiles.

Other clippings for 1911 can be found in Cat. 44,498 (Scientific American) and Cat. 44,447 (European Tour) in the Scrapbook Series.

ST. LOUIS (MO) GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

Friday, January 13, 1911

THE PHOTOGRAPH IN JAPAN.

People of Nippon Taking kindly to the World-Girdling Invention.

From the Japanese News.
 The Nippon Photo-Industries have been established in Japan for the sale of photo-plates. The Nippon Photo-Industries have been established in Japan for the sale of photo-plates. The Nippon Photo-Industries have been established in Japan for the sale of photo-plates.

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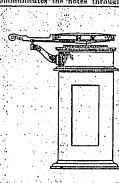
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HARTFORD (CT) TIMES

Jan. 13, 1911

VIOLIN-PHOTOGRAPH.

Another photograph attachment and one that is more ingenious than most, is that devised by a Wisconsin man and shown in the illustration. It consists of arranging a violin on top of the other instrument to produce perfect violin tones from the photograph record. An arm projects from the photograph inside the neck of the fiddle, which runs face downward over the record. The neck is pivoted on the rest so that the fiddle can turn about. Cranking force engages the bottom of the violin and a spring is secured to the bridge. When the record revolves the apparatus communicates the notes through the



STYLUS JOINED TO BRIDGE.

Instead of through a horn, and no may be imagined the tone is vastly more realistic than when produced by the old machine. In fact, the violin notes thus produced are almost perfect, as they may well be when it is remembered that they emanate from the same sounding board as when a bow is drawn across the strings.

NEW YORK (NY) TELEGRAPH

Sun., Jan. 22, 1911

THAT ARMAT JENKINS PATENT.

The Armat Jenkins is independent electric light. The half interest in the Armat Jenkins patent owned by the Columbia Phonograph Company has been sold to the Columbia Phonograph Company. The Armat Jenkins is independent electric light. The half interest in the Armat Jenkins patent owned by the Columbia Phonograph Company has been sold to the Columbia Phonograph Company.

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MUSIC TRADE REVIEW

Jan. 28, 1911

PROMOTION FOR GEO. F. SCULL.

George F. Scull, who since May, 1910, has been assistant to General Manager Carl H. Wilson, of the National Phonograph Co. (Orange, N. J.), has been selected by Mr. Wilson to manage the Edison-Swanwick Co., succeeding E. F. Dodge in that position. The plant of the battery company

is also located in Orange, immediately adjacent to that of the National Co., and the business has grown to tremendous proportions with the past year, the present factory and office over being three times that of a year ago. The promotion of Mr. Scull to the office of general manager is a well-merited recognition of his splendid executive ability, and the many friends he has made among the trade since his connection with the managerial end of the National Co. will be glad to hear of his good fortune.

NEWARK (NJ) CALL

Sun. Jan. 09, 1911

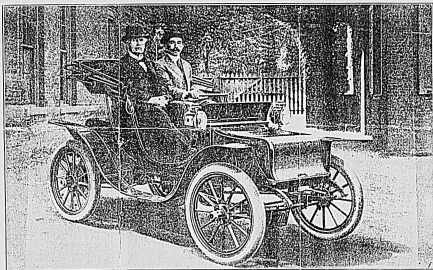
ESSEX CORPORATION LOSES POINT IN FEDERAL COURT.

Reading, Jan. 7.—(Special).—United States Circuit Court has sustained the decision filed by the Victor Talking Machine Company, of Camden, N. J., in its suit for infringement filed against the Essex Corporation. The American Gramophone Company, the latter an Essex County corporation. The American Gramophone Company asked for a temporary injunction on the ground that the Victor people were using a patent of theirs without paying the license fees, that the Essex agreement had been repudiated by the Victor people and that unless the temporary injunction was issued the American Company would suffer irreparable damage. The testimony showed that both companies were using the patents of each other and that a trade quarrel had sprung up whereby the Victor people refused longer to pay license fees and the Essex Company, in turn, refused to pay the Victor people's license fees. The court sustained the decision of the Essex Corporation and the Victor people, without invalidating the whole contract.

"STORAGE BATTERY"

TROY (NY) TIMES

Saturday, Jan. 21, 1911



THOMAS A. EDISON, THE INVENTOR, IN AN ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE.

A new world's mileage record for electric motorcars was recently made at Cleveland, Ohio, by the aid of the wonderful new storage battery invented by the "wizard," Edison. An electric Victoris, equipped with an Edison forty cell battery, made the remarkable record of 244½ miles on a single charge of the batteries, the total running time being 19 hours 26 minutes, giving an average of more than 12½ miles an hour.

ORANGE (NJ) CHRONICLE

SAURDAY, JAN., 21, 1911

GREAT CROWD AT ORANGE HIGH SCHOOL

It Collected Long Before the
Doors Opened Last Night

SEE FREE MOVING PICTURES

Successful Demonstration of the Edison Kinetoscope As An Aid to Educational Work—How the Great White Plague is Spread.

A great crowd gathered in front of the Orange High school last evening long before the doors were opened for the lecture in the free public course being given under the joint auspices of the Orange Board of Education and the Home and School League of the Orange. When the doors were opened at 8 o'clock the assembly room was completely filled by those who had been waiting outside and many were compelled to stand.

The lecturer was Rev. George A. House, of the Edison Company. He said that the Edison Company and Mr. Edison himself were constantly endeavoring to raise the tone of the moving picture so as to bring them to a point where instead of being merely amusing, they will also educate and instruct and be useful in science and art.

The first series of pictures was entitled, "The Man who Learned." It showed the improper and the proper conditions under which the milk supply of our cities is produced.

Many very interesting moving pictures were shown of scenes in Peru. Much interest was shown in "The Red Cross Seal," a short-sighted condition under which the Great White Plague is spread in the big cities and the remedies being used by the Red Cross society.

"My Country 'Tis of Thee" was sung by the audience as the words flashed on the canvass.

Charles F. Givane, president of the Home and School League of the Orange, was in charge of the lecture, and members of the Board of Education were also present.

The next lecture will be on Tuesday, February 3, when the subject will be, "In the Far East With a Camera." It will be illustrated with costumes. Mrs. Harry Wade Higgs will be the lecturer.

ORANGE (NJ) CHRONICLE

Fri., Jan. 27, 1911

DANCE FOR MISS EDISON.
A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

Unsurpassed in beauty and brilliancy by any social function that has been given in the Oranges this season as was expressed by those present that night, was the dance given by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, in the Women's Club of Oranges, in honor of her daughter, Miss Madeline Edison, and her niece, Miss Margaret Miller. The scene presented when the hall was at its height was one of exquisite beauty. The entire club house with its spacious auditorium, cozy parlor and pretty green room were thrown open to the guests who numbered nearly two hundred. The use of electric lights and colored illuminations added much to the attractiveness of the scene. The stage in the auditorium represented a garden, with palms, ferns, boy's green, orange, red, and white flowers, and half a dozen "Hesperis matronalis" which furnished the music during the evening. In the front of the stage were masses of delicate spring flowers, narcissus, hyacinths, jonquills, daffodils, primroses and heather brightening up the entire effect. Above the stage was an arch of Southern smilax studded with tiny electric lights, and all around the room was a lattice of Southern smilax also studded with tiny yellow lights. Vari-colored lights were cast upon the dancers at intervals during the evening, making the scene one of great beauty.

The roof of the building was decorated in harmony with the auditorium. In the parlor the mantle was banked with ferns, smilax and spring flowers. The stairway was entwined with smilax and on the landing were palms.

Mrs. Edison was assisted by a few of her intimate friends. She wore a gown of white lace over white satin. Miss Edison was gowned in pink chiffon over pink satin, and Miss Miller was in white net and lace over white satin. Those who assisted Mrs. Edison were Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. David Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison T. Ambrose, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Douglass and Dr. and Mrs. John Hammond Bradshaw.

Among those present were Miss Scranton, Miss Elizabeth Etherington,

Miss Julia Rommell, Miss Margaretta Wally, Miss Margorie Kessler, Miss Virginia Johnson, Miss Gertrude Jones, Miss Dora Lord, Miss Mildred Mago, Miss Ruth Howe, Miss Betty Douglas, Miss Thomas, Miss Eager, Miss Mary, Miss Mary, Miss Edith Lane, Miss L. L. Clouson, Miss Natalie "Mara", Miss Mary, Miss Wanda, Miss Alice, Miss Augusta, Miss Josephine, Miss Margaret, Miss Ellen, Miss Parkhaus, Miss Van, Miss Tumbach, Miss Amelle, Colby, Miss Roberta Knowles, Miss Mattie Theriot, Miss Carol Douglas, Miss Mildred Criss, Miss Gibson, Miss Katherine Brownlee, Miss Van Wageningen, Miss Thilth Burke, Miss Gladys Kingsland, Miss Marion Kingsland, Miss Margaret Ogden, Miss Helen Ogden, Miss Mary Pitzer, Miss Isabel King, Miss Craig, Miss Jenn Dutzley, Miss Harriet Pupke, Miss Julia Pupke, Miss Ethel Cohen, Miss Dorothy Newhouse, Miss Bowens, Miss Helen Dowd, Miss Helen Leach, Miss Margaret Stalbeck, Miss Mary King, Miss Margaret Baird, Miss Marjorie Browning, Miss Mildred O'Brien, Miss Margaret Carrington, Miss Helen Holmes, Miss Florence Walton, Miss Ethel Brooks, Miss Barbara Freeman, Miss Anna Foster, Miss Edith Walton, Miss Alice Harvey, Miss Ethel Barr, Miss Elsie Norvell, all of the Oranges; Miss Irene Seabrook, of Akron, O.; Miss Marie McNeill, of Los Angeles; Miss Margaret Gregory, Miss Hesale King, Miss Elizabeth Colgate, Miss Margaret Taylor and Miss Helen Iversall, of New York City; Miss Florence Murphy, of Newark; and Miss Ella Donahoe, of Denver; Addison Van Tine, C. Humphrey, Harold Banks, Frederick

Harford, Collier Baird, Charles Yaffey, Frederick T. Kelsey, Horace Brown, Howard Chandler, Vernon Gibson, Charles Slaus, Jack Rumbly, Orrie Church, Franklin Martin, Marion Baldwin, Harry Hathaway, Donald Gerhard, Harold Van Nostrand, Arthur Knapp, Stephen Condit, Oscar Von, Joseph "Panton" Taylor, Philip Unow, Harold Henderson, Donald Stewart, Richard Dyer, Theodore Sill, Hallett Johnson, Stuart Bligh, Frederick Cross, Reginald Square, Julia Sondre, Archer Brown, Henry Holmes, Kenneth Gordon, Stanley Crueker, Stanley Hillier, Theodore Archinloss, Robert Howard, Milton McCoy, W. Fulton Conway, Criss Ogden, Gardner Colby, Jr., John E. Hodge, Stewart Miller, Francis Upton, Selwyn Ar. Cohen, Clarence Alchall, Albert Smith, Renee Parlee, Meredith Grant, Eugene Allen, George Merritt, Walter Sill, Herbert R. Smith, John Pitzer, Ralph Newhouse, Deanna Hanel, Norman Kelsey, James K. Fraser, Noel Van Wageningen, Henry Sletton, Fellowship Gales, Robert Marshall, Bruce Campbell, Berdote Dolse, Robert Miller, John Miller, Mr. Peor, Arthur Ambrose, Joseph McNeill, John Allen, Robert Hawkesworth, Valada Johnson, Russell Freeman, Harold Walton, Rudolph Walton, Lawrence Woodbury, Robert Mills, Charles Edson, Benjamin McGurkin and Leo Braun.

Among the young married people present were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Smith, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Puyson Stone Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Bayles, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Henry and Mr. and Mrs. Graham Douglas.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE

Vol. III

JANUARY, 1911

No. 4

New Year's Number

THOMAS A. EDISON ON IMMORTALITY

THE GREAT INVENTOR DECLARES IMMORTALITY OF
THE SOUL IMPROBABLE



THESE are days of bold and startling thought. Each year adds its detail to man's sum of knowledge of the mysteries of our existence, and the discoverers of deep things are generally heroes in their way. Science, through perfected method, is getting closer, closer to the ultimate, but science is non-sentimental; it has no reverence for age; it has no reverence for anything but Truth Which Can Be Proved.

The most sensational announcement made in years by an acknowledged leader of the world's best thought came, a few weeks since, in an interview which Thomas A. Edison granted to me. In this the famous man—inventor of the phonograph and many other things, greatest of the great among the students of electrical phenomena—denied the immortality of man (as man), denied the possibility that Christendom's conception of the God of Hosts could be in the least accurate, denied—oh, many things.

It is my privilege, through THE COLUMBIAN,

MAN, to offer to the world for the first time the famous man's elaboration of his views.

At the very start it is necessary that I make one detail clear. Among the celebrated thinkers who took issue with the famous scientist, was Dr. W. H. Thomson, author of "The Brain and Personality," which Mr. Edison, himself, declares to be the ablest work yet issued on the subject, and Dr. Thomson, in his arguments, assumed that Mr. Edison denies Supreme Intelligence.

"Dr. Thomson's inference was wrong," Mr. Edison has since told me, "I never have denied Supreme Intelligence. What I have denied and what my reason compels me to deny, is the existence of a Being throned above us as a god, directing our mundane affairs in detail, regarding us as individuals, punishing us, rewarding us as human judges might. I do not wish to have the public think that I deny the merit of the world's great moral teachers—Confucius, Buddha, Christ. They were great men—truly wonderful. Their teachings all are

[CONT.]

summed up in the Golden Rule, and any man who follows that will be far higher and far happier than any man who does not. But the worship of an individual God is not a necessary detail of following the Golden Rule."

Mr. Edison is known from one end of the world to the other as the greatest of inventors, and to be the greatest of inventors means to be among the greatest of the thinkers. He has delved deeply into mysteries which at the threshold have completely baffled other men, and this, undoubtedly, has been because his brain is one superior in logic, in intelligent study of the fundamental law of cause and effect. It is this superior ability which, his friends think, has given him the courage of his convictions, the personal certainty that he is right in this tremendously important matter, although his critics cry that his late utterances to the public through my interview prove him to have finally lost his wits after many years of wonderful achievement. I can personally testify that he was never in better bodily health or finer mental strength, and that what he has to say, below, is the result of careful, able, earnest and entirely sane thought.

The country has been ringing with the pros and cons. Hundreds of columns of newspaper comment have been printed, at least two books have, in the few weeks which have elapsed, been issued in pamphlet form upon the subject, the inventor's mail has reached a magnitude which quite appals him. Bitter criticism and enthusiastic praise have both been offered to him, the criticism sometimes joined with threats, the praise linked often with excited adulation.

His stand, epitomized, is this:

"A man is not an individual; he is a vast collection of a myriad of individuals, just as a city is. The cell, minute and little known, is the real and only individual. A man is made of many million cells. His intelligence consists of the combined intelligence of them all, as a combined intelligence of them all, as a combined intelligence of the combined intelligence of its inhabitants. Not being, in effect, an individual, how could he go to

heaven or hell as an individual, be given a reward or any punishment after death had caused the separation of his cells and the diffusion of their collective intelligence?"

The great inventor sat, as he discussed these mighty matters, in the library of his world-famous laboratory at Orange, New Jersey. It is a vast and handsome room, lined with massed books on almost all its walls, from floor to ceiling. The few spaces which are not book-filled are occupied by cases full of specimens of strange materials, some of them fabulously rare. His desk, which stands to one side of the centre of the room, is littered by a multitude of papers, among which, nowadays, is a mighty correspondence born of his frank expression of his views.

"Divinity?" said he, for THE COLUMBIAN. "It is the mind which is divine, if we admit the word, at all, and mind, as I have said, consists of the collected intellect of all the cells which form a man. There are two worlds, the world of matter and the world of mind. Darwin has shown us how we have arisen in the world of matter, but it is the smaller world which he developed. Investigation in the other world, the world of mind, will show us more amazing things than Darwin, great man as he was, imagined. His Natural Law dealt with the things we call material. There is every indication that there is a mental law—a law which we may well discover to be based upon the fundamental principles laid down by the great teachers Christ, Confucius, Buddha. The limits of this mental law and of the mental world it governs, I cannot even guess. We are trembling on the brink of wonderful discoveries concerning such things. At present the mental world is bound by limitations imposed upon it by the world of matter, but matter has been partially subdued in many details. May not the telephone and telegraph, the X-ray, and a hundred other things be counted triumphs over matter?"

"Remember, I am using these words 'mind' and 'matter' in their ordinary sense, not as they are used by any cultists.

"And in the mental world the fundamental law may well be that of the great teachers I have mentioned. But heaven and hell, reward and punishment for men's sins—no; I cannot see the logic of these theories. When death comes, then the individual disintegrates. To punish or reward the combined 'soul' of the great cell-collection which has been a man would be as utterly unjust as it would be impossible, and Nature is as just as she is merciless. This does not in the least affect my firm belief in the great moral law—the law which is summed up in the tremendous precept of the Golden rule.

"I look for new discoveries in this mental world far greater than have been the greatest of discoveries in the world of matter. But they will not be on the lines of the religions.

"Religions?

They are nothing but formalities and side-issues. Christ was one of the greatest men who ever lived, a towering mental

giant among the thinkers of his time. He was a wondrous teacher who saw far and straight into the heart of the great laws which govern human life. Confucius and Buddha were great moral teachers, too, who also penetrated deep into the heart of the eternal verities, and all three of these men saw the same things. Moses was tremendous. In the Ten Commandments the Jews devised a fine epitome of the great moral laws which stands, to-day, and will so stand through all the ages, no matter what developments may come, discoveries be made.

"When the churches learn to take this rational view of things, when they become true schools of ethics and stop teaching fables, they will be more effective than they are to-day. Now they are hampered by innumerable isms and formalities—a multitude of side-issues which keep them from the proper emphasis of that one great Truth, the Golden Rule. There are men of vast ability connected with the churches. If

they would turn all that ability to teaching this one thing—the fact that honesty is best, that selfishness and lies of any sort must surely fail to produce happiness—they would accomplish actual things. Religious faiths and creeds have greatly hampered our development. They have absorbed and wasted some fine intellects. That creeds are getting to be less and less important to the average mind with every passing year is a good sign, I think, although I do not wish to talk about

what is commonly called theology. "I seriously doubt if Christ, the greatest moral teacher of them all, laid claim to actual divinity. He, like the other mighty moral teachers, arrived at the conclusion summed up in the Commandments, but his conclusions were much clearer, finer than the others' were, less hampered by extravagance and superstition. Indeed, I do not think that these things hampered Christ at all. I am not in the least convinced that he laid claim to any power to perform miracles. Such claims are not in keeping with the fine,



Robert J. Ingersoll



Dr. Wm. H. Thomson

strong, simple, truthful character of the great man, and the records which have come to us from those far times are probably imperfect and inaccurate. It may be that, in the past, the fables, misconceptions and mis-statements which have, from the beginning, infiltrated the creeds, have made it easier for folks to conform to the mighty moral laws which tend toward rightful life, and, therefore, toward true happiness, but if that ever was the case I think it now has ceased to be.

"The criticisms which have been hurled at me have not worried me. A man cannot control his beliefs. If he is honest in his frank expression of them, that is all that can in justice be required of him. Professor Thomson and a thousand others do not in the least agree with me. His criticism of me, as I read it, charged that because I doubted the soul's immortality, or 'personality,' as he called it, my mind must be abnormal, 'pathological,' in other words, diseased. I greatly admire Thomson. What he said about my mind did not disturb me.

I try to say exactly what I honestly believe to be the truth, and more than that no man can do. I honestly believe that credulists have built up a mighty structure of inaccuracy, based, curiously, on those fundamental truths which I, with every honest man, must not alone admit but earnestly acclaim.

"I have been working on the same lines for many years. I have tried to go as far as possible toward the bottom of each subject I have studied. I have not reached my conclusions through study of traditions; I have reached them through the study of hard fact. I cannot see that unproved theories or sentiment should be permitted to have influence in the building of conviction upon matters so important. Science proves its theories or it rejects them. I have never seen the slightest scientific proof of the religious theories of heaven and hell, of future life for individuals, or of a personal God. -I earnestly believe that I am right; I cannot help believing as I do. But that does not imply that I am surely right. I work on certain lines—what might be called, perhaps, mechanical lines. A man who worked along another line might disagree with me with perfect honesty, and might be right. But I cannot accept as final any theory which is not provable. The theories of the theologians cannot be proved. 'Proof, proof!' That is what I always have been after; that is what my mind requires before it can accept a theory as fact. Some things are provable, some things disprovable, some things are doubtful. All the problems which perplex us; now, will, soon or late, be solved, and solved beyond a question through scientific investigation. The thing which most impresses me about theology is that it does not seem to be investigating. It seems to be asserting, merely, without actual study.

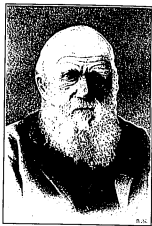
"It is a pity, too. There are great minds in the pulpits. If they would stop declaring the unprovable, and give their time to finding what is really Truth, the world would move more rapidly. Moral teaching is the thing we need most in this world, and many of these men could be great moral teachers if they would

but give their whole time to it, and to scientific search for the rock-bottom truth, instead of wasting it upon expanding theories of theology which are not in the first place firmly based. What we need is search for fundamentals, not reiteration of traditions born in days when men knew even less than we do now.

"We have merely scratched the surface of the store of knowledge which will come to us. I believe that we are, now, a-tremble on the verge of vast discoveries—discoveries so wondrously important that they will upset the present trend of human thought and start it along new lines completely.

"God? God? A Supreme Being, sitting on a throne and commending human individuals to eternal peace or condemning them to everlasting punishment for what they have achieved or failed to do upon this earth? The thought to me seems as abhorrent as fallacious. Remember that each man, each woman, is made up of myriads of cells. They, not the men and women, are the individuals. We know very little of them, but are slowly learning something. The man is not the individual—the cell is. We are no more individuals than cities are. Cities will not go to heaven or hell, will they? A man's intelligence is the aggregate intelligence of the innumerable cells which form him—just as the intelligence of a community is the aggregate intelligence of the men and women who inhabit it. If you cut your hand, it bleeds. Then you lose cells, and that is quite as if a city lost inhabitants through some tremendous accident. Nations have been punished for the sins of individuals among their citizens, but no one who is honest thinks that has been just. The citizens who had not sinned were punished with the citizens who had. To send a human entity—a man-intelligence—to hell would be a similar injustice, if the thing were really conceivable, which, to me, it is not. I cannot imagine my own self as individual—I am a collection, just as a rock is a collection, though of another sort."

"And soul?"



Charles Robert Darwin

"I do not know the soul. I know the mind. If there really is any soul, I have, in my investigations, found no evidence of it, while, on the other hand, I have repeatedly, continually, found evidence of mind, and, more and more, am finding evidence of cell—not person-individuality."

"Then you do not," I ventured, "believe in a Supreme Being?"

"Oh, yes, I do," said Mr. Edison, and in this added vastly to the importance of everything which he had said before. "I do not in the least believe in the great gods of the theologians; but that there is a Supreme Intelligence, I do not doubt. I do not personify it; I think it quite impossible to do so. But my investigations into matter, and the investigations of a thousand others into matter, all tend to show, beyond dispute, the presence of Supreme Intelligence."

"That, then, means that you do not accept Darwin—do not accept the theory of evolution?"

"No, it does not. I accept Darwin and revere him as a mighty influence toward final Truth. The accuracy of his

theory of evolution has, I think, been perfectly established, but, perhaps, there may be more behind it all than even he quite realized. A coast's discoverer may be ignorant of mountain-chains inland. I believe in evolution, absolutely, but in assisted, evolution. We have studied many of the finer problems of mechanics very deeply in this laboratory. Some extremely clever men have helped me work, and all of us have watched with care and what we think is understanding, the work of all the other clever men who have been working elsewhere. We have tried to reduce the phenomena of Nature down to mechanics, pure and simple, but have found a multitude of things of which mechanics, unassisted, seem to be incapable. The human ear, for instance, illustrates this fact, and the human ear is not more wonderful than the dog's ear, or any other ear; the eye is still more wonderful, if that is possible, but I have not investigated sight as I have the phenomena of hearing.

"The theory of evolution fails to explain these matters satisfactorily. I cannot feel convinced that evolution—the mere passage, by development, of organism from lower into higher forms—could have resulted in the marvelous perfection of such wondrous mechanisms as the ear and eye. Our photographs are perfect as machines, and our photograph is far, far from the almost perfection of the human ear and tongue. The more accurate we make our copy, the better are results, for we humans have originated very little, really.

"Indeed, almost all our so-called great inventions are mere attempts to imitate the things which Nature has already done, and done much better than the best of us can do. We have accomplished some small things toward utilizing Nature's forces, but we have not, in the entire history of our endeavor, created one new force.

"Evolution will not, to my mind, entirely explain the wondrous facts of Nature. With all our cleverness we cannot duplicate the marvels of even the lowest forms of life; and we are really clever. Therefore, I believe in a Su-

preme Intelligence, but in the gods of the religions—no!

"We are clever and are moving forward slowly. The best part of progression is that part which finds the false and then discards it. We cannot get the truth without first throwing out the false. The decline of the religions is a part of that essential process.

"We are machines. Machines are governed by unalterable laws. We know that. Therefore, we are governed by unalterable laws. But this worship of an individual God, all this credulity and theology is wrong. There is no human individual except the cell and of the cell we know but little. The brain is what loose thinkers have mistaken for the soul, and the brain is but an aggregate of cells. Accident can take from it, disease can sicken it and ruin it, surgery can take from it and add to it. It is a mere machine, the highest type of all machines, but still a mere machine.

"The sooner this fact is accepted and used as the foundation of investigation, the sooner will the mysteries of the universe be solved, if ever, by mankind. Surely, along the lines which the theologues have mapped, will never lead us to discovery of the fundamental facts of our existence. That goal must be attained by means of exact science and can only be achieved by such means. The fact that man, for ages, has superstitiously believed in what he calls a God does not prove at all that his theory has been right. There have been many gods—all makeshifts, born of inability to fathom the deep fundamental truth. There must be something at the bottom of existence, and man, in ignorance, being unable to discover what it is through reason, because his reason has been so imperfect, undeveloped, has used, instead, imagination, and created figments, of one kind or another, which, according to the country he was born in, the suggestions of his environment, satisfied him for the time being. Not one of all the gods of all the various theologies has ever really been proved. We accept no ordinary scientific fact without the final proof; why should we, then,

be satisfied in this most mighty of all matters, with a mere theory?

"Nor have we been. We have devised a thousand theories, each man according to the dictates of his own imagination, or, at least, each considerable group of men, according to the dictates of their grouped imaginations.

"But now we are becoming more inquisitive, far more insistent in our search for the Real Things. We do not, now, as easily as

our forefathers did, accept things upon faith. And our children will be still more skeptical of mere unproved assertion; their children more than they will be. Increasingly the race demands real accuracy, real thoroughness, the fundamental truth. When it demands it earnestly enough, works hard enough to get it, and has had a chance to give the matter time enough, then it will certainly discover it. We are ever searching for the Why, and, now, and then, not en-

tirely by accident, for the accidents, are nearly always incidents of intelligent search, we gain some further inkling of it. Many things which would have readily passed muster in the past decade are now subjected to suspicious scrutiny—and that is a good thing. More theologians than one admit this, and, finding that the old religions do not lead them to the fundamental truth, are going on beyond, searching, searching, searching for the ultimate. The highest type of mind, when devoted to

the moral leadership of other people, must inevitably be willing to cast aside traditions as they are disproved, accept new facts as they may be discovered."

"But would not the destruction of religions which you predict mean, also, destruction of the beat in human happiness?" I asked.

"Destruction of false theories will not decrease the sum of human happiness in future, any more than it has in the past.

I think modern man demands things more substantial than mere theories. The days of miracles have passed. I do not believe, of course, that there was ever any day of actual miracles. I cannot understand that there were ever any miracles at all. My guide must be my reason, and at thought of miracles my reason is rebellious. Personally, I do not believe that Christ laid claim to doing miracles, or asserted that he had miraculous power. He was too wise a man to credit miracles, too good



Ernst Haeckel

a man to claim things which were not precisely true."

The great inventor sat before his littered desk in the big room, with bowed head, silent for a time. His eyes, when he is thinking deeply, sometimes close, but oftener remain wide open, but entirely unseeing. The abstraction of his really deep reveries is very deep. Ordinary noises do not in the least disturb him, he can, at will, put wholly from him all the multitude of details which from time to time demand attention in the

course of scientific investigations, and the management of his great manufacturing enterprises. Now his absorption was complete.

"There is no dodging the plain fact that we are mere machines," said he, at length. "I used the term 'mere meat machines' when we were talking on these lines before. I like the term. It is a good one. We are machines, made up of an infinity of parts, each part made up of an infinity of cells. Life lies within the cells, and the cells are the real individuals. Our intelligence is the aggregate intelligence of the cells which make us up. There is no soul, distinct from mind, and what we speak of as the mind is just the aggregate intelligence of cells. It is fallacious to declare that we have souls apart from animal intelligence, apart from brains. It is the brain that keeps us going. There is nothing beyond that."

"Immortality, then, is not to be considered. Is that your view?"

"No; not immortality as spoken in the theologies. Life goes on endlessly, but no more in human beings than in other animals, or, for that matter, than in vegetables. Life, collectively, must be immortal, human beings, individually, cannot be, as I see it, for they are not the individuals—they are mere aggregates of cells."

"Spirit? There is no such thing as spirit unless mind is spirit, and mind is merely the manifestation of the brain-machine's activities."

"There are many things remaining for humanity to learn—many mysteries unsolved; but all are manifestations of the natural law. There is no supernatural. We are continually learning new things. There are powers within us which have not yet been developed and they will develop. We shall learn things of ourselves, which will be full of wonders, but none of them will be beyond the natural. We are developing new abilities, developing new senses. Animals

have some which we have not, because the emergencies of their environment have demanded them, while ours have not. We have some which animals have not and shall have more because our mode of life is changing and will make more necessary. I will not prophesy except along the lines of purely rational and natural development, but these are wonderful enough. Things which we guess, now, we shall know or utterly disprove; new

necessities will bring new powers. Old theories will pass away, having been proved to be untenable, and facts will take their place, while utterly new theories will act as the advance battalion in new assaults upon the citadel of facts to there discover Truths which we at present do not even dream of. Our environment, a century from now, will be so utterly abnormal, when considered in comparison with that we know today, that we shall need new powers—new senses—and, needing them, shall certainly develop them. You were pres-



Herbert Spencer

ent, recently, at experiments made with an extraordinary man, Professor Bert Reese, a resident, I believe, of New York City. He plainly showed a certain power which cannot be laughed to scorn, cannot be at present satisfactorily explained away. A century ago the man would have been looked upon as a wizard. In the early days of Massachusetts a woman with such powers as his would certainly have been burned for witchcraft, yet Reese, though unexplainable at present, is a mere prodigy. He makes startling claims for his ability and some of these he demonstrates. We all saw him read words which had been written in rooms distant from the one in which he had remained, and read them when the paper upon which they had been written remained folded and refolded. He claims other powers and may have them, for all we can say positively to the contrary. He is a prodigy, and, as a prodigy, is wonderful; but there have been prodigies of many sorts, all wonderful. Blind Tom was wonderful in music, and there have been prodigies in mathematics equally marvelous.

"Most prodigies are merely prodigies, meaning, really, nothing, and this may be the case with Reese, but, on the other hand, he may mean something—something big.

"I cannot, yet, explain his power. Apparently he saw through solids. But—Well, why not? Do not X-rays do that?"

"The change in our environment will bring its change in our capabilities. The human mind will rise to meet whatever the new problems may be which appear, confronting it. As they are demanded, new senses will develop."

"What will these senses be?"

"I don't know! How could I? They will be such as may be required to give the organism reasonable protection against the dangers of its new environment. Men, like him we have just mentioned, may be forerunners of what the normal brain may then accomplish. I am convinced that what Reese did—his reading of closed papers, and all that—was done by sight—by some strange power of sight, which, so long as it exists but in a few, remains abnormal, the posses-



Thomas Henry Huxley

sion of a prodigy. But that by no means proves that it will always be considered an abnormal thing. The wonder of today is but to-morrow's commonplace. The present brain-development of man is not the ultimate. We have no reason to believe that it is even near the ultimate. I cannot, yet, explain Reese, but either the man saw through the walls and knew, thus, what was being written on the papers, when the men were writing it, or he saw through the papers, when they were presented to him, and read the writing then. I am inclined to lean toward the first theory, and that may seem a startling thing for me to say. But would it really be more wonderful for him to do that—for the man to see through walls and watch the process of the writing than it is for the X-ray to pass and photograph through solids? Ten years before Professor Roentgen discovered the X-ray a prophecy of it would have made the few who bothered to take heed of it smile with complacent superiority and say the prophet was a madman.

"But the X-ray and all sorts of other things have come, and the men who have produced them have not been the madmen but more rational than those who derided the possibility of their wonders."

"And not one of these has come through what religionists call soul—all have been achieved through what we call mind. Therefore, I am convinced that our development, which will not stop, will be development of mental power, entirely natural, not a development of so-called spiritual power, abnormal, supernatural. Why should not the mind be changed in evolution as the body has been? It has developed marvelously. Why should it not continue to develop? Darwin showed us how we have arisen in the world of matter, but the world of matter is a little world compared to that of brain. The religionists all talk about the world of spirit. I cannot conceive of more than the two worlds of matter and of mind. There are no miracles in either, but only logical and natural development, with, now and then, the appearance of a prodigy like Reese. He proves nothing, disproves nothing. There have been many mental prodigies before him, and every circus strong man is a physical prodigy. He reads writing hidden by the folds of paper; he may very well have found lost articles as he has claimed to have done. He told you, for instance, where to find your pocketbook, when it had fallen into the inside of a folding-table which was closed tightly when he came into the room. Those things would seem to mean abnormal sight, and indi-

cate a general line of progress which we all may follow. Probably this is not true, but we shall inevitably progress, achieving more and more and more."

"Unto perfection?" I inquired. "Religionists promise ultimate perfection of mankind?"

"I did not say unto perfection. Can anything be perfect? But we shall progress physically, adapting ourselves constantly to new conditions as they come; develop mentally, producing new abilities as we may need them. And with physical and mental development will come the other—moral betterment, not through any creed, but through a better understanding of the wisdom of, a closer application of, the Golden Rule. It will not be 'soul-growth,' in the old meaning of the word, but mind-growth—rational, impressive, irresistible. If every religion should be wiped away the fact would still remain that the best policy is honesty, and when all men are honest the Golden Rule dominates the world."

"The energy, the money and the time now spent upon the churches will be given to new forms of education. The fine minds which have been wasted on theologies will turn to other and more fruitful labors."

"Why, it is all a phase of human progress toward the—"

The great inventor paused.

"The what?"

"The ultimate, if there is any ultimate. All things progress or retrograde. Humanity progresses."

EDWARD MARSHALL.

THE PROBLEM

Eugene C. Dolson.

I sit and wonder why it is so:
When they hurried the man to-day
They went to his grave so very slow,
And so fast they rode away.



NEW YORK (NY) WORLD

Sun., Feb. 12, 1911

EDISON ANALYZES MUSIC, FINDS LACK OF ORIGINALITY

"For Example, All the Waltzes
Are Nearly Alike," Says Wiza-
ard, Who Celebrates 64th
Birthday by Work.

"BEETHOVEN ALONE IN
THE ORIGINAL CLASS."

Inventor Finds That Agreeable
Toll Never Hurts Any One,
and Will Keep On.

Thomas A. Edison was sixty-four years old yesterday and he decorated himself in honor of the day.

He missed a real celebration on the spot of his coat. Then he went to work in his laboratory at West Orange, N. J., for he believed every man should be happy on his birthday.

Edison in studying music, analyzing it as a chemist analyzes a compound made up of strange, diverse ingredients. He is "investigating the construction of music," suggesting the "fifty-third" to his invention.

"When I have any spare time these days I study music," Edison said.

"When I was young I was denied an opportunity to develop myself musically; now I am trying to do so. Last night I worked through several hundred compositions."

"Several hundred," japed the visitor.

"Little originality."

"Of course I did not create them," said Edison, with his ready smile. "I have a machine that does that for me. I am investigating the construction of music, and, to my surprise, there is very little originality in any of it."

"The fact is that musical compositions are full of plagiarism; for example, all the waltzes are nearly alike. Most of the music writers merely take old themes and work them over, but Beethoven escapes that charge; his compositions will live always."

The man who is amusing himself by reading music into his composition was busy with his talking machine yesterday. He was as deeply interested as if the machine had acquired a life, suddenly. He had some improvement in mind and was working it out.

Mrs. Edison had asked him to celebrate the day so far as to take a little outing with some of the family. Instead, he did not go to his home in Llewellyn Park for luncheon; it was sent to the laboratory.

"The thousands of men who transcribe the ideas into steel and brass and iron had their 'Saturday afternoon' off," he said.

"The visitor reminded him that he announced two years ago he would give up active work."

"When the little is done," he said.

"I do it," said Edison. "I meant that I would put aside the work that I do not care to do. There are many things I will like to do, and I begin on them."

"A strange work," he said.

"What I like to do I expect to keep my hands busy for the rest of my life."

"I was a business man for over half a century; now I am merely a man of good things."

"Everybody will be glad to hear that," said the visitor.

"It is nice to hear that the public is interested in my health," answered Edison, smiling. "Tired of them that I am loaded with good health. My body and I are keeping at it still for about, clothes, hours a day, and I am very glad to say that we rarely grow tired."

NEW YORK MAIL

Wed., Feb. 09, 1911

DEMANDED PARK, GOT A SALOON

West Orange Women's Improvement League at Issue with Town Councils.

Women of the West Orange Improvement League, who live in Llewellyn Park and the other exclusive sections of the town, are up in arms because they wanted a park and got a saloon. The league was organized last November to fight for the general betterment of the town and a civil reorganization.

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison is a leader, with Mrs. Alfred B. Jenkins, Mrs. F. M. Foley, Miss Ella Folsom, Mrs. T. H. Rogers, Mrs. Parham, Yardley and Mrs. Winthrop Smith. West Orange, the women have figured, has about its quota of saloons, there being some forty within easy walking distance.

Thus, when Philip Gargan sought permission for another in Mount Pleasant avenue the women arose.

"Let us have a park instead," they said, and pressed the matter. Even the presence of the ladies, however, failed to give the council in meeting, and the saloon was voted, but the park was not.

"We are going to keep right on with our fight for the park, and maybe we will get it in time," said Mrs. Barry to-day.

TOB
or articles

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1911.

RECALLS BIRTH OF THOMAS A. EDISON

Milan Man Tells of Day In-
ventor's Father Told Him
'It's a Boy,' Years Ago.

Says Villagers Remember
Wizard Liked to Loaf
Immensely.

SPECIAL TO THE PLAIN DEALER.
SANDUSKY, O., Feb. 11.—The old-
er residents of Milan today recalled
that sixty-four years ago this morn-
ing Thomas Alva Edison, the inventor,
was born in a little one-story brick
house on the crest of a steep hill over-
looking the Milan river. Just a few
miles from the place where his waters
mingle with those of Lake Erie.
The little house is still in a remark-
able state of preservation. It is



John W. Blady.

owned by Edison and is occupied for a
brief period each summer by Mrs. Ed-
ison and other members of the Edison
family. It has been many years, how-
ever, since Edison has visited his
birthplace, giving as his excuse when
invited, as upon the occasion of Ed-
ison's first home coming last August,
that he is "too busy."

The residents of Milan who remem-
ber Edison as a boy hardly all have
passed away. Among those left is
John W. Blady, the first master of the
Sole Lodge of Masons, who a short
time ago was presented by the lodge
with a venerable master's jewel.

Blady, now retired, when Edison was
born was the village blacksmith. He
distinctly remembers how, sixty-one
years ago this morning, Edison's pa-
rents visited his shop and, his face
beaming with smiles, confided to him
the fact, "It's a boy and on port a
youngster as you'd ever want to look
upon."

Young Edison was T. when with his
parents he left Milan, but Blady as
well as a number of other pioneer Mil-
lites who knew the family say they
were never able to see more in young
Tom than was apparent in any other
youngster. He would "skip school"
and go fishing, wherever he got a
chance and his one delight seemed to
be to loaf with the agent of the little
old strap iron railroad, entering the

village, now a branch of the Walpole.
Milan, in a way, reveres Thomas A.
Edison, although to this with its resi-
dents is to effect evidences of a feeling
that the great inventor has hurt
the Milanese feelings by leaving the
village a wide berth.

RECORD BRUSHES FOR MACHINES.

National Phonograph Co. to Equip Several of
the Higher Priced Models with Record
Brushes Licensed Under Blackman Patents.

By the removal of having the grooves
and surfaces of the phonograph records free from
dust and other foreign matter if the proper results
are to be obtained and aware of the excellent re-
sults obtained through having special brushes at-
tached to the machines to clear the record of such
matter, the National Phonograph Co. will in the
near future equip several of the higher priced
styles of Edison-phonographs with record brushes
of proven merit and licensed under the Blackman
patents, which cover the well-known Place record
brushes. It is believed that the new idea will prove
very popular with both the trade and the public.

DENVER, COLO. (AP) —

Sunday, Feb. 13, 1955.

EDISON ONCE PUPIL
OF DENVER LAWYER;
CAUSED EXPLOSION

Ferry L. Hubbard of Denver, a pioneer of Colorado, formerly a district judge of Kansas and an officer in the Union army in the Civil war, was once the teacher of Thomas A. Edison at a time when Edison knew little of the world.

It was in the early 60s, in the little town of Port Huron, Mich., that Balloun went to school to the man who is now a Denver lawyer. Mr. Hubbard was then an instructor in the Port Huron High school, and he recalls with much pride that young Balloun was one of his brightest and liveliest pupils.

The friendship began between the teacher and his pupil at that early day still exists. They correspond at intervals, and Mr. Hubbard declares his letters from Edison are among his greatest pleasures. The paths of the two men have led in opposite directions since then, but Mr. Hubbard says he has kept in touch with his pupil and that only the other day he received a long letter from him, recalling some of his schoolboy pranks at Fort Hara.

"At that time," said Mr. Hubbard, "Tom Edison worked as messenger boy in the telegraph office after school hours. He was one of the brightest boys in school, as well as one of the most mischievous, and his energy was always at top notch."

...kind of a wooden block that couldn't

have cut more than a few hundred dollars, and at best it was roughly built. A table containing chemicals stood in one corner and Edison often worked there when he wasn't carrying messages. His last letter recalled the time that Edison realized the wrong chemicals and the explosion that followed. "The building was blown into splinters, but Tom was only

In 1911, the two, separated, Hubbard, followed the war trail through the South and Central states and finally coming to Colorado more than forty years ago. In that time he and Edison have kept in touch with each other.

In the first battle of the Civil war, Mr. Hubbard took an active part. He was second lieutenant in Company C of the First Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He was in command of his company at the battles of Antietam and Gaines Hill, when he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby's prison. After three months he was released and returned home.

Whitly on the plecter line on the Po-
lover he captured eight or nine horses;
from the enemy and cross a bridge
they were "guarding" taking the horses
to camp. For this act of bravery he
was commended by his superior offi-
cers and a resolution was passed ex-
tending him a vote of thanks by \$400.

In the second battle of Bull Run out of 500 men of his regiment engaged he was one of 125 left able for service.

TELLS OF JAMES BOYD

AND QUATTLEBACH'S GANG.

"I began my frontier experience in Kansas," said Mr. Hubbard, "when I was elected colonel of the Kansas state militia. It was then that Quattlebach's gang, with such traits of violence and depredations. The James boys were always blondbirds. The morning of the Lawrence raid Jesse James killed sixty-five men. All men dancing on their heels were spotted and killed. Quattlebach's gang of horse thieves and murderers was a terror. The men of the leaders doomed to death. He had in an eighty-acre field where the corn grew high above a man's head, and he was firing on Quattlebach's men, some no nearer than Quattlebach's cornstalks running as they passed."

“Fisher, the soldiers were another marked man. He was a great orator and eloquent in the cause. News of the attack had not reached him, as it had not reached the other soldiers. He and Lane, and when the Quantrell men surrounded the house he was inside. His wife went out on the porch and told them he was not there. They responded by firing at her. She ran to the house and he could be by the door. He was shot, though. Mrs. Fisher asked permission to save an old carpet which she valued as an heirloom. She rushed into the house and the flames were started. She dragged her husband out. The soldiers’ feet until the building was saved to the ground and the soldiers

"In each store the men took what they wanted and then shot down the clerks and store attend, holding the managers

us, they stood behind the counters.
HUNARD DECIDED
LOUISIANA PURCHASE CASE

LOUISIANA PURCHASE CASE.
After the war was over Mr. Hubbard was district judge at Antidson, Kan., for many terms. He decided the Louisiana Purchase case, which was brought in 1846, and undetermined until 1874, when it was taken before him by Senator John J. Ingalls and Senator Vest. It involved the title to all lands west of the Mississippi river and south of British America, under the Louisiana purchase for \$15,000,000—or about 1,000 acres for a

After the second term as district judge in Kansas he came to Colorado, locating at Quincy, where he was county and city attorney. He organized the town, the terrible fight was in full swing, the "old settler" resisting the claims of new settlers. Hubbard organized a new board of new board, which gave a deed for 160 feet of ground in the town. The supreme court of the United States affirmed the deed.

BOSTON (MA) TRANSCRIPT

Fri., Feb. 17, 1911

EDISON LOSES 35-YEAR SUIT

Began by Him and Two Others Against
Jay Gould and Atlantic & Pacific Tele-
graph Co. in 1876—Case Won by Dellar
Verdict Once is Appealed, but Now Dis-
missed

New York, Feb. 15.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday ordered dismissed a suit before the attorneys of the Federal courts since May, 1876.

Attorneys here by George Harrington, Thomas A. Edison and Joel A. Gould against the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company and Jay Gould originally, and George J. Gould and others as co-defendants and trustees of the Jay Gould estate, Messrs. Harrington and Edison instituted the litigation as joint owners of patents and patent applications for certain inventions of the latter in automatic, duplex and quadruplex telegraphy.

In Dec. 30, 1874, the complainants averred they entered into an agreement with Jay Gould to cooperate in bringing about an agreement with the Atlantic & Pacific Company, controlled by Mr. Gould, whereby Mr. Edison and Mr. Harrington were to transfer to that company their inventions in return for 31,000 shares of the company's stock. The patents were assigned on Jan. 11, 1875, and April 6, 1875, to Mr. Gould as trustee to carry out the agreement. Mr. Gould was to assign the inventions of the telegraph company only for receiving the stock consideration agreed upon.

The complainants allege, however, that Mr. Gould made the assignment "wrongfully and prematurely." When the company refused to give the stock or surrender the patents Messrs. Harrington and Edison brought the matter into court and asked that the telegraph company be enjoined from using the inventions and be required to account for the profits derived by the use of them.

More than three years elapsed after the filing of the complaint before the taking of the complainant's proofs commenced, and the taking of this evidence stopped in October, 1878. The litigation was at a standstill when Jay Gould died, in December, 1892. Three years later, however, the suit was revived against his executors and trustees.

Although the case was on the trial calendar for August, 1901, through adjournments obtained by the defendants, it was not heard until May 15, 1905. Messrs. Harrington and Edison won the suit, but were awarded a judgment of only one dollar.

On the contention that the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction to hear the cause, for the reason that Mr. Harrington was a resident of the District of Columbia and not of the State, appeal was taken to the higher court. Sustaining the contention, Judge Ward, writing the opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals, said:

"We feel compelled to the conclusion that the Circuit Court has no jurisdiction of this cause and the decree must be reversed, but in view of the circumstances of the case the Court below is directed to dismiss the bill without costs of either court."

"During the litigation, which covered almost thirty-five years, the litigants were represented by eminent counsel."

EDISON REFUSES TO MAKE VOICE RECORD

In Declining, He Says Wife
Will Be Only One to Possess
Reproduction.

ASKED BY ST. LOUISANS

In Letter to Soldan High
School Society, Inventor
Explains His Refusal.

The sentimental side of the character of Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, is revealed in a letter to the president of the boys' science department at Soldan High School. The man who made it possible to preserve the human voice for ages, and reproduce it by means of the phonograph wherever desired, has promised his wife that he will never make a record of his voice and allow it to come in possession of anyone but Mrs. Edison.

The letter, that contains a little bit of sentimental information is one of the treasured possessions of Soldan High School. It will be framed and hung in a most conspicuous position, on the walls of the school.

When the boys' science department organized its club last year it was named the "Edison Club." The club gave a party to the S. H. S. Monday to the entire school, and decided on calling the evening "Edison Day." For the occasion Harry B. Schenck, president of the club, wrote the winners, stating the facts and requesting the inventor to supply them with a phonographic record of his voice that they might reproduce it in the auditorium on "Edison Day."

Tells of Edison's Death.

In addition to the program by the members of the club, P. H. Andrews, principal of the Pope School, and formerly a teacher of physics at Yutan High School, addressed the meeting on the achievements of Edison. He related some of the stories of Edison's earlier career.

On his younger days, said Andrews, Edison was not the tireless worker that he was afterward. He was on everybody's tongue and the electrical world had been revolutionized because of the genius of "He was a telegraph operator, working night in a small town in New York. There was a fire, and he did not know where there was

anything required of him he was nervous and the fire that he would frequently go to sleep and delay things until the superintendent had issued an order for him to call up every half hour and repeat the order.

Edison did this for a night, and the next day he thought himself a hero. He began thinking, and that night, when he went on duty he had a sudden idea. He began to think up the contrivances, which was attached to the telegraph. He rolled around the circuit was inquired of "A" was repeated over and over for three consecutive half hours, and he realized that he had made a success. Then he went to sleep.

Found Edison Asleep.

Each half hour his instrument registered, but when the transmitter called him, immediately after the signal, there was no response from the sleeping Edison. This was repeated, and at regular half hour intervals "A" would be registered to show that Edison was at his post. The transmitter went to the office to see. He heard snoring, and looking in, saw Edison sleeping on the table.

He waited, and at the regular half hour intervals he heard the mysterious "A" repeated as if by magic. He waited another half hour and looked it again. Then he awakened Edison and the inventor was explained. While his genius was appreciated he lost his job. He held no position at that time.

Later on, but still before he had won fame, he had invented a little device that is known in commercial circles as the "clicker." For two years he had been trying to obtain an audience with the president of a telegraph company in New York, but that busy official had no time to discuss matters with him. He was called by the Edison patent, and on one of his visits the telegraph company was interrupted because of a break in the lines that the experts could not locate. It appeared to be an instantaneous time for the young inventor.

He took interview, and he reached an official and enabled to him that he knew how to repair the damage. He was at once ushered into the presence of the president. Edison told him he had been trying for two years to see him, and if he would grant him an interview on his telegraph proposition, would set the arrangement right in a short while. The president an hour the break in the line had been discovered more than 100 miles away. Just as Edison said, and he was given the interview.

He convinced the president of the value of his invention. He was asked the price. He was considering whether to make it \$250 or \$100, when the president said it was not worth more than \$15,000 to him. The president of the telegraph company, and before he had signed the contract, the president of the telegraph company offered him to speak to the president of the telegraph company, and he placed him on the telephone to make

HIS OWN VOICE AT FUNERAL Phonograph Sung Into by Aged Choir Leader Is Used at Obsequies.

Death, Feb. 27.—Hymns sung into a phonograph by William Henry Passon, of Ocala, two years ago, when he was eighty-eight years old, were heard by the mourners at his funeral today.

Mr. Passon, even at eighty-eight years, had a remarkably thin tenor voice. For over seventy years he was a musical leader of the Ocala and Dupala M. E. churches, and was also his leader at the Day View Christian camp.

His ambition was to reach ninety years. He held up with remarkable fortitude until his ninetieth birthday, on January 5 last. The next day he took a bad cold and never arose.

MUSIC TRADE REVIEW

Feb. 10, 1911

CLOSE MEXICAN HOUSE.

National Phonograph Co. Will Supply the Trade from Headquarters in Orange Through Local Jobbers.

It is understood the Mexican National Phonograph Co., Mexico City, who controlled the Edison business in the sister republic and supplied the trade, has been abolished. To close up this business was the chief purpose of the recent visit of Walter Stevens, manager of the National Phonograph Co.'s export department, to Mexico. The Edison representation has been turned over to jobbers in the largest cities and towns, who will look after the dealers in their respective territories, the wholesale stock going forward direct from the Orange, N. J., factory. Geo. L. Nesbitt, former general manager of the Mexican National Phonograph Co., who returned to the United States several months ago, is now filling an important position in the storage battery department of the Edison plant in Orange.



PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

No. 1 MADISON AVENUE
Cor. Twenty-third St., NEW YORKEDWARD LYMAN BILL
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Your attention is called to the attached clipping, which appeared in last Saturday's "Music Trade Review."

February 20, 1911

It has been remarked time and again that the aptitude of Thomas A. Edison for work and his indefatigable industry have never ceased to be a wonder. In the last few years he has been giving attention to questions of public import, as well as delving into the physical unknown to uncover Nature's secrets and apply the knowledge unearthed practically in the domain of commercial uses. Recently his views on the "Immortality of the Soul" and "How to Avoid Taxes," etc., have attracted wide attention, and no end of comment has been poured over the world. Saturday last Mr. Edison completed his sixty-fourth year, and he celebrated it, as he has most of his birthdays, by working three-quarters of the day. He was particularly busy, not only declining an invitation from Mrs. Edison to go on a little outing with other members of his family, but refusing to take time to go to his home, in Llewellyn Park, for luncheon. Instead, he had a snack sent down to his laboratory. The inventor considered rambling to the day by putting a bright carnation in his buttonhole.

While Edison applied himself through the long afternoon in the quiet of his study, the thousands of hands who work through the week turning out the physical products of his ideas took the Saturday afternoon off. A reporter reminded him that two years ago he announced he had given up active work. "I did," said the inventor, with his ready smile, "but that was only the things I didn't care to do. There are still a great many things that I care to do, and I keep doing them. Agreeable work never hurt any one, and I am no exception to the rule. So long as I can do what I like to do I expect to keep my health. I was a business man for half a century, and now I am merely having a good time." Mr. Edison's good time consists in experimenting with one invention or another, always with the definite purpose of making some specific improvement. It happened Saturday that he was deep in the mysteries of the talking machine, while a lot of storage batteries were being charged for investigation "later in the day."

"It's nice to hear that the public is interested in my health," said Mr. Edison. "My body and I are still keeping at it for about eighteen hours a day, and I am very glad to say that it is seldom I get tired. When I have any spare time I study music. You will be surprised to learn that, but it is true. When I was young I was denied the opportunities to develop myself along aesthetic lines, but now I am doing more of it. Last night I waded through several musical compositions. Of course, I did not execute them. I have a machine that does that for me. I am investigating the construction of music and have found, to my surprise, that there is very little originality in it. All the waltzes are nearly the same, and the fact is that musical composition is full of plagiarism. Most of the writers of music merely take old themes and work them over, but Beethoven is one who escapes that charge. His compositions will always live." These views the "wizard" has expressed before, but as he is no musician, never having received musical training, and as he has great difficulty in hearing, it is marvelous what sentences he potestates for differentiating the delicate shadings in sound.

TAE article

EDISON BELIEVES HE'LL REACH 150

Wizard Ridicules Belief of Hariman's Friend That Man Should Quit at 65.

NEW YORK, May 6.—T. C. Stubbins, business friend and lieutenant of late Dr. H. Harriman, having grown plethoric in riches and sparse in digestive apparatus, announces the news of men will know him no more after he has passed the same today. The sixty-fifth anniversary of the entrance into the world of Mr. Stubbins, Thomas Alva Edison, also plethoric in riches and of an age with Mr. Stubbins, announced he is just beginning to bubble down to real work. Says Stubbins of Chicago: "I am going to retire because I want to live. Stubbins in bed killed Harriman. He worked all day and thought out his problems at night. Men should retire from active business life at sixty-five, not only for their own sakes, but for the sake of any bastards they aim to hobnob. The age of retirement in the army is sixty-four. I am not sure but what it ought to be sixty."

Says Edison of Orange: "I am sixty-five. I think twice as much and work as long as either Harriman did or Stubbins does. I'll live twice as long as Stubbins. If Harriman had lived right he wouldn't have found it necessary to lie awake with his troubles at night. If Stubbins retired he'd retire to a country of hell, be back in harness before the end of two years. With my system of living I wouldn't be surprised if I should live to be 150 years old. My system of living that enables me to work twice as long as most men live. Mr. Stubbins and think twice as long, as I should be."

Proper eating.
Proper sleeping.
Proper thinking.
A reporter found Edison, in the workshop of his laboratory in Orange this morning, "the time also in the office above" he had already worked ninety-seven hours and forty minutes during the week ending to-day. Nightfall this evening made it fourteen hours a day for the industrious days from Monday to Saturday, and forty-eight hours of the week was put in at one stretch.

"Yes, I reckon I am working pretty hard still," said Edison. "I have got forty experiments going on now, and 150 men who are depending on me for their ideas. But I don't work as hard as I used to. In continued, a trifle apologetically. "Then, it was twenty hours of no-average, except Sunday. Now I put in about sixteen hours a day in my workshop. I am not that I think twice as much and work twice as long as most men live. Let me see—how long was Harriman when he died? In the neighborhood of fifty-five."

"Well, I'm 110 years old. I am just twice as old as Harriman was. Stubbins says thinking will kill him. Harriman, who did Harriman think in bed? Because he ate the most food Harriman and one-fifth as much as most Stubbins. I eat as much as I want to eat. But I very little—perhaps half a handful of solids at each meal. The result is that I am natter after my head hits the pillow."

NORWALK, O., REPUBLICAN

Tuesday, March 11, 1930

DEATH IN THE EDISON HOMESTEAD

Alma of Noted Inventor Passed Away
Thursday Morning at
Milan

Mrs. Simon A. Edison, aged 77, wife of the noted inventor, Thomas Edison, died Thursday morning in the home of Milan where the "Wizard of Menlo Park" was born. In which home she and her husband had lived for the past six years, coming here from New York City, N. Y., in 1924.

Mrs. Edison is survived by her husband and two children, Richard Edison of Cleveland, and Alma Edison of Milan.

The funeral will be held Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home, and the burial will be in the Milan cemetery. The deceased was a member of the Episcopal church.



PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

No. 1 MADISON AVENUE
Cor. Twenty-third St., NEW YORK

EDWARD LYMAN BILL
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Your attention is called to the attached clipping, which appeared in last Saturday's "Music Trade Review."

February 27, 1911

EDISON'S SILVER JUBILEE.

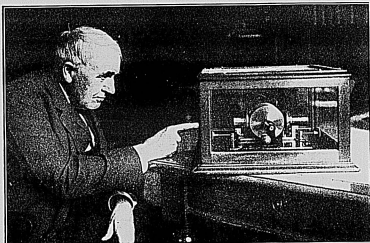
Great Inventor, Celebrates Twenty-Fifth Wedding Anniversary—A Private Affair—Congratulations from Host of Friends.

Thursday Thomas A. Edison, the distinguished inventor of the phonograph and the discoverer of many improvements in the practical application of electricity, with Mrs. Edison and their family, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding at their beautiful home in Lewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. The silver wedding was a strictly private affair, as Mr. Edison is unalterably opposed to ostentatious display of any kind. About twenty personal friends were assembled at dinner, and many congratulations by wire were received by the happy couple. Mr. Edison was sixty-four years of age February 11, as previously stated in The Review.

Cosmopolitan

Vol. L

FEBRUARY,



The first machine that ever spoke like a man; but it couldn't say "sugar," and Edison worked with it two years before he overcame the defect. Now the machines are talking, talking everywhere

The Wonderful New

Some Startling Prophecies

By Thomas

And reported by

Illustrated with exclusive photographs especially

I ASKED Thomas A. Edison to talk to me about inventions. And he did. Inventions now remake the world every twenty years. I wanted Edison's forecast of what inventions are coming next. I wanted his views instead of those of anyone else, because I believed he was likely to know more than anyone else. I

recalled particularly a remark that he once made to me.

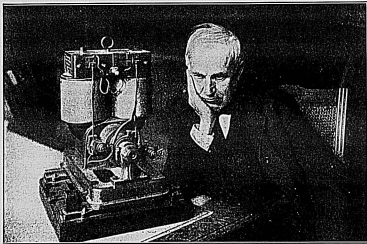
"When I am trying to make a thing," he said, "I always play my blue chips first. I try to think of the biggest thing that could be done, and then do it."

In other words, he lets his imagination go as far as it can. Such a man might appear

M a g a z i n e

1911

No. 3



Edison and his first electric motor. Electricity, Edison thinks, will soon be used for every purpose, driving the farmer's plow as well as propelling powerful war-preventing submarines

World Ahead of Us

of the Future as Described

A. Edison

Allan L. Benson

posed by Mr. Edison for the Cosmopolitan

to be an unreliable forecaster. Think a minute. Edison meant only that he tries to bring out full-fledged inventions. Yet, see how far even his great imagination falls short of developments. He put all his imagination into the phonograph—and produced a machine, turned with a crank, that nobody would buy to-day at any price. He

played his blue chips into the incandescent electric light—and produced a light for which no one would to-day pay a white chip. The point is that Edison's imagination really is not great. It is great only in comparison with our small imaginations. It is small in comparison with the things it sees. It has never been great enough to see any

of his own inventions as they were destined to be.

On my way over to the laboratory, I had mapped out in my mind a list of questions that I wished to ask. Edison did not wait to see the map. He knew what he wanted to discuss first. What he wanted to discuss first was money; not silver, not bank-notes, not government certificates—gold. He believes gold will not much longer lure; that it may be left out at night as safely as iron may be left out at night; that nobody who works will accept gold in payment for his work; and that no nation will issue gold as money. He holds these views because he believes it is only a question of time until a way will be discovered to manufacture gold.

"The discovery may be made to-morrow," he said. "It is just as likely to be made to-morrow as at any other time. The discovery will surely be made sometime, because the making of gold is a question only of the proper combination and treatment of matter. I mean by this that all matter is alike. Silver and gold differ only because the matter in them was combined in different proportions and treated in a different manner. Who knows but radium has the power to convert a cheap metal into a dear one? If not radium, something else."

The contemplation of the possibility held him silent for a moment.

"Radium is a wonderful metal," he continued. "We know next to nothing about it. The fact of its discovery was made known to us one morning in the newspapers. News of the discovery of some metal even more wonderful may come to us in the newspapers to-morrow morning. All over the world, scientists are working hard to try to find out the secrets of things. Every fact we find makes it easier to find the next fact. Nothing that is reasonable is impossible, and it is reasonable to expect that we shall find out how to make gold."

Edison said he had often noted the gold clause in contracts, whereby the debtor agrees to pay his debt "in gold coin of the United States, of standard weight and fineness." The clause always seemed to him to be dangerous. The ownership of most of the property in the world might at any moment be transferred from the creditor to the debtor class. He shook his head and smiled.

"Oh, that gold business," he said, "does

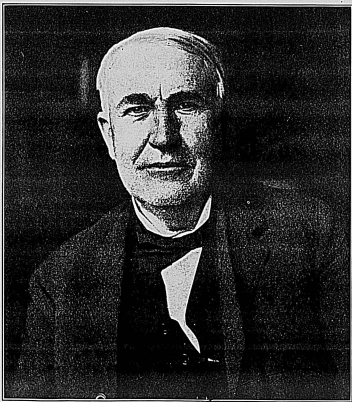
not strike me as right. It is funny that the world still clings to it. What a snap it would be for the railroads, for instance, if they could pay their bonds with gold that they made at a cost of not more than twenty-five dollars a ton. They may do it, some day."

At this point, Edison digressed to tell what he thinks of bankers. He looks upon bankers as specialists in finance and industry. Finance and industry, like everything else, are governed by natural laws. Specialists should know these laws. Edison says bankers appear to know none of them. Here is his utterance on this point, as a stenographer took it down:

"Business slumps. Bankers ask each other what is the cause. 'Overproduction of gold,' says one. 'Extravagance,' says another. All these experts do not know what is the cause of such a gigantic thing as a slump in business in the United States. Little they know about their business. It looks to me as if they are a lot of amateurs. They are dealing in money; apparently, they do not know a thing about money. I read what all these bankers say and get the impression that the banking fraternity do not know what they are talking about."

Maybe not. Edison ought to know a good deal about transportation, however, so I asked him what improvements were probable in the means of transportation. Would electricity always be used only for short hauls? Was nothing better than steam in sight for long hauls? Should we always travel by steamer to Chicago, to Denver, to San Francisco? Should we never travel by air?

Edison answered the aeroplane question first. He answered it by telling a story. Ten years ago he was sitting in front of his winter laboratory in Florida. Not a cloud was in the sky. The air, bathed in sunshine, was still. The smoke from a neighboring chimney went straight up—straight up for a thousand feet. Almost as high as the pillar of smoke soared a buzzard. Minute after minute, as Edison watched, the bird lazily described great circles. Sometimes it would slide down the air a hundred feet and then climb back again. But whether the bird circled, slid, or climbed, it never flapped a wing. Always its wings were like the hands of a clock at a quarter to three.



Edison at sixty-three. His characteristic expression and appearance after he has sat up all night with an idea. "I try to think of the biggest thing that could be done, and then do it."

Thomas A. Edison

Edison marveled. With no wind blowing, with no wing flapping, what kept the bird aloft? What enabled it to climb after it had slid down the air? Again and again, he asked himself these questions, but the answers did not come. Nine years later, the answers came.

"I think I know what kept that bird in the air," he said to me. "It traveled on sound-waves, and the little pin-feathers on the insides of its wings made the waves."

What he meant was this: Any agitation of the air makes a wave. Agitate the air rapidly enough and the waves come to us in the form of sound. Then the waves are called sound-waves.

"The air, when struck with sufficient quickness," continued Edison, "is as rigid as steel. Touch a match to a stick of dynamite on a five-ton rock and nothing will happen—the dynamite will merely burn up. Set off a charge of gunpowder and the



"Reinforced concrete is cheaper than either brick or steel, and a building constructed of reinforced concrete will stand practically forever."

dynamite will be exploded, but not rapidly enough to shatter the rock. But explode the dynamite with a fulminate of mercury cap and the explosion will come so quickly that the air cannot yield. The rock will be split, because it is less rigid than the air."

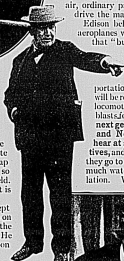
Edison believes the buzzard kept aloft by causing the pin-feathers on the insides of its wings to beat the air with tremendous rapidity. He believes the buzzard traveled on sound-waves, precisely as the bumblebee travels on sound-waves. The bumblebee derives its name from the fact that, in flying, it makes sound-waves.

Edison has a high regard for the bumblebee as a flier. He says its wings are exceedingly small in proportion to the size and weight of its body. It flies so well only because it uses its wings so well; beats the air until the air becomes like metal stilts. Moreover, he believes we shall have to learn wisdom from the bumblebee before we shall travel in the air very far, very fast, or very safely. He would apply the bumblebee principle to lifting the flying-machine, and the present propeller system to driving it ahead. In his opinion, flying-machines should be able to go straight up.

Aeroplanes can go up only as they go ahead. "Suppose you had four million trained bumblebees," he said, "attached to wire wickerwork on which was seated a man. Can't you understand that if the bumblebees were signaled to fly, they would lift the man? I believe mechanical bumblebees could be so attached to a flying-machine that they would lift it straight up. By 'mechanical bumblebees' I mean inclined planes revolving upon perpendicular shafts at tremendous speed. Once in the air, ordinary propellers could be used to drive the machine ahead."

Edison believes the present type of aeroplanes will soon be discarded, and that "bumblebee fliers" will carry passengers at the rate of a hundred miles an hour, or more.

Meanwhile, transportation upon land, he declares, will be revolutionized. The steam-locomotive is blowing its last blast for millions of people. The next generation of New-Yorkers and New-Englanders will first hear at school of steam-locomotives, and never will see them unless they go to some state that has neither much water power nor much population. Water-wheels will make



"The coming farmer will sit beside a push button and some levers"



"Scientists are working hard to find out the secrets of things, - and it is reasonable to expect that we shall find out how to make gold."

electricity to run all the railroads that traverse regions in which there is abundant water power. Whole systems like the Great Northern will be thus operated. In densely populated states, electric locomotives will displace steam, regardless of whether water power is available. The New York Central will be electrified from end to end. Nor will there be, says Edison, in all New England or New York, a railroad operated by steam power.

Yet the changes Edison foresees in the methods of transportation are less radical than the changes he foresees in the use of iron and steel. Steel, he says, is destined soon to fall from its high pinnacle as the skeleton of skyscrapers, to become the material of which furniture is made. Book covers may also be made of steel. Even the pages of books may be made of steel, though Edison regards nickel as a better substitute for paper. Here, indeed, is a case where the small end of a subject is the big end. The imagination is not much taxed by the suggestion of sky-scrapers made without steel; but nickel books, bound in steel—

"Why not?" asked Edison. "Nickel will absorb printer's ink. A sheet of



"The habits of the future will sit in steel high-chairs and eat from steel tables. They will not know what wooden furniture is."

nickel one twenty-thousandth of an inch thick is cheaper, tougher, and more flexible than an ordinary sheet of book-paper. A nickel book, two inches thick, would contain 40,000 pages. Such a book would weigh only a pound. I can make a pound of nickel sheets for a dollar and a quarter."

Here, at last, is comfort for the librarians who are crying out against the commercialism that produces paper so poor that most of the volumes printed to-day seem likely to crumble to dust within a hundred

years. Here, also, is a prospect of real culture for the masses. Forty thousand pages in a volume! A single volume the equivalent in printing space of two hundred paper-covered books of two hundred pages each! What a library might be placed between two steel covers and sold for, perhaps, two dollars! History, science, fiction, poetry—everything. Indestructible except through fire or abuse. Beautiful, because the steel covers could be stained in perfect imitation of the finest leathers. Two hundred books for the price of one book!

I had understood Edison to say that he was already making, for another purpose,



"A machine could be made that would take the raw material at one end and turn out finished suits of clothing at the other."

the thin nickel sheets of which he spoke. That seemed to make the nickel book close within the range of present possibilities. Then it occurred to me that perhaps he had mastered only the problem of manufacturing in small lots. So I said:

"Suppose you were to receive from a publisher an order for a sheet of nickel seven feet wide and a thousand feet long—could you fill it?"

"I could fill an order for a sheet of nickel seven feet wide and a *mile long*," he replied.

Then he told how he makes nickel sheets so thin. It is entirely an electrical process, accurate to a high degree. An electric current in operation for half a minute deposits on a prepared base one twenty-thousandth of an inch of nickel; never more, never less. "An absolute law governs this," said Edison.

An absolute law appears to be operating to substitute steel for wood in the making of furniture. The law is the increasing cost of wood. Edison says one New York firm is already making steel office-furniture. No tubing is used. The various parts of chairs, tables, and desks are stamped out of sheet steel, and then bent into shape. The legs, arms, and backs of chairs are cut out as rapidly as the big wheels of stamping-machines can revolve.

"All furniture will soon be made of steel," said Edison. "The steel required for a given piece of furniture costs only one-fifth as much as the wood would cost for the same piece of furniture. Steel furniture is light, because only a little steel is required. And polished steel takes a beautiful finish. It can be stained in perfect imitation of mahogany, walnut, cherry, maple, oak, or any other wood. The babies of the next generation will sit in steel high-chairs and eat from steel tables. They will not know what wooden furniture is."

Nor will these children, according to Edison, ever see the huge steel bones of a skyscraper swung into place. He says the "age of steel" about which we brag so much is nothing to brag about. We brag about it because we do not know any better. Steel costs too much. It was a mistake to use it in the first place. The ancient Egyptians are held responsible, in a way, by Edison, for our mistake. Ancient Egyptian builders used sun-dried bricks. The sun was too slow for us, and we built fires to dry our bricks. But we dung to bricks—bricks and stones.

"Men are lunatics," declared Edison, "to keep on building with brick and steel. Reinforced concrete is better and cheaper than either. Builders who stick to brick and steel are behind the times. Men who put up wooden structures are worse lunatics. It is because we use such building materials that the fire losses in this country amount to almost \$500,000,000 a year. Think what a waste of materials and labor this sum represents. It is all unnecessary. Reinforced concrete is not only cheaper than brick and steel, but it is fireproof. A reinforced concrete building will stand practically forever. Within thirty years, all construction will be of reinforced concrete, from the finest mansions to the tallest skyscrapers."

I asked him if he could reproduce the fifty-story Metropolitan Tower in concrete. "Certainly," he replied. "There is a fourteen-story concrete building in Brooklyn and another in Cincinnati. An earthquake couldn't overturn them. What building material could be stronger than a solid mass of concrete tied together with steel?"

I couldn't tell him. All I could do was to switch the forecasting from the housing of men to the transmission of thought. Edison had a good deal to do with the bringing out of the telephone. Perhaps he could conceive of something better than the telephone; better than the telegraph; better even than the Marconi wireless—something that would utilize a new force of which mankind is not yet conscious.

He could conceive of such a force. "So far as I know," said he, "there is no quality of the ether that will permit us to send wave-impulses in other than the electrical form, but I have no doubt that wave-impulses can be sent in other and, perhaps, better forms. I do know, however, that the present telephone is very imperfect. If you want to know how imperfect it is, read the drug market to a stenographer at the other end of the wire and see how much of it she will get. The success of the telephone is due to human imagination. A man is rung up on the 'phone. He gets a due to the identity of the person who is calling him, and, if the subject broached is one with which he is familiar, the rest is easy. But mention a name that the other man did not expect to hear and see how quickly he will break in with 'What's that?'"

"Repeat that name," and, finally, "Spell it!"

Edison told a story to show that even a

good imagination is a poor substitute for a good telephone or a good telegraph wire. The anecdote related to the time when he was a telegraph operator in Louisville. His business was to receive and copy press despatches. The people roundabout read the despatches in the morning newspapers and believed they were reading reports sent by telegraph. They were not. The news comes late, but it comes from Edison. Edison confessed to me that he "made up" at least seventy per cent of the material of each

memory, and, in order to keep in touch with the news matter I was handling, I used to take an armful of exchanges home with me each night, pile them on my bed and read



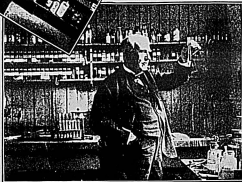
them, sometimes until two o'clock in the morning.

In this way I kept pretty good track of what was going on in the country.

"Down in Virginia the Legislature was trying to elect a United States senator. John M. Botts was the leading

despatch. Only thirty per cent actually came over the wire. He had to make up the other seventy per cent. The wire always worked badly, and he was on the "blind side" of a repeater where he couldn't ask the sending operator to repeat.

"I never was caught but once," said Edison. "Please notice that I said 'caught.' I made plenty of minor mistakes. But once I was caught. I had been working on the wire three months, I guess, and getting along very well. Then, as now, I had a good



"In considering his life and work . . . the distinction must be made between the pure scientist with mathematical and philosophical knowledge, and the ingenious inventor who can apply a scientific truth to a practical end. Of this latter, class Edison stands at the head."—*International Encyclopedia*

candidate. But he never received quite enough votes to elect him. Day after day, the sessions dragged along. One day news came that the opposition to Botts was going to pieces and that he would undoubtedly be elected the next day. The next day, just as a despatch from Richmond began to come, the wire "snaked." The wire broke just as I had received the name, 'John M. Botts.' I took a chance and wrote out a despatch to the effect that Botts had been elected. The Louisville papers printed it. The following day, they printed a correction. Botts hadn't been elected. The Legislature, as usual, had only adjourned for the day."

Edison believes the day will come when the telephone will leave little or nothing to the imagination; when it will shout out proper names, or whisper the quotations from the drug market. He depends upon Mr. Vail, the new head of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company and of the Western Union, to bring this day quickly.

"Mr. Vail is a big man and a very smart business man," said Edison. "Until his day, the telegraph business was in the hands of little men. Vail will encourage inventions. He is something of an inventor himself."

If Mr. Vail shall have as hard a time improving the telephone as Edison had improving the phonograph, he will be quite busy for two years after he begins. Edison's first phonograph couldn't say "sugar." The cylinder failed to deliver the "sh" sound. A phonograph that couldn't say sugar being somewhat akin to a hail-slipped man, Edison undertook to remedy the defect. He did everything he could think of, but everything he could think of did no good. After he had toiled at the task eighteen hours a day for two years, he did something that he didn't think of that did good. To this day, he does not know what he did. All he knows is that his phonograph suddenly barked out "sugar" without a letter missing. Unconsciously he had remedied the defect that he could not remedy consciously.

"Do you know," he said, "I believe men do lots of things unconsciously. Sometimes these things help them, as the thing I did to the phonograph helped me; sometimes they bother them, as an ore experiment once bothered me. I was trying to reduce iron ore by a new process. I selected some ore for a test. The test

showed twenty per cent. iron. The regular runs of the mill showed only sixteen per cent. Again and again I selected samples, and the tests continued to show twenty per cent. As persistently, the mill refused to give anybody else more than sixteen per cent. Finally, I shut my eyes when I picked out pieces of ore to test, and then I got sixteen per cent. the same as the others. Unconsciously, you see, I had been picking out better samples than I should have taken. A lot of subconscious business was working in spite of me."

Thus does the machinery of Edison's brain sometimes play him tricks. Edison calls the brain a "meat machine"—a machine made of "meat." He says the next generation will see metal machinery that, in wonderfulness of performance, will almost rival the brain itself.

Cloth, buttons, thread, tissue paper, and pasteboard will be fed into one end of a machine, and suits of clothing, packed in boxes, will come out the other. Bound books will fall from the press. The machine that takes in lumber will give out finished furniture. In other words, machinery will make the parts of things and put them together, instead of merely making the parts of things for human hands to put together.

"Invention is in its infancy," said Edison. "Infants have to creep before they can walk. Inventors had to begin by inventing machinery to make only the parts of things. They have made great progress in this line. But the time has now come to take the next step and invent machinery that will not only make the parts, but put the parts together. It is all a matter of brain-power on the part of the inventor, and the world is already developing such brain-power. Look at the Jacquard loom. What a wonderful principle it embodies. Cards with holes punched in them control twenty or thirty shuttles. Adjust those cards in a certain way and the Lord's Prayer will be woven in silk. Adjust them in another way and Roosevelt's portrait will be woven."

"I expect to see the Jacquard card principle applied to many kinds of machinery. So far as I can see, there is almost no limit to the extent to which it may be applied. There is no doubt that a machine could be made on this principle that would take the raw materials at one end and turn out fin-

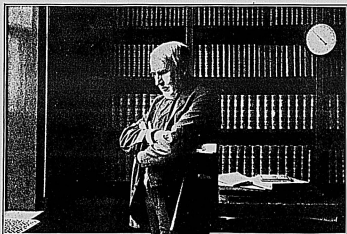


"Between the metal arms of this simple magnet lies the power which drives all the trolley-cars, all the electric motors, all the lighting plants in all the world."—Mr. Edison in conversation with his interviewer, Mr. Denman

ished suits of clothing at the other, wrapped, boxed, and ready for shipping. Moreover, such a machine will soon be here. The day of the seamstress, wearily running her seam, is almost ended. There is no reason why women should be made to do what machinery can do better. Human labor is slow and expensive, even when

it is applied to machinery in making the parts of things, or in putting the parts together. Machine labor is cheap because its product is so enormous in quantity. Many years will not pass before machinery will make clothing so cheap that anyone can afford to have four or five suits of clothes a year. Men's shirts will be made at a single operation by machinery,

who will be at once a soil-chemist, a botanist, and an economist; that in place of the present farmer's machinery will come implements in comparison with which the best agricultural implements now known will seem primitive; that storage-batteries will drive plows that will make a dozen furrows each time they cross a field, and harrows that will mellow the earth more



"A sheet of nickel one twenty-thousandth more flexible than an ordinary sheet such sheets for a

of an inch thick is cheaper, tougher, and of book paper. I can make 40,000 dollar and a quarter"

women's coats, shirtwaists, and skirts—oh, everything, I guess, but hats."

Edison is confident that a great shake-up is destined to take place among the farmers. He says the farmers need to be shaken up; that they are "sly of brains"; that most of the brainy farmer boys go to the cities, notwithstanding that nowhere else are brains more needed than on the farm.

Edison believes the present type of farmer and the present methods of farming are destined to disappear; that in place of the present farmer will come a shrewd business man

rapidly than ever horses could mellow it—in fact, that storage-batteries will furnish most of the power needed on a farm.

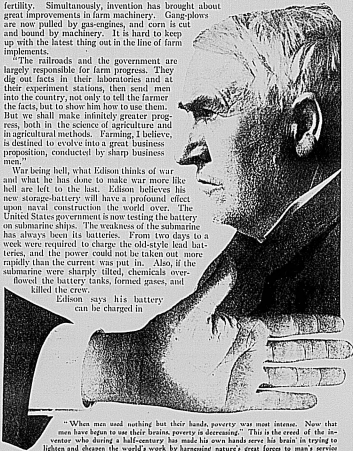
"I think the coming farmer," said Edison, "will be a man on a seat beside a push-button and some levers. The present trend all points to this conclusion. We are making wonderful headway. Twenty years ago, we knew almost nothing about scientific agriculture. Now we are beginning to get an inkling of the causes that lie back of land deterioration. We are also learning something about the methods of restoring soil

fertility. Simultaneously, invention has brought about great improvements in farm machinery. Gang-plows are now pulled by gas-engines, and corn is cut and bound by machinery. It is hard to keep up with the latest thing out in the line of farm implements.

"The railroads and the government are largely responsible for farm progress. They dig out facts in their laboratories and at their experiment stations, then send men into the country, not only to tell the farmer the facts, but to show him how to use them. But we shall make infinitely greater progress, both in the science of agriculture and in agricultural methods. Farming, I believe, is destined to evolve into a great business proposition, conducted by sharp business men."

War being hell, what Edison thinks of war and what he has done to make war more like hell are left to the last. Edison believes his new storage-battery will have a profound effect upon naval construction the world over. The United States government is now testing the battery on submarine ships. The weakness of the submarine has always been its batteries. From two days to a week were required to charge the old-style lead batteries, and the power could not be taken out more rapidly than the current was put in. Also, if the submarine were sharply tilted, chemicals overflowed the battery tanks, formed gases, and killed the crew.

Edison says his battery can be charged in



"When men used nothing but their hands, poverty was most intense. Now that men have begun to use their brains, poverty is decreasing." This is the creed of the inventor who during a half-century has made his own hands serve his brain in trying to lighten and cheapen the world's work by harnessing nature's great forces to man's service

an hour and discharged in another, while a ship could stand on end without asphyxiating the crew. If the tests of the government confirm Edison's tests, the submarine may become so formidable that it will not be worth while to build battleships. Edison believes that the piling up of

armaments will bring universal revolution or universal peace before there can be more than one more great war. Workingmen, he says, will not much longer stand to be taxed to create great and still greater armies and navies. If governments don't heed, governments will be destroyed by their own

peoples. In his opinion, governments will heed by making The Hague Tribunal the Supreme Court of the world.

Industrially and politically, Edison looks for a lively future. He believes serious industrial troubles—clashes of a sort that will threaten dynasties and thrones—are due in Europe at any time, and that similar troubles will be due in this country in ten years.

"I believe," said he, "that all England will some day stop at the sound of one command, and that the command of a workingman."

Such is the world that Edison sees coming. What a flashlight picture of the future! Man, at last, coming into his own. Coming into his own because he knows how to use his own. Knows how to use his own because he knows what is his own. Knows what is his own because his own brain has told him. Because his brain, that has developed so slowly, has told him. Has told him that everything on earth, in the sky and beyond the sky are his own. That the lightning can be bended to his will, the cataract harnessed to his need, and the dead iron in rocks fashioned into tongues that speak and hands that make. Hands such as never were human hands. Hands that can spin a thread of silk or crush a ton of rock. Hands that can make in abundance whatever human beings need.

In such a world, how could there be poverty?

"There will be no poverty in the world a hundred years from now," said Edison. "There is no limit to the cheapness with which things can be made. The world will soon be flooded with the cheap products of machinery—not the poor products; the cheap products."

The world flooded with food, clothing, shelter, and luxuries! No half-starved children, no overworked mothers, no poverty-worried fathers, no disease-breeding, cheerless tenements or houses. The world flooded with food, clothing, shelter, and luxuries!

Impossible? Read on:

"Why should we expect poverty to continue?" asked Edison. "Poverty was for a world that used only its hands. When men used nothing but their hands, poverty was most intense. Now that men have begun to use their brains, poverty is decreasing. Poverty is decreasing though we have been using our brains only a little while. Think how long the world has stood, and then re-

call that practically everything we know to-day that is worth while we have learned within a hundred years. Look about you and see how many things that were worth while were known a hundred years ago. And we have only just begun to use our brains. What we know is but an atom of what there is to know. But we are learning how to control the forces of nature. As we learn, we shall transform the world. The most wonderful changes are coming—changes about which no one can to-day do more than dream."

The world flooded with food, clothing, shelter, and luxuries! What good would it do the people of the world if a few men should own all these things? Edison had thought of that. He realizes the size of the problem. But he says it is a problem in the solving of which neither he nor his kind can help. Inventors can make the world rich—only the people can provide the governmental means for keeping the riches they make. He believes the people are going to provide these means. He believes there are stormy days ahead for the man who would take what another makes. He believes there will be cracks in the walls of governments and rifts in constitutions; that the workingman—the man who will, some day, say to England, "Stand still"—will compel government to serve him, and destroy any government that will not serve him. Moreover, he believes things ought to be changed. Civilization, he says, is not on the right basis. A few are getting too much and the rest not enough.

"There will be some big experiments tried in government within the next fifty years," he said.

This, then, is the day before Sumter. Not the day before civil war, but the day before the age-old ideas of government are to go down, even as the age-old and once honored institution of chattel slavery went down—the day before the burial of the world's poverty in the potter's field, for it is a world's Sumter that Edison beholds.

What a flashlight of the future! What a future in the flashlight! What a privilege to live in such a world! What privilege could be greater? Only one. The privilege of laying the foundations of such a world. Therein is our mighty opportunity. We live in a time when building operations worth while are going on. All of us may not be here to see the specter of poverty laid away, but, according to Edison, a few of the youngest will hear the rattle of musketry over its grave.

NEW YORK TIMES

BROOKLYN (NY)

March 02, 1911

COLONEL J. C. REIT DEAD.

Was Once a Partner of Charles
Weorishoffer.

Colony, Josiah C. Heiff, once "partner of Charles Weatherford, and one of the last surviving witnesses of the railway of the day," died on Thursday at the home of Mrs. J. Wood Wigdett, at Fort Washington avenue near 70 years old last October and a bachelor. Of little years he had made money and was known as "Old Man" even Sunday. He was a close friend of the late John A. Gilson, who was the electrician, and president of the J. Wood Wigdett Hospital for the crippled, and he had been suffering with pneumonia after dinner Saturday night.

Colony, Josiah C. Heiff, was as well known as a railroad engineer and a mine operator, the "mole" of the "Columbia and Atlantic" and the "Columbia and York" roads. He supplied the "Columbia and York" with electric power, and he was the "mole" of the "Columbia and York" road. He did not follow Mr. Gilson into his work on the electric power company, but he was a close friend of his, and at the time of his death maintained an interest in some of the Gilson's work.

the banking firm which was then one of the greatest in the Street, he had an active part in some of the famous "bona-fide" battles. He fought Jay Gould's fight with him and the "Panic" day Gould jumped through into Denver. It was at this time that Jay Gould told on the witness stand that when he was induced to purchase it he found on an inspection that the stock was cluttered with loaded ears and the witness paid him with freight. After paying over his money, Gould explained truthfully on the stand, he learned that the conspirators had been at the "Panic" day and had been accumulating for weeks in advance of his inspection.

of the tugboat out of the Kanawha Pacific, Colonel Rolff was associated with General William J. Palmer, the Chairman of his regiment in the Civil War. In 1891 he was in Denver at his Grande. The immediate construction of this road was fought not only in Wall Street but in the field, and there were no fewer than 100,000 men in the construction forces of Rolff and Palmer and some of the Italian Pacific party.

Colonel Rolff received his *Off late* from the War Department in 1891. Colonel Rolff was long active in the street and devoted himself to several companies, in which he was represented by a paper in which he represented a party of foreign investors. He was president of the American Copper Mining Company and one of the largest of the British Columbia Copper Company.

COL. JOSIAH C. REIFF DEAD.

^c Old Railroad Financier and Foe of

Gold "Grab Staked" Thomas A. Edison

Col. Joseph C. Hoff, one-time partner of "Barney" Woollenboffer, and one of the last surviving members of a family of financiers of the success of transcontinental railroads, died last night at the home of Mrs. J. Hood Wright, at Port Washington Avenue and Fifth Street. Col. Hoff was 75 last October and a bachelor. Of late years he had made it a practice to visit at the Wright home near Summit street, at a close friendship with the late J. Hood Wright, an exponent of the estate, and President of the J. Hood Wright Hospital for twelve or thirteen years. He was stricken with

Although Col. Bell was best known as a railroad financier and market general, he will be longest remembered as the man who "grab-banked" Thomas Edison, who supplied funds for his invention of the electric light, the incandescent bulb, the automatic telegraph and duplex and multiple telegraphy. He did not follow Mr. Edison into his work on the electric light nor his later experiments in

As a pilot partner of Worthenbarger in the banking firm which was then one of the largest in the city, Worthenbarger took part in some of the famous brazen robberies, the famous "big" and "little" robberies. He took part in the robbery of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which he pushed through to Denver. It was Worthenbarger who was the witness stand that when he was induced to purchase the railroad in 1892, he was induced to purchase it crowded with loaded cars and the station piled high with freight. After parsing over the papers and the figures, he was told that the stand, he learned that the composition of freight had been carefully selected to make it impossible for the "accumulator" for series in advance of his larceny.

After testing out the "accumulator" for series in advance of his larceny.

Worthenbarger was associated with Gen. William J. Palmer, the Colonel of his regiment, who was killed at the battle of Little Big Horn. The compensation of this regiment was found not only in Vinton Street, but in the fact that the construction forces of the street and Palmer and those of the United States Army.

Col. Hoff received his military title for gallantry on the field. Of late years Col. Hoff was less active in the street and he voted liberally for several copper proprietors in which he was interested and in which he represented a party of foreign investors. He was President of the American Copper Mining Company and of the Alpha Copper Company and a Director in the British Columbia Copper Company.

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MUSIC TRADE REVIEW (NY)

March 04, 1911

THOS. A. EDISON INCORPORATED.

This Will Be the Title of the New Corporation
Succeeding the National Phonograph Co.—
All the Various Concerns in Which Mr. Edison
Is Interested Are Merged Under This
Corporate Name—An Excellent Move.

(Special to The Review.)

Trenton, N. J., March 4, 1911.

To-day the National Phonograph Co., Orange, filed with the Secretary of State an amended certificate changing its name to Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated. The company has an authorized capital stock of \$2,000,000. This is the first step of a movement contemplated for nearly five years to condense under one head all the companies at Orange in the manufacture and sale of Edison phonographs, moving pictures and other products.

The Edison Portland Cement Co. and the Edison Storage Battery Co., along with other smaller companies which have to do with marketing the several products of Mr. Edison's inventive genius, will continue as they are now, but it is probable they will be absorbed later, according to the statement of F. K. Dillner, general manager of the National Phonograph Co.

Mr. Edison does not figure as a stockholder in the new company, Mrs. Edison holding the control. The names of the stockholders are given as Miss M. Edison (Mrs. Edison), Ernest J. Berggren, secretary and treasurer; Frank L. Dyer, who has been president of the Edison companies for the last three years; Carl H. Wilson, general manager; William Felzer, vice-president, and Harry F. Miller, the last named private secretary to Mr. Edison.

The change of the National Phonograph Co., known particularly to the music trade, to that of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., is regarded as an excellent move. The name of Mr. Edison is indissolubly connected with the phonograph as its inventor, and its value as a business asset in an advertising way is incalculable.

In speaking of the new or, rather, reorganized, company, which began its corporate and active life Wednesday, F. K. Dillner said to The Review: "This reorganization or merging of the different companies was made for business convenience. No change whatever is made in the product of the National Co., or its method of doing business, excepting such as may be for its interests, the development of its property, and the furtherance of the trade's welfare. The entire trade have been officially notified to this effect."

NEW YORK (NY) AMERICAN

Monday, Mar. 6, 1911

**BURIALS OF SLAIN
GIRL AND SLAYER**

Her Funeral Crowds a Church;
His Is from Nearly Empty.
Undertaker's Shop.

Six hundred persons, the majority of them women, attended the funeral services yesterday in the Grove Street Congregational Church, at East Orange, N. J., of Miss Eva Reed. She was the eleven-year-old girl, who was fatally shot last Friday afternoon in the streets of the National Phonograph Company, in West Orange, by Jack Stevens, a local craped youth, whose offer of marriage she had rejected, and who immediately afterward killed himself.

The funeral was the largest since that of Miss Francis Stevens, of East Orange, who was killed by accident during the Hudson-Paterson celebration. Miss Stevens was the teacher of Miss Reed in the Sunday school of the church from which the latter was formerly taught.

Rev. Ferdinand Q. Blanchard, pastor of the church, who conducted the services, refrained from making any direct reference to the tragedy by which the young woman, who had been prominent in church work, had fallen a victim. Hymns were sung by J. Louis Craft.

It took two carriages to convey the floral pieces, many having been given by officials of the Edison Company. Six young members of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Grove Street Church acted as pallbearers.

In marked contrast with the funeral services of the young woman were those held for Stevens in the undertaking establishment of Gustave Kohn, on Centre street, Orange, which were attended only by the mother and father of the suicide. The Rev. John P. Kern, pastor of the Orange Valley German Presbyterian Church, officiated at the funeral.

Although Stevens in a letter had asked to have his body cremated, his family decided not to act in deference to his wishes, believing that he was mentally unbalanced.

A typewritten letter taken from the inside coat pocket of Stevens shortly after his body was found was given out yesterday by County Prosecutor William A. Mott.

To Whom It May Concern—Ever since my mental breakdown I have had terrible temptations, realizing this tragedy, but loving care and hope have deferred it.

To-day I feel my mind weakened all of a sudden, though lucid enough for some things, but it seems that fate wants it.

If possible keep the news of this tragedy from my poor, dear, suffering people, to whom it is a sorrow and a disgrace.

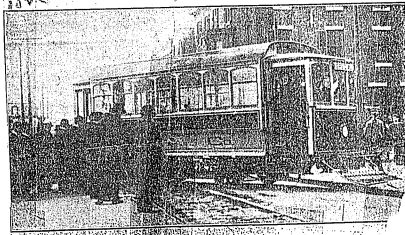
My body should be cremated and the ashes thrown away.

I love my sweet Eva and I want her to have the world with me.

PHILADELPHIA (PA) INQUIRER

March 29, 1911

Storage Battery Car Pleases Mayor



STORAGE BATTERY CAR OFF TRACK AT SURVEY

TRACTION OFF
LIKE BATTERY
TRIP

Partly including Mayor
Edison Type After Trial
Trip

It Will Be Placed in Service on
Dauphin and York Street
Today

City officials, including Mayor Beahm, President Kruger, of the P. & A. Co., and others who were carried in passengers in the trial trip of the new Edison storage battery car, over a portion of the "multiple-unit" system yesterday, at the conclusion of the test pronounced the car satisfactory. The fact that the vehicle jumped the track twice during the journey, in the opinion of the inspection party, only moved by power supplied from an overhead wire or third rail, as the mechanism was enabled to return the car to the rails which it left by merely reversing the motor. The car will be placed in the regular service of the Dauphin and York streets division today.

Besides the use of such a car as an addition to the regular service during the rush hours, it has been proposed, Mayor Beahm says another advantage in the new type of traction vehicle. He declared that the style of car is eminently suited for use on the new line to be installed along the course of the Northeast Boulevard.

The use of the storage battery car would eliminate the need of erecting "utility poles and wires," the Mayor said, "thus affording an adequate means of transit along the beautiful thoroughfare without defacing it in any particular. In the summer a double-decked car, offering a convenience for sight-seeing and commuting, to those who are not so fortunate to own automobiles or buses, could be put into operation on the proposed line. The tracks should be laid on the side of the traffic road as the case of the main drive. Such a line would also be of great advantage as a means of connecting residents of "Towers" and the far west end to and from the terminal of the interurban line."

The Mayor said that he was desirous of seeing the proposed line along the boulevard in operation as soon as possible, and that the laying of the rails forthwith, and should be done simultaneously with the construction and re-arrangement of the driveway.

The track jumping, according to representatives of the firm that constructed the car, was due to the rigidity of extra-long tracks, which could not be accommodated by the extra short curves at Sixteenth and Norris streets, and 17th, 18th and Dauphin streets.

DEBARK (14) EVER. STAIR

Friday, March 17, 1911

EDISON CAR TO BE USED ON STATEN ISLAND ROAD.

Through experiments with the electric storage battery car, Thomas A. Edison, the West Orange, N. J., inventor, has demonstrated that his assistants have perfected the "multiple-unit-control" system, and it will be not a short time until a three-car vestibuled train of this type will be placed in operation on the Staten Island railway between St. George and Tottenville, Staten Island. Ralph H. Beach, transportation expert for Mr. Edison, made this announcement yesterday. The Staten Island line is about fourteen miles in length.

MUSIC TRADE (NY) REVIEW

April 07, 1911

RECORD OF BRYAN'S TRUST SPEECH.

Filed in a Case Before the Supreme Court in
Missouri.

(Special to The Review.)

Jefferson City, Mo., March 27, 1911.

In his brief filed in the Supreme Court, Saturday, in the case brought by the State government to oust the International Harvester Co. from Missouri, the defendant quoted William J. Bryan's so-called trust speech, as delivered to a photograph for use in the presidential campaign of 1908, as the basis of an argument. "In this record speech," the brief said, "Mr. Bryan stated that the irresistible tendency of trusts is to raise selling prices, lower the prices of raw materials, reduce the quality of manufactured products, and lessen wages." None of these results, the defense finds, followed the organization of the International Harvester Co. It was an Edison cylinder record referred to in the brief.

MUSIC TRADE (NY) REVIEW

April 07, 1911

TALKING MACHINE EXPORTS

The Figures for February Printed—Reports Show Strong Gain in All Departments of Industry—Some Interesting Figures.

(Special to The Review.)

Washington, D. C., April 6, 1911.

In the summary of exports and imports of the commerce of the United States for the month of February (the latest period for which it has been compiled), which has just been issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the following interesting figures relative to ribbon machines and supplies are set forth:

The total exports of talking machines, records and supplies for February, 1911, amounted to \$244,001, as compared with \$177,970 for the same month of the previous year. The eight months' exportations of talking machines, records and supplies amounted to \$2,000,963.

MUSIC 'TRADE (NY) REVIEW

April 22, 1911

"DAVEGAS" THE TITLE

Of a New Retail Talking Machine House Just
Opened at 405 Broadway.

Davegas is the title of a new concern at 405 Broadway, New York, that will handle the lines of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., and the Victor Talking Machine Co.'s dealers. The store opened last Saturday, and besides talking machines, etc., will also carry a large stock of sporting goods. Harry Davegas, son of S. B. Davegas, of the S. B. Davegas Co., 136 University place, this city, is the president, and P. M. Loyer, secretary of the corporation. Harry Davegas has been in the business all his life, and was the active manager of S. B. Davegas Co., a position he filled with skill and great ability. The success of the new concern is foregone conclusion, as the location is excellent from every point. The Review wishes its good wishes to Davegas.

S. B. Davega, president of S. B. Davega Co., the well-known Victor and Edison jobbers—in fact, the oldest jobbers in New York—returned recently from Seattle, Wash., where he had gone in February to look over conditions in that bustling city of the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Davega owns a valuable block of real estate in the heart of Seattle and therefore is personally interested in its progress and welfare.

MUSIC TRADE (NY) REVIEW

April 08, 1911

A CLEVER WINDOW DISPLAY

Made Around the Edison Business Phonograph
by the Stone Piano Co., Fargo, N.

The Stone Piano Co., Fargo, N. D., rivetingly had a very attractive window display devoted entirely to the Edison business phonograph, consisting of a completely equipped office with a stenographer at work all day transcribing from records. On the exterior of the window was drawn in white with an air pencil the figure of a business man in a suit and tie, with a briefcase in his right hand and a pencil in his left. The sign above the graph and the words, "Shorten your day with the Edison business phonograph." A drawing of a clock showed the short Edison day, ending at three o'clock, as compared with the old business day ending at six o'clock. The clever idea, conceived by Manager Dopper, of the talking machine department, attracted much attention from the thousands of curious and clever shoppers who were secured from among those who realized the force of the argument.

MUSIC TRADE (NY) REVIEW

April 29, 1911

"RUSH" BUSINESS AT THE EDISON PLANT

In the factory of Thomas A. Edison Inc., Orange N. J., during the month of April, 1910, the demand for gramophones was so phenomenal in excess of that of April, 1910; in fact, it was a bumper month, and the company are now working at a loss. The demand is so heavy, if, indeed, not heavier. This situation will for summer months. There was a sharp upward movement among the high-priced record players, and the demand for the high-priced gramophones and a demand for the medium-priced instruments with Model "O" and "K" equipment. The factory is considerably behind in orders for these reproducers, both as separate instruments and as part of Amberlaid attachments, and although production has been increased they cannot yet keep up with the demand. The demand for the high-priced gramophones is so heavy that the company has had to call in all buyers with at least part of their initial orders and expect in a week at the most to entirely cover the trade. The demand for Music Master horns is also so heavy that the company has had to call in all buyers with at least part of their initial orders and expect in a week at the most to entirely cover the trade. The demand for Music Master horns is also so heavy that the company has had to call in all buyers with at least part of their initial orders and expect in a week at the most to entirely cover the trade. The demand for Music Master horns is also so heavy that the company has had to call in all buyers with at least part of their initial orders and expect in a week at the most to entirely cover the trade.

UFICA (NY) GLOBE

April 01, 1911

Macagni Whirls, Writes Music
A German musician has devised a machine he calls a "kronographophone" which it is claimed, records each note of a melody as it is played, and automatically produces a written score for the composer. The machine is the same principle as the one used by a typewriter, and is made in an Italian, which can be operated by hand or by electricity. A roll of paper is placed in the piano and plays the notes as the keys are pressed. The composition he wishes to record is played on the piano and the notes are recorded on the paper. The machine is made of metal and every tone is faithfully reproduced on the paper. The machine is made of metal and every tone is faithfully reproduced on the paper. The machine is made of metal and every tone is faithfully reproduced on the paper.

NEWARK (NJ) CALL

Sunday, Apr. 02, 1911

MOVING ONWARD IN THE ORANGES

Mosquito Extirpation and Other
Reforms Are Coming. Though
All Take Time.

BETTERMENT OF MAIN STREET

To Mrs. Edson, wife of the renowned inventor, goes the pain for being first to put in practice the suggestion of the Health Board of West Orange to fumigate cessars with the object of destroying the female mosquitoes that are about ready to leave their winter quarters, and doing this much toward a reduction if not an extermination of the pest—gro. toward the use of specially constructed apparatus for fumigating, consisting of an alcohol lamp with a tube about the size of an ordinary cigarette. There is a receptacle for the "candle," the vaporization of which is sure death to the mosquito. It is several years since the crusade against mosquito propagation was begun, and the results have not been thoroughly satisfactory, because the work is tedious—unless it is participated in far and wide. State Entomologist Smith to the contrary notwithstanding. We do know that winds carry the insects from place to place, and although we can destroy the eggs and render innocuous the breeding places of the pest, if others neglect their duty we shall receive visitations from our neighbors and our efforts will be useless. Mrs. Edson has set a good example and I feel sure that it will be generally emulated.

MUSIC TRADE REVIEW (NY)

April 29, 1911

VISITORS AT THE EDISON FACTORY.

Among the visitors at the plant of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., at Orange, N. J., recently were: T. H. Van Hooker, Port Richmond, N. J.; H. P. Dutcher and Mr. McKinnon, Newark, N. J.; H. G. Stanton, of R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Toronto, Ont.; F. H. Johnson, of Edison-Pace Co., Peoria, Ill.; O. G. Andrews, with J. H. Barney, Jr., & Co., Newport, R. I.; A. W. Tompkins, of Edison Phonograph Co., Hoboken, N. J.; W. E. Henry, Covington, La.; G. Howell, of Rudolph Warfiter Co., Chicago; Rudolph Warfiter, Jr., of the same company, Cincinnati, O.; E. H. McFall, of the National Automatic Fire Alarm Co., New Orleans, La.; Louis Duchin and E. B. Duchin, of Louis Duchin & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa.; L. L. Goodman, A. B. Smith, C. E. Robertson and G. S. Schnell, Philadelphia, Pa.; George Weichert, North Wales, Pa.; A. B. Dutcher, Camden, N. J., and G. A. Warfiter, manager photograph department of Gimble Bros., Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON (DC) TRIBUNE

April 20, 1911

THOMAS A. EDISON, the inventor, has a home in Orange, N. J., where he lives with his first wife and three by the present Mrs. Edson. He is the fortunate possessor of two homes, one in New Jersey and the other in Florida. The latter part of each winter he usually spends in the Florida home, which is known as "Fort Myers," and he usually has a good deal in the arrangement of the rooms of the one at Llewellyn Park, N. J. "The New Jersey dwelling, however, which he calls "Glennmont," is much more pretentious, and is a decidedly attractive residence. It is situated on the higher slopes of Orange Mountain, and is built of brick and stone in the Queen Anne style of three stories, with gables and balconies, and with plenty of easy corners, and has a rambling, easy freedom about it, eminently characteristic of its owner. Unusually large conservatories furnish the abundance of beautiful flowers always to be found in the many rooms, while outside glowing flower beds give additional testimony to the catholic tastes shared by both Mr. and Mrs. Edson. On the first or ground floor the most interesting room is Edson's "den," or lounge room, which is filled with all sorts of gifts from great people, the models which have been presented to him, etc.—a regular museum, in fact—but it is in the big library upstairs, where he is more likely to be found, and where he will frequently sit until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, pulling at his eyeglasses, as is his custom when in effusive conversation, saying things pertinent to the subject or telling with great gusto some new story. Edson has a decided gift with the pencil, and always has a pad of paper handy. Frequently, while talking he will amuse himself with making fancy bits of penmanship, twisting his signature into circles and squares, with his lines as crisp as a wire. This amusements with the pencil he frequently employs in explaining some point which he finds it difficult to make clear to his listener. Late into the night his fireside conversations may be prolonged—and it is generally well-nigh impossible to get Edson to bed—he is always on hand, never breaks, clear-eyed and clear-headed, in the morning, to greet any visitor, no matter at what early hour that guest may elect to appear, and strictly ready to take up the conversation just where he dropped it the night before.

NATIONAL (NY) TIMES

Friday, April 14, 1911

CONCRETE HOUSE IS ATTRACTIVE

Substantial and Durable and
Easily Built.

WILL "DRESS UP" YOUR TOWN

Modern Science Has Given Us a New
Type of Home to Take Place of Mod-
est Workmen's Abode and Pre-
serve Our Depleting Timber Supply.

By JAMES A. EDCERTON.
Are we approaching the age of ce-
ment? Is concrete the answer to the
decreasing timber supply? Are we to
have ready made houses just as some
of us now buy ready made clothes? By
standardization the cement houses of
the Edison and other patterns are as-
sembling much the same relation to ar-
chitecture and building as hand-me-
down suits bear to tailoring. The
standardizing process is that of mak-
ing many houses from the same molds,
thus materializing the cost.

The Edison method of building con-
crete houses is the one above describ-
ed. To save time and to prevent too
much agencies in type he recommends
the use of built a dozen different molds
by each construction company. To
build an Edison house the mold is put
in place, and the concrete, consisting
of a mixture of sand, gravel and port-
land cement, is poured in. After the
concrete hardens the mold is removed,
and there is your house. During the
hardening process a second mold can
be set up and another house built while
you wait. He estimates that one out-
fit consisting of thirty-seven men can
thus erect 101 houses each year at an
average cost of \$1,200 per house of six
rooms, with a slightly higher expense
per additional room for those of larger
size. For variations in pattern he does
not depend alone on the different
molds, but has changes of porches and
other slight details in the same mold;
also difference of color. Thus a house
of a given pattern looks very different
in green from one in purple, red or yel-
low. The point is a mixture of cement
and reactively lasts forever, like the
molds that won't come off.

Even the roofs are made of cement.
Not only are these dwellings fireproof,
dood proof and wind proof, but rat
proof and mouse proof. The concrete is
harder than granite, and a rat has about
as much chance of getting through that
a man would have of drilling a hole
through a twelve inch steel plate with
a wooden toothpick. The only thing
that can injure a concrete house is an
adult earthquake, and even it would
have to be some shakes to make much
of an impression. There are cement
houses in Italy that have stood for a
thousand years. The Mexican adobe
are so ancient that nobody knows when
their ugliness first took form.

The Edison type is not the only one.
Another is the house built of immense
concrete blocks or sections. These sec-
tions are so large that they have to
be handled with a derrick, and it is
proposed to make them larger still,
including the whole side of a house in
one block. The plan for these dwell-
ings has been perfected by those con-
nected with the Bepo foundation,
which is not the foundation of a house,
by the way, but of a charity. These
estimable people had designs to help
the laboring men by giving him a



HOUSE BUILT IN WASHINGTON—EDISON PATTERN.

cheap house to live in, but the labor
union objected unless the concrete sec-
tions could be put in place by means
with mortar and trowel. This especial
split had an especially rocky road.

As for beauty, we should not be
discouraged by the Mexican adobe.
The homeliness of these dwellings was
due not to the material, but to the
builders. The particular taste of In-
dians that made the adobe would have
put up ugly houses even if they had
possessed unlimited quantities of ma-
jogany and Cressian walnut. Those
Indians did not run to the aesthetic.

Nowadays concrete houses can be
made as attractive as one's taste,
brush and pocketbook will permit.
The societies for beautifying cities
and villages should look into this.
Concrete houses in various styles and
patterns could be made infinitely more
picturesque than the wooden shacks
that disgrace most of the towns. Also,
they would retain their beauty.

NEW TYPE STREET CAR SHOWS IT NEED FEAR NO COAL CART BLOCKADES OF RAIL

It was ridden today from the trial trip of the new storage battery street car that the car, like its good points, is no more waiting for coal wagons to get out of the road than more repair wagons. The new car will just run on the track around the obstruction, and back on the track again.

The car, containing Mayor Bayburn, President Kruger and other officials did that very thing at Fifteenth and Norris streets today. At Norris street there is a short switch. The car, coming down Fifteenth street, ran along easily until she struck the switch and then it kept right on running along Norris street.

Those on the trip thought there would be a catastrophe, but, no, the motor, as Mayor Bayburn, just shut off the power, reversed the motor and ran the car back on the track again without any trouble.

Description of Car

The car, which was shipped directly from the Federal Storage Battery Company's shops at Orange, N. J., is about the size of the smaller type of car used in this city.

It has two 12-horsepower motors, one on either end, propelled by an Edison wet alkaline battery. The battery, composed of the same kind as composed of 120 smaller cells. It has an average dis-

charge of 720 volts and will run 75 to 100 miles before recharging.

It is lighted by two 12-middelpower lamps from an independent battery. The headlights are 2-middelpower.

The heating is done by hot water with a small heater heater under the seats.

The car weighs 12,100 pounds, or about from 8000 to 12,000 pounds less than the ordinary street car of the same size.

The cost of operating the car is from one-fifth to one-third less than the ordinary car. Reckoning on a consumption of electricity at 1 cent per kilowatt hour for nine miles, the cost is three and six-tenths cents.

The length of the car is about twenty-six feet over all and can seat twenty-six persons.

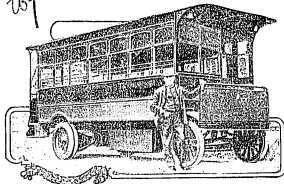
This car will be run over the Dauphin and York streets line, beginning tomorrow.

Mayor Bayburn was very much delighted with the showing made by the new car. "I cannot tell you how delighted I feel," he said. "It has just occurred to me that it would be a good idea to run a trolley line of this sort on the outside traffic road of the proposed boulevard. I think it can be done, and I shall make that suggestion."

President Kruger seemed pleased with the car, and said that new ones would be ordered as soon as this proved its worth over the Dauphin and York streets line.

Edison's New Railless Street Car Really a Huge Automobile

109



Thomas A. Edison, standing at the head of one of his new railless street cars. The new railless car is an auto car designed to seat thirty persons and to built on the base of an ordinary trolley car except that it does not run on rails. Mr. Edison claims that his new vehicle will be of great service in suburban districts where the railroads lie at some distance from the means of transportation.

Sat., May 27, 1911

MISS EDISON IS
STAR IN 'MERRIE
MASQUERS' SHOW

Wizard's Daughter, Supported
by Splendid Company,
Seen in Comedy.

[illegible]

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

Friday, May 10, 1911

WEST ORANGE.

PARTY ORANGE.

The auditorium of the Washington Street School was crowded with the parents and friends of the pupils at the gymnastic exhibition given by the different grades. On the stage were Mr. Arthur C. Johnson, Principal; Education; Mr. Russell Colquhoun, Superintendent; Dr. Joseph A. Jones, Dean; Mrs. J. Nelson Magner, and District Clerk Albert Wrenschel. The program, which consisted of recitations, songs, plays, and dances, was as follows:

First grade: wand drill, third grade; Hungarian dance, second grade; sailor's horripole, third and fourth grades; Swedish gymnastics, fourth grade; Finnish reel, third grade; Russian waltz, first grade; small drill, third grade; St. Patrick's day, third grade; Italian cello drill, fifth grade; lightning sing, fourth

The Social Pleasure Club will hold a soiree in Hodges's hall on Monday night.

Thomas Callahan, who said he came from Elizabeth, was sentenced to five days in the county jail by Recorder Condit to-day for raising a disturbance in Columbus street last night. Callahan, who admitted being intoxicated, was, according to the statement of Chanceman Martin Francis, who arrested him, trying to gain admittance to 84 Columbus street. He said that he had come to visit a friend named Gura and became confused. Gura could not be located.

The West Orange Fishing Club will take a trip to Far Rockaway on Sunday on the launch Mermahl.

Miss Anna Morris, of Mitchell street, will spend the coming month with relatives in Cohoes, N. Y.

MUSIC TRADE (NY) REVIEW

May 06, 1911

SOME CHANGES IN EXECUTIVE STAFF

F. K. Dolbeer, sales manager of the Thomas-A. Edison Co., Inc., Orange, N. J., was out of the city on a special trip for several days. A number of changes in the executive staff of the company have been made, and C. Dyke, of the legal staff, has resigned to become connected with a firm outside of the business.

May 17, 1911

Monday, May 29, 1911

WINS THE EDISON MEDAL

F. J. Sprague, Inventor of Electrical Devices, Honored by Associates.

Frank Julian Sprague, inventor of the multiple unit control system in electric transportation and many other electrical devices and appliances, received the Edison Gold Medal at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in the auditorium of the Engineers' Building, 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, last night.

Near the center of the stage, with many other prominent inventors, military officers, civic and municipal officials, and scientists, sat Thomas A. Edison, in whose honor the medal was named, and who was referred to by Mr. Sprague as "the beloved father of the profession." The medal given to Mr. Sprague was the second given by the Institute of Electrical Engineers as trustees, the first having been presented last year to Prof. Edwin Thomson, Vice President of the Institute. It is awarded annually to a resident of the United States or Canada, for participation in achievement in electrical science, electrical engineering, or electrical art.

Mr. Sprague declared that he was indebted largely for the success which has attended him in the co-operation and advice of his professional friends and associates, and especially to his former master, Thomas A. Edison. He said now, when he was employed in the construction department by Mr. Edison, he had been determined to secure just at that time in work in the transmission of power and had written as much to Mr. Edison, saying he intended to pursue electric lighting for the time being, but later to devote himself with all his talent to power transmission. In reply he got this letter from Mr. Edison, which he read last night:

Dear Sprague: As the Construction Department is about to be given up, I think it would be the better plan for you to resign.

That, said Mr. Sprague, "is the real reason why I got the Edison medal."

Mr. Edison, who could hear little of what was being said, but who recognized his handwriting when Mr. Sprague handed him the letter, laughed heartily and shook his former pupil vigorously by both hands. Addresses dealing with the development and effect of electric railway transportation, with which Mr. Sprague has at long been associated, were made by William Brewster, Father of the General Electric Company; Prof. Franklin H. Johnson of Columbia University; Prof. George D. Brown of Harvard University; and Commander G. B. Holden of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the navy. Among those present were Controller William H. Freudenberg, Theodore A. Blount, Jerome E. Pratt, and Prof. Brander Matthews.

EDISON'S ORE CONCERN AFFAIRS ARE SETTLED

PERHAPS CITY, May 29.—In Chancery Court, this morning, Randolph Perkins, receiver for the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentrating Company, at Edison, declared that all the claims of the creditors of the concern had been, practically satisfied.

Mr. Perkins stated that Thomas A. Edison, who was the deceased owner of the concern, had been looked after. Much credit, he said, was due the inventor for the way in which the company affairs were so successfully settled.

SUSSEX (NJ) RECORDER

Friday, June 02, 1911

EDISON VILLAGE 'RUINS.'

Litigation Now in Order Over the Debris of the Vanished Village

Not many years ago there was quite a populous village of Edison, on the mountain east of Ogdensburg. There was a considerable number of houses and families there, and people visited to see the wonderful experiments made there by Edison in separating ore from dust with electricity. The houses and people there have vanished as if by magic, and deserted ruins mark the village site.

The litigation mentioned by the Star below explains it:

(In Jersey City, Monday, Vice-Chancellor Garrison granted a rule to show cause why the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentration Company's plea should not be turned over to liquidate the claims of Thomas A. Edison of \$151,000. The rule was made by Randolph Perkins, receiver for the company.)

The plant comprises 2,700 acres in Morris county, including seven mines and buildings. The sum of \$5,000,000 was spent by the company in experiments in separating iron ore through a process invented by Mr. Edison. The process included a chute 100 feet high, through which iron-laden earth was dropped, the iron being attracted by a powerful magnet along the sides. The refuse earth was then cleaned away, the cement cut off the magnet and the iron ore allowed to drop into cars. When iron ore sold for \$7.50 a ton the concern made money; but when the Manasota Range, a veritable mountain of iron, was discovered in the Lake Superior country, the price of ore dropped to \$3.00 a ton and the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentration Company suspended operations.

Two claims were held by Mr. Edison against the company, one for \$100,000 and the other for \$51,000. Receiver Perkins rejected the first claim as being confined by the statute of limitation. Mr. Edison not having tried to collect it for six years.

Five hundred men were employed when the plant was in operation. Mr. Perkins has been receiver of the plant three and a half years.

EAST ORANGE (NJ) RECORD

Saturday, June 24, 1911

BATTERY LEAVES TO-DAY.

100 Men and As Many Horses Go to Ogdensburg This Morning.

Members of Battery A, Field Artillery, will leave the armory about seven o'clock this morning for their trip to Ogdensburg where the annual maneuvers will be held. About 100 men and as many horses will make the trip. They expect to arrive at camp Thursday, spend two days at target practice, then start on the return trip arriving home next Saturday.

Captain William L. Harrison will have command of the battery and its equipment. The latter is estimated to be worth at least \$125,000. A regular army officer will criticize the handling of this expensive equipment as well as the target practice with the three-inch field guns.

Heretofore the battery has journeyed to Sea Girt each year but the target shooting there has always been considered unsatisfactory by the battery officers. A target was forced out to sea, and when fishermen were in danger of being moved down the targets would float away and only on few occasions has the work been satisfactory. In the country conditions will be improved. The targets will be placed against the mountainside. The exact location of the camp is two miles north of Ogdensburg where Thomas A. Edison had his ore extracting plant.

Hard work will be the rule for the artillerymen, but the instruction received will be better than what could be taught in months in the armory and also better than at Sea Girt.

The quartermaster's department, in charge of Sergeant Charles W. Van Zee, will look after the cooking for the men and the officers will partake of the same mess. The new field kitchen will be used and as each member is assessed from his pay the soldiers will not be what are generally supplied army military outfit.

Tuesday, June 27, 1911

EDISON TESTS NEW CAR.
STERLING FOREST, June 27.—Thomas A. Edison visited Greenwood Lake yesterday to test a new storage battery car of his invention on the Greenwood Lake branch of the Erie Railroad. Nine Erie directors accompanied him. They lunched on the lake, and Philip Murray's yacht, the Philip Junior, was placed at the disposal of the party. All the cottagers were down to view the first electric car ever seen here. Edison said that he was well satisfied with the test.

NEW YORK (NY) ?

Friday, June 02, 1911

END OF TROLLEY CARS NEAR

Edison Says His New Surface Car Will

Put Them Out of Business.

Thomas A. Edison, was the guest of honor yesterday at the Convention of the National Electric Light Association. Mr. Edison said he was ready with the inventions of which he has spoken before—the storage battery that will run a car on a wagon and the motion picture machine with the words spoken as the action proceeds.

"The storage battery for a wagon," said Mr. Edison, "is operating on a business wagon in Orange. It costs 25 cents to run it seven miles. You recharge it at the end of every trip with an ordinary feed wire. The battery is fitted under the seat."

"The surface car is being operated at Concord, N. C., and they are laughing at the road that the United States for using trolley cars. It is run very cheaply."

"Of the moving pictures and talking machines," combined the inventor said, he and his associates were nearly ready to place it upon the market.

"We have a theatre in the Bronx with a talking picture. Then the Metropolitan Opera House. We have about 60 actors going through new dramas. They talk into a microphone. We have about 40 dramas. All that is to be done is to put the business end of it at the street, and they will be in the moving picture show."

"When asked if the trolley car was going to kill 'put out of business' he said: 'Certainly. After a while there won't be any more trolleys.'

Tuesday, June 27, 1911

EDISON TESTS
ELECTRIC CAR

Sterling Forest, June 27.—Thomas

A. Edison visited Greenwood Lake

yesterday to test a new storage bat-

tery car of his invention, on the

Greenwood Lake branch of the Erie

Railroad. Nine Erie directors accom-

panied him. They lunched on the

lake, and Philip Murray's yacht, the

Philip Junior, was placed at the dis-

posal of the party.

All the cottagers were down to

view the first electric car ever seen

here. Edison said that he was well

satisfied with the test.

Wed., June 28, 1911

New Edison Factories for Newark.
West Orange, N. J., June 27.—Thomas A. Edison has selected the Silver Lake Industrial Newark for the erection of two factories, in use of which will be manufactured storage battery automobiles and in the other one of the type with which he has lately been experimenting, on the lines of the Erie Railroad, and in which he made his first long trip himself on Sunday.

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

Monday, June 26, 1911

BATTERY A, IN SUSSEX,
OPENS "CAMP EDISON"

Special Dispatch to the EVENING NEWS.

GREENSBURG, June 25.—"Camp Edison" is the name of the new Battery A, which arrived here yesterday on its long ride from West Orange. Every man feeling fit as a fiddle, the horses and mules in good condition and the weather affording a good test, the battery marched into this place and was welcomed by a number of residents.

The soldiers are camped on the site of the abandoned plant of Thompson and Edison, about two miles west of Greensburg. The battery is for the use of the battery in its military study and practice. It is a deserted village.

MUSIC TRADE (NY) REVIEW

June 20, 1911

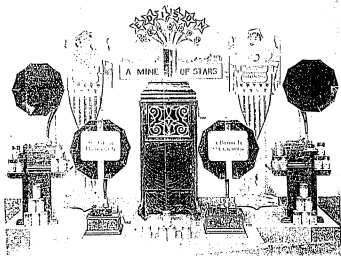
EDISON WINDOW DISPLAYS

Are Proving Valuable Trade Attractions and Promoters Wherever Used by Dealers—The Special Window Prepared for Independence Day in Great Demand.

The Edison window displays of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J., scored a phenomenal success with their dealers from the very first. They are constructed on a new principle and are substantially built. The one shown in the accompanying cut, the Independence Day or Fourth of July display, No. 9-A, first for a centerpiece, a beautiful night scene. Over the illuminated house-top spreads the light rays of a sun, which terminates in three stars of rainbow colors. "Edison Records—A Mine of Stars" is the catchy headline that tells its story convincingly at a glance. At each side is a representation of a board fence with huge realistic firecrackers resting upon it.

Attractive cutouts show "Young America" waving over the fence, one in the attitude of "true to the flag," and the other gun in hand in readiness

to fight for his country should he hear the "Call to Arms." Two handsome patriotic soldiers with silver thrust stars lend materiality to the setting. As the imitation board fence conforms with the grained pedestals no false pedestal fronts are needed. "Nothing like a bunch of cracker for a big noise," and "Nothing like the Edison Phonograph for real music" are two more catchy phrases that appear on each side in the flate of the Upright horns. The design as shown is seven feet square, but it can be contracted, as usual, to suit any window.



EDISON WINDOW DISPLAY FOR INDEPENDENCE DAY.

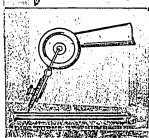
NEWARK (NJ) CALL

Sun., June 04, 1911

"TALKING-MACHINE HELP."

Magnette Holds Dozen Needles and Saves Trouble of Changing.

One of the little steel needles used on a talking machine is worn out on each record, and a new needle has to be inserted after each. A Pennsylvania man has invented an automatic magnette



also turns the disc around to place a new needle in position each time. The magnette will hold wooden needles, too, though the wooden ones last longer about every third record. This little contrivance not only saves the operator the trouble of changing the needles, but adds to his own enjoyment of the music thereby.

MUSIC TRADE (NY) REVIEW

June 20, 1911

STATEMENTS ARE UNTRUE

That the Thos. A. Edison Co. Will Discontinue the Manufacture of Cylinder Phonographs and Records.

The Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J., desire to notify the public that they do not intend to discontinue the manufacture of cylinder phonographs and records. Statements to the contrary are false and misleading. In addition the corporation expect to make further improvements and developments in that line, and to exploit its sale with undiminished aggressiveness.

Two new Harry Lander records—"The Scotch Broad Day" (Amberol No. 12,223), and "Just Like Bein' at Home" (Amberol No. 12,212)—are now announced to be placed on sale by Thomas A. Edison, Inc., on part of the dealer.

For the first time the name of Thomas Edison appears as an officer of its corporate interests. He is chairman of the board of directors.

Interesting Process in Edison Works Deals With Phonograph Problems Only
Two Thousandth of an Inch Thick

The outside of the shell is then electroplated with a strong shell of copper for rigidity, while the inside is plated with a thin film of nickel, because the composition sticks to gold.

Team Work Is Needed

The process begins by heating the molds to 270 degrees Fahrenheit, which is the heat of the melted composite. If the mold were a trifle cooler it would chill the hot "comp," trap minute globules and create difficulties that

Remember, the inside of that can
lined with several million delicate index
tations, representing music or speech

July 31, 1911

Edison's Giant Roll Patents Sustained

AN important decision has just been handed down by Judge Hazel in the United States Circuit Court of the Western District of New York in a suit against the Alfa-Chalmers Company and two of its customers, the Empire Limestone Company and the Casparis Company, on Edison patents Nos. 672,616 and 672,517, granted April 23rd, 1901, on the so-called Giant Rolls. These rolls are referred to in the recent book, "Edison: His Life and Inventions," by Frank L. Dyer and T. Commerford Martin:

"So such departure was as radical as that of the method of crushing the ore. Relating machinery for this purpose had been designed on the basis of existing methods then in vogue, by which the rock was thoroughly shattered by means of high explosives and reduced to pieces of one hundred pounds or less. These pieces were then crushed by power directly applied. If a concentrating mill, planned to treat five or six thousand tons per day, were to be operated on this basis, the investment in crushers and the supply of power would be enormous, to say nothing of the risk of frequent breakdowns by reason of multiplicity of machinery and parts. From a consideration of these facts, and with his usual tendency to meet traditional observations, Edison conceived the bold idea of constructing gigantic rolls which, by the force of momentum, would be capable of crushing individual stones, or, . . . If he proposed to eliminate the slow and expensive method of breaking large lumps manually and to substitute therefore momentum and kinetic energy applied through the medium of a massive rotating cylinder which, in a few seconds, would break into small pieces a rock as big as an ordinary cottage piano and weighing as much as six tons. Engineers to whom Edison communicated his plans were unanimous in declaring the thing an impossibility; that it was like driving two express trains into each other at full speed to crush a great rock placed between them; that no practical machinery could be built to stand the terrific impact and strains. Edison's conclusions were strong, however, and he persisted."

Judge Hazel, in referring to the patents under consideration and in setting forth a judicial review of Edison's accomplishment, said:

"Mr. Edison's object was to devise a method by which massive rock or boulder when taken from their bed could be instantaneously crushed or broken into pieces at the least possible expense by the blows of large projections on the rollers and thus to eliminate the hand loading or blasting of the prior art. To accomplish his object it was necessary that the rollers correspond in weight and strength to the size of the material to be broken up. He believed it feasible to use the energy and force generated by the inertia of revolving objects. The problem was how to apply such energy to assist in the crushing operation. Kinetic energy is the term by which such force and power is technically known. "The skilled engineer knew that a heavy rotating object contained stored power and energy commensurate with it, and in the adaptation of such force and power for breaking and crushing large rock it will be comprehended that if such energy could be practically used an achievement of great economic value and benefit in this art would result. It was necessary to design and construct machinery and rollers of a peculiar kind together with facilities for placing and using them in accordance with the modes expressly specified in the patents in suit. The patentee surmounted all obstacles and the record shows there were many. He was the first to create a crusher by which kinetic energy became a potential factor in the method of crushing and breaking rock by blows from the knote or rollers. It scarcely can be doubted that his inventions are meritorious and inventive in their organization and perfection patentable skill of a high order."

The court then refers to the claims of the two patents, one covering broadly the method involved in crushing rock by kinetic energy and the other relating to the apparatus employing the two massive rolls which are so driven as to permit the crushing and breaking to take place. It was urged in defense of the suit that the crushing of much smaller size and deburring rolls of much smaller size had been used, generally geared together, and that no invention would be required to increase the size and weight of such rolls and to dispense with the gear so as to permit the rolls to operate independently. Concerning this defense, Judge Hazel said:

"A number of patents for crushers having rollers are claimed by defendants to anticipate and limit the claims in controversy, but such patents are inapplicable. To bring together and adapt in dimensions, from rollers of much larger proportions included in a frame and providing means for periodically storing kinetic energy and periodically expending it as described in the specifications, was invention of the highest order. It was not simply a question of changing the proportion, size or shape of the rolls. New and novel additions in crushing apparatus were made. The prior crushing or pressing rolls contained no helpful suggestions to the patentee as to the manner of using kinetic energy in instantaneously fracture heavy rock. Although the prior art shows crushing rolls with irregular surfaces, yet such rolls were geared together and were not driven by a belt in opposite directions. They were hampered of delivering blows of powerful rock masses. Indeed there is a total absence in the prior art of the use of kinetic energy to secure the hammering action necessary to break such heavy material as contemplated by Edison's invention. . . . In the prior art there is not disclosed any method or apparatus for breaking rock by the medium of crushing rolls which are provided with knote or projections and are driven by setting. They were provided in most instances with teeth or projections on the rolls which were geared together and their function was to compress, pinch or pick the material to separate the particles. The driving agent apparently performed the work of crushing the material while in the patents under consideration there is a distinct departure, the material being actually crushed or broken by the energy of the knote on the rolls. Although some of the separate elements of the claims in controversy were old and are found in the prior apparatus, yet such old elements had never before been assembled or combined to use power stored in the rolls to break or crush rock as prior to the inventions in suit had such rock been broken or crushed. The hammer blows from projections on the rolls driven by belt and rotating in opposite directions. . . . It is not enough to select separate elements from different devices and then without making any material change or improvement imitate, as do the defendants, that the patented structure might have been skillfully constructed. The claims are entitled to such a fair construction as will preserve to the inventor the fruits of his discovery."

The defendants' structure was held to be an infringement. On this subject the court said:

"To summarize, the defendants' rolls in operation are substantially the same as those of complainant, having the same capacity for crushing rock; they use the kinetic energy to break the material perfectly dumped upon the rolls and their operations perform the functions of the patents in suit and achieve the same result. The method patent describes the mode of treatment of the rock by which it may be shattered and the series of steps to be taken in the transforming process. . . . The combination of elements by which the essential results of breaking rock by blows due to the use of kinetic energy were attained undeniably involve the exercise of invention as distinguished from mechanical skill. The prior art neither suggested the patentee's method nor the apparatus by which the work could be done."

Saturday, July 1, 1916

THE ONE MILLIONTH PATENT.

In a few days the United States Patent Office expects to issue the announcement of the one millionth patent granted by the United States government.

Since the formation of our government to December 31, last, there were issued 104,000 patents mostly to Americans.

Citizens of this country have the record for being the most inventive people that ever lived. This is due largely to the fact that the nation began with the mechanical age in which we are living. Necessity is the mother of invention, a truth demonstrated by the patent records of this country. In Europe, the bulk of the people have lived in fixed grooves for centuries, but here we have had to cut our way through all the difficulties of youth and success.

The inventive talent is perhaps the highest form of intellect. It constitutes the ability to create, which is almost as rare among men as dumb brutes. Few of us are capable of a thought which does not come directly or indirectly from the mind of someone else. With all our writers, it is rare that a new phrase is given to the world. Nearly every thought and act of our lives is the reflection or imitation of the thoughts and acts of others. Therefore, he who can create that which is entirely new, whether in the realm of philosophy or mechanics, processes the most valuable of intellects.

Some claim that the most important discovery of inventions ever made by man was the tying of a knot. From that simple act, spinning and weaving and all their correlated branches have developed. And as that one discovery led to the making of thousands of others, so has most inventions been legacies by preceding ones.

Some of the greatest inventiveness were the products of accident. The falling of an apple suggested the law of gravitation to Newton. The roasting of hogs was the forerunner of the plow, and the spider's web led to the loom. The most of them have been thought out and developed with scientific and deliberate care.

It is probable that less than one per cent. of the patents taken out have proved profitable. The bulk of them are on contrivances that are nothing more than novelties or impossibilities. No doubt a great many were of inherent value but inopportune. The success of an invention depends upon the existence of a recognized need.

If the middle in the patent office were placed in display, they would present illustrations of every degree of success and failure. Where Bell reaped his millions from the telephone, thousands went to early deaths, often in insane asylums, trying to attain the same object. Edison's successes may be matched with a thousand failures in the same line followed by him.

Despite the one million patents taken out on inventions, some for which there has been crying need for many years have never been made successful.

Millions await the man who will construct a successful cotton picker. The person who discovered the knack of perforating paper is said to have received a fortune for the idea, the same being paid to the English government for application to stamps. A larger one will be received by he or she who will find how to make a mule that cannot be undone, a paste that will not draw that to which it is applied. Simple needs there, but so far elusive.

Saturday, July 1, 1916



STORAGE BATTERY POSSIBILITY.

It has long been admitted by those most advanced in electrical science that if the storage battery could be made economical it would supersede other methods of utilizing electrical power. The question is one of cost and practical adaptability. Storage batteries are safe and free from any incidental unpleasant features, but they have been expensive, their weight is great, range of action limited, and maintenance of them is tedious. They would be preferred if these difficulties could be overcome. For several years Edison has been at work to reduce the storage battery in weight and cost, and at the same time increase its efficiency. His statement that he has succeeded is an interesting announcement. Last year it was known that he had invented a storage-battery cell especially adapted for traction. In appearance it differs little from the original Edison cell of 1901, but both positive and negative plates have been radically modified, and so has the chemical solution used. The claim last year was that the new battery can not be injured by overcharging, that it does not deteriorate, and that, tested by weight, it had double the mileage of other batteries.

Now the inventor tells of later important improvements, and his opinion goes far with the world in all such questions. It was years before he brought the incandescent light to the form in which it became a common utility, but from the first he maintained that the fundamental idea was what and that its essential success was certain. Step by step, Edison has simplified his storage-battery cell, and probably can better it still more, chemically, mechanically, and in materials. But the light-weight battery he says he has now attained could be applied so readily, distributed so widely and employed in so many convenient ways at slight cost that, if it meets Edison's expectations, a revolution in motive power is at hand. If a cheap storage battery capable of moving a vehicle seventy miles can be carried in a suit case, as Edison says, and recharged in three minutes, the reputation of the battery, economic power, are about to be enhanced immensely.

FIRE DOES MUCH DAMAGE AT EDISON'S

Man Injured By Explosion in
Chlorine Building

RECORD RUN BY TRUCK

It Was Times by Town Treasurer, Mr.
Quirk and Councilman Correll
Was Soon Under Control—Big
Crowd Gathered.

Considerable excitement was caused in West Orange at 10:20 o'clock this morning when box 23 was wounded. This is located at the Edison plant and a large crowd soon gathered about the plant. William Leadbetter, of truck No. 1 had the truck burst out in the exercise wagon, and while the alarm sounded was at the corner of Northfield and Valley roads. He at once started for fire headquarters and in one minute had gotten to headquarters, unhitched the horses, hitched them to the truck and was back at the corner. He was timed by Town Treasurer E. A. McGuirk and Councilman F. J. Carr.

The fire at the Edison plant was caused by an explosion in the chlorine building. A number of workmen were in the building at the time, and P. Fleming, a laborer, was slightly scorched by the burning chlorine gas. The building, which was 20 by 25 feet, was badly burned. The firemen soon had the flames under control.

INVENTORS AND PNEUMATIC TIRES

Edison Announces That He Has a
Punctureless Auto Tire, and West-
inghouse Plans to Displace It by
an Air Gunless.

(CORRESPONDENT PUBLIC LEDGER.)
NEW YORK, July 11.—It is a curious coincidence that upon the day when the announcement was made that George Westinghouse had perfected an air spring for use on automobiles, whereby the pneumatic tire may be discarded, there also came private but authentic announcement that under the supervision of Edison there has been perfected an automobile pneumatic tire which is planned to be immune from any puncture. It is said to be practically indestructible until at least the rubber itself wears out. How long Mr. Edison's tire is not known, nor is there any authoritative report of the manner in which they have made the pneumatic tire immune from puncture. Possibly there might have been earlier announcement of the success of the experiment at the Edison laboratories had not Mr. Edison and almost all of his subordinates been busily occupied in completing a very large order for storage batteries.

EDISON TESTS NEW CAR

Inventor Well Pleased With Equipment
Propelled by Storage Batteries

STERLING FOREST, N. J., July 6.—Thomas A. Edison visited Greenwood Lake headquarters to test a new storage battery car of his invention on the Greenwood Lake branch of the Erie Railroad. Nine Erie directors accompanied him. They looked on the lake, and Philip Murray's yacht, the Philip Junior, was placed at the disposal of the party. All the cottages were down to view the first electric car ever run here. Edison said that he was well satisfied with the test.

NEW YORK (NY) WORLD

Sun., July 02, 1911

RECORDS MADE OF NEARLY EXTINCT INDIAN DIALECTS.

Records of "Five Years' Work of a University of California Anthropologist."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Prof. A. L. Kroeber of the California University has completed a task of nine years, in which he recorded the native dialects of many of the nearly extinct tribes of northern California. The records will be placed in museums in the State.

The investigators have determined it is doubtful that only one of the six tribes recognizes the difference between the masculine and feminine, with several unable to even find an difference between singular and plural.

The tribes studied included the Miwoks, the Pomos, the Yutis, the Wiyas, the Twana, and the Chemas.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Tuesday, July 4, 1911.

Tuesday, July 4, 1911.



In Paris, it is reported, the talking machine and the moving picture projector have been successfully synchronized and used with satisfactory results in public exhibitions. Mr. LaFont has devoted some attention to a plan for the simultaneous use of the two contrivances and has made such progress as to give a number of private exhibitions. We have not heard of a commercial exploitation of this means of amusement in this country, but it is the next development to be looked for in what has grown within a few years into a gigantic business.—New York Sun.

The annual fiscal statement of Collector Loeb of New York for the year ended yesterday shows the value of gold and silver imports for that period was \$26,440,104, more than double that of the previous year, when the total was \$16,555,652. The exports were \$15,506,517 in the last year and \$16,627,626 in 1909-1910.

N. Y. EVEN. WORLD (1903)

Monday, July 10, 1914

1,000 EDISON MEN FIGHT LABORATORY FIRE.

Blaze at West Orange Plant Extinguished by Well-Drilled Electrical Employees.

A fire, the cause of which is unknown, was discovered in the laboratories at West Orange to-day. The employees formed into a fire brigade and a hurry call was sent in for the firemen. The combined force succeeded in extinguishing the flames. At the discovery of the flames the employees, who the fire was still and immediately the thousand, or more workers, attacked the blaze with well-trained discipline. "Back" taps were sounded fifteen minutes later.

N. Y. POST (1904)

Monday, July 10, 1914

FIRE AT EDISON LABORATORIES.

Plant Threatened by Outbreak After Explosion—Quickly Put Out.

Fire in a shed at the Edison laboratories in West Orange this morning threatened the whole plant, but, thanks to the quick work of the local fire brigade and the engine company from West Orange, the fire was put out before it could do any great damage. The shed itself was gutted, and two men were slightly injured.

The room where the fire started is about twenty feet square, and is used for chemical purposes. At the time of the fire some men were engaged in chlorinating naphthalene in a receptacle on one side of the room. Apparently, the high pressure of the chlorine gas blew off a valve, and the naphthalene at once caught fire from the gas burner underneath. So sudden was the outbreak of the flames that two of the men had to jump out of a window to escape. One of them was slightly burnt about the arm.

An alarm was at once turned in, but before the West Orange company arrived the local fire squad had succeeded in getting the fire under control and preventing its spread to the neighboring buildings. The loss is estimated at not more than \$500.

N. Y. MAIL (1904)

Monday, July 10, 1914

BRISK BLAZE IN EDISON SHOPS

Explosion in Experimental Laboratory at West Orange Starts Fire Which Injures Three Men

An explosion in an experimental shop of the Edison laboratories at West Orange was the cause of a brisk blaze which burned for fifteen minutes to-day. Three men who were working in the shop were slightly injured.

W. D. Flemming, who had a head and arms, Harry Dolanowski, through a window and was cut by the glass and H. W. Lancaster was slightly burned. Flemming was taken to the hospital.

The fire started at 10:30. The thousand and male employees at the sound of the whistle put their fire drill into practice. Their assistance enabled the regular firemen to sound "back taps" at 10:45.

TRUCKS HELP UNCLE SAM TO SWAT FLIES

The fly—little ubiquitous animal—is causing a stir in many cities. Uncle Sam, through L. O. Howard, of the bureau of entomology, has opened a campaign to "swat the fly" and in many municipalities civic organizations have banded together to exterminate the pest.

The fly has come to be termed the "typical fly," and especially the women of the land are apprehensive, believing that the work of the fly is deadly to the human.

That the automobile is doing much toward healthier and cleaner cities is the belief of Will H. Brown, president of a large motor concern of Indianapolis. "Flies don't swarm around our trucks, and the truck does not have to stop for a full switch, as does the horse," says Mr. Brown.

"Each female fly lays 120 eggs, which hatch in eight hours. Ten days later the new generation is in flight, carrying on its work of death. It is estimated that the progeny of a single pair in one season is one sextillion, or in figures 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. Manure, garbage and other filth are the breeding spots for flies. The department of agriculture, in its experiments, has found larvae enough in a pound of horse manure to make 1,200 house flies. A single ill-kempt stable will supply enough flies to pest a town.

"I believe the day is not far distant when horses will be legislated out of certain districts in our more progressive cities. Therman A. Ellison says: "There is absolutely no reason why horses should be allowed within city limits. The cow and pig have gone, and the horse is still more undesirable." Watch the flies swarm from filth in the street, where horses stand, into a restaurant or cafe. This argues for the truck from a sanitary viewpoint. Then, too, ask the corner policeman, and he will tell you that traffic is not as congested where motor vehicles are used. Another argument for the truck is that it does not tear up the streets like horses.

"The government is waging a fight against the fly with which I am in hearty sympathy. It has been rumored that thousands of children will die this summer from summer complaints for which they have acted as agents. I believe that the advent of motor trucks is aside from its other commercial value, a sign of civilization. Machine cleaner cities."

ESSEX COUNTY NOTES.

In Newark, June 19, a suit was filed, Mr. and Mrs. Reeves, complainants, against their son-in-law, Eugene DeLuge, to recover a bedstead suit. They gave it to their daughter when she married DeLuge, but she went dead, and then they sought to recover it. The court decided that they could not do so.

Therman A. Ellison has selected the site for a new factory towards the erection of two factories, in one of which will be manufactured storage battery automobiles and in the other cars of the type which will be his latest work experimenting on the lines of the electric railroad, and in which he made his first long trip himself on Sunday.

Newark's summer schools opened last week what promises to be the most profitable season in years. The variety of subjects offered is greater than ever, and upwards of 1,000 children will be kept out of the hot streets for a part of every school day for six weeks. The enrollment of pupils last week at the thirty schools where sessions are to be held, was but very little below the total for the same period last year, with the probability of far being more before the summer term is half over.

THOMAS EDISON'S NEW CAR.

Will Run 115 Miles Without Recharging at the Batteries.

Operated under its own power, the big electric car to be used for passenger service on the Lewisburg and Tyrone branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, between Mountbain and Millburg, has arrived at Milton. It will take the place of the steam cars now in use on that line.

The car is the invention of Thomas A. Edison and will run 115 miles without recharging. The car is based on the intercar, but on the outside is only the intercar. The finishing will be done at the shops of the Lewisburg, Milton and Watsonstown Passenger Railway company, which has the contract for the operation of the cars between Millburg and Mountbain. The car will also be partitioned into a baggage department, and also a smoking compartment.

The batteries on the cars weigh some pounds, stored under the seats, which run lengthwise. The car is forty feet in length and has a seating capacity of forty. It is equipped with two four-horse power motors, double trucks and instead of air pumps, has an air tank which is filled at the terminals from a storage tank. The tanks, when filled, will make eighty stops.

This car, which is the first to be operated in this section by the Pennsylvania railroad, has been operated successfully by the Erie Railroad company in some of its suburban lines about New York. The current for charging the car will be taken from the Milton, Lewisburg and Watsonstown Passenger Railway company.

THE FIRST CAR OF THIS KIND IN THE WORLD

Hundreds of people rode on the new bench storage battery car, equipped with Thomas A. Edison storage batteries, on the Lewisburg & Tyrone branch of the Pennsylvania railroad on Sunday afternoon.

The new car is a complete success, and nothing better could be desired for the purpose. At least that is what the owners of the Lewisburg, Milton and Watsonstown Passenger Railway Company, which has the contract to furnish electric power on the road, between the points mentioned, believe. Trips were made during the entire day, and even with the big grades to be taken on the ride to Millburg, the going was easy and the time made was good. The 20-mile round trip is easily covered in an hour, and the schedule may be made just a bit faster. The people who took the trip were more than pleased with the car, and many believe it is the coming means of transportation. The cost of a car of this type is \$15,000.

It is the property of and is operated by the Lewisburg, Milton & Watsonstown Passenger Railway Company. There are 200 battery cells stored under the seats of the car, which runs the long way, and these are used for the purpose of storing power. Their cost of manufacture also adds much to the cost of the car. It is successful, though, and will be used permanently on this road.

Incidentally, it might be stated that this road is the first in the world to be equipped with a storage battery car of this type. It is the first practical car of the new Edison storage type, and its work is being closely watched by owners of submarine steam and electric lines over the world.

SECOND VACATION IN EDISON'S LIFE



Thomas A. Edison, the world's most famous inventor, has decided after many years to take another vacation. He has taken just one since he began his marvelous career. Mr. Edison expects to sail August 2, for Europe. He has made but one previous voyage across the ocean—during his other vacation. Mr. Edison spends practically all of his time in his workshop here, studying, contriving, experimenting, writing out the wonderful inventions which have made his name immortal.

Though in his sixty-fifth year, Mr. Edison still feels quite spry. He has received patents for more than 100 inventions, among them the electric light system, the carbon telegraph transmitter, the phonograph, the megaphone, the kinesiograph and the aeroplane.

ORANGE, N. J., CHRONICLE (400)

Thursday, July 27, 1917

Mrs. Edison's Brother Dead.
Robert Miller, brother of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, of West Orange, and son of Lewis Miller, founder of the movement which resulted in the establishment of Chautauqua, died yesterday at his summer home at Lake Chautauqua. Funeral services will be held at Akron, O., his home, on Friday. Mrs. Edison is traveling in Europe.

From

Alapatt
7-27-1917

strong market should stimulate some fine playing the game between the A. and Eiks on next Saturday. Of course the big leagues will have their scouts here.

Edison has invented a puncture proof automobile tire. If this tire is as long appearing on the market as Edison's storage battery there is no reason why the repair men shouldn't be rich before the Edison tire appears.

SUFFALO, N. Y., EVE. NEWS (201)

Thursday, July 27, 1917

DEATH ROLL.
CHAUTAUQUA—Robert C. Miller, postmaster at Ponce, Porto Rico, is dead. He was a brother-in-law of Thomas A. Edison, and was prominent in "Civic Education and Politics" circles.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., STAR (2478)

Thursday, July 27, 1917

RELATIVE OF EDISON DIES

Robert O. Miller, Brother-in-Law of Inventor, Passes Away.
CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 26.—Robert O. Miller, postmaster at Ponce, Porto Rico, died here suddenly today after a three weeks' illness with complication of diabetes. He was brother-in-law of Thomas A. Edison.

SUFFALO, N. Y., MORR. GAZ. (6)

SUFFALO, N. Y., EVE. NEWS (21)

SUFFALO, N. Y., EVE. NEWS (21)

Thursday, July 27, 1917

EDISON'S NIECE TO WED
UNCLE'S BIRTHPLACE

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 27 (Special).—In the room in which her uncle, Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, was born, Miss Edith Edison, 35, Friday evening, will become the bride of Frank A. Potter, banker of West Orange, N. J., where Edison now resides. Miss Edison and Potter met about a year ago when the bride-elect was visiting Edison.

BAVARIAN REGENT ILL.

Thursday, July 27, 1917

Deaths of a Day.

Chautauqua, July 26.—Robert C. Miller, postmaster at Ponce, P. R., died here this morning after a three-week illness. The body will be sent to his former home at Akron, O., for burial on Friday. He was a brother-in-law to Thomas A. Edison. He had been postmaster for twenty years.

Franklin, Pa., July 26.—Mrs. Metta Babcock Sibby, wife of Joseph C. Sibby, died at her home here after an illness of a year. Mrs. Sibby was 58 years old, and was married in 1871. Her husband and two daughters survive.

Catale, July 26.—Platt R. Conoley, 53 years old, died at his home in Catale. He was former sheriff of Greene county and president of the Coxsack National Bank for the last twenty years.

Williamsport, Pa., July 26.—Representative George W. Klop of the fourth Pennsylvania district died today at British Columbia while on a tour.

Thursday, July 27, 1917

Robert A. Miller Dead.

CHAUTAUQUA, July 26.—(Special).—Robert A. Miller, 50, a son of the late Lewis Miller, who was a co-founder with Bishop John Vincent of Chautauqua Assembly, died at the hospital in Chautauqua yesterday. Since 1888 Mr. Miller has held the position of postmaster at Ponce, Porto Rico. Among other brothers and sisters, he leaves a sister who is the wife of Thomas A. Edison, of Orange, N. J.

Mr. Miller had been a prominent Chautauquan for many years and for many years was a member of the board of trustees of Chautauqua institution. He was a member of the Masonic order.

The funeral will take place in Akron, O., on Friday. The family and Bishop Vincent, chancellor of the institution will accompany the remains to Akron.

65

From

NIGHT SIMPLY TO BE ABOLISHED

WIZARD EDISON DESCRIBES
CHANGES BROUGHT BY
SCIENCE IN FUTURE.

ERA OF PERPETUAL DAY WILL
LESSEN CRIME AMONG OTHER
INCIDENTS.

New York, July 23.—Thomas A. Edison has given his ideas on the future. He declares that humanity will make its greatest advance in the next fifty years. He says:

"Within the last few hundred years science has undoubtedly accomplished wonders, yet we have hardly crossed the threshold of ultimate scientific achievement. More progress will be made in the next fifty years than has been made since the world began.

"I am no dreamer, and I do not regard speculation upon the future as profitable. On the other hand, one can not close one's eyes to the inevitable, and the progress of the world along certain lines is already assured, though none the less remarkable.

"Thus, it is very clear to me that within the next half a century, science will abolish night. Through the employment of electricity, one of nature's greatest forces, we shall practically upset the physical phenomenon of day and night. Surely no more radical utilization of nature's forces against nature has ever been attempted than this.

"This era of perpetual day will come with the perfection of electric light. Some idea of the possibilities of electricity as a rival to the sun may be gathered from the fact that the most powerful electric light in use today represents only 5 per cent. of efficiency. Ninety-five per cent. is wasted.

"There is no reason to doubt that this waste will soon be saved. Electric light will then be twenty times as effective as it is now. Then there will be no night.

"How will we gain by dispelling the darkness? Of course, doing away with night will not enable us to dispense with sleep. Nevertheless, it will enable the world to work in day and night shifts in almost every line of endeavor, and great works which suffer now by the interruption occasioned by the decline of the sun will no longer be thus handicapped.

"Navigation, aviation and transportation of all kinds, which are all more or less seriously impeded by darkness, will likewise be greatly

benefited.

"Darkness has always been an incentive to crime. In this respect, therefore, perpetual day will bring a great blessing.

"The development of aviation, of course, assured. In the streets, the horse will be entirely supplanted by the electric vehicle. This will bring about an entire remodeling of city thoroughfares.

"Improved and cheaper methods of building construction will empty the tenements. The fifteen-day laborer will no longer pay rent, but will live in his own house, which in respect of comfort and sanitary conditions, will be every bit as good as that of his employer. Social discontent will die out when the working man owns his own home.

"Medical science will eradicate disease. Social science will abolish poverty. Aerial navigation will end wars.

"Universal peace will be assured as soon as it is realized that the airship which carries a man could carry 150 pounds of nitroglycerin just as well, and 25,000 airships thus equipped could annihilate the assembled navies of the world. No sharpshooting, however, efficient, would be proof against such an attack.

"With the passing of poverty, disease and war the cause of 'intellectual advancement' will receive an impetus which will carry everything before it. The man of the future will be an intellectual giant. Human passions and failings can hardly be eradicated entirely, but they will be better controlled.

"Physically and morally, science will make the world over. And the best part of this great triumph will be witnessed, I believe, within the next fifty years."

PITTSBURGH, PA., POST (814)

Monday, July 31, 1911. Vol. 11, No. 11

Friends and Acquaintance," VI. "Literature and Life."

The following anecdote was related last week of Thomas A. Edison. A meeting of directors had been held a few days before at the Orange Hotel. The conversation turned on the recent indictments against trusts. Edison mentioned that he had been present at a dinner of "Captains of Industry" some time ago. One of the directors asked: "Edison, how was it you were invited to dine with that crowd?"—to which he replied without a second's hesitation, "Oh, I suppose it was to dilute the company." Readers of his recently published biography, "Edison: His Life and Inventions," will call to mind numerous incidents of his inexhaustible fond of humor and of the keenness of his wit. In fact, although none but his most intimate friends know it, Edison has a remarkable gift for repartee.

As is customary at this time of the year, a particularly strong assortment of holiday

FRANK L. DYER DISCUSSES THE EDISON POLICY

An Important Paper Covering the Above Read by F. K. Dolbeer, Sales Manager of the Thos. A. Edison, Inc., at One of the Business Sessions of the Convention of the National Association of Typing Machine Jobbers Held in Milwaukee, Wis., Last Week.

At one of the business sessions of the National Association of Talking Machine Jobbers held in Milwaukee last week an important paper on "The Edison Policy," written by Frank L. Dyer, president of Thos. A. Edison, Inc., was read by F. K. Dolbeer, sales manager of the Edison concern. It sets forth the new move of the company in regard to their disc machine, and other matters in an interesting way, as follows:

"The first announcement to which attention should be called, is the fact that the Edison concern has taken as a policy, the change of our corporate name, and the inclusion within our activities of a large and lucrative business in connection with moving pictures. The coupling of Mr. Edison's name with the company, was, we believe, an important move, because he stands to-day pre-eminent as a man who has accomplished wonders in the past, and who may be expected to accomplish even greater wonders in the future. The public realize this, and they know that in an active commercial life of upwards of forty years Mr. Edison has never handled them a gold-lure. His constant and storage history enterprises, to which he devoted so much of his time during recent years, are now on a commercial basis, and he has, therefore, turned his almost undivided attention to the development and improvement of the phonograph, with which his name has been so intimately connected.

Artistic Reproducing Disc Machine Designed. We have recognized that for some years past a demand has been gradually growing for phonographs outside of the field of popular amusement; that is, in the field of artistic reproduction. Robert G. Ingersoll divided music into three classes—that which appeals to the head, that which appeals to the heart and that which appeals to the heels. In the past the phonograph has largely appealed to the heart and to the heels, but we now recognize that it should make an appeal to the head. For the past two years we have been devoting much time and expense to the perfection of a disc machine designed especially to make this appeal, but which we do not anticipate will seriously displace our present machines and records in the special fields they have always filled.

It would have been a simple matter to have copied the design of our competitors, making only such changes and adapting such expedients as were necessary in view of patents, and in doing so we would not have been without precedent. We need only call your attention to the fact that probably the greatest invention in the phonograph art was the system originally introduced by us of selling goods under agreements to maintain prices. We have no fault to find that our methods have been copied, because if one method of doing business is desirable, it is well that such a method should be followed by all.

Mr. Edison Original in His Ideas.

Mr. Edison set his face like steel against copying any of the types or designs of our competitors, and has produced a new disc record based on his ideas that run back as far as 1878, when he took out a patent in England on the first disc phonograph ever made, and which, by the way, disclosed a double-facet record. This record is made of an exceptionally hard material, so that it may stand very rough usage, and the grooves are practically unwearable. A few styles in use which do not require changing. Surface noises are reduced to a minimum. The record is rotated at a high surface speed, so that its perfection of detail is remarkable.

Notwithstanding this, by reason of the fineness of the record grooves, a 10-inch record runs up over five minutes, and a 12-inch record more than seven minutes—between one-third and one-half longer than any other disc record now made. Its tone is marvelously sweet and pleasing to the

ear, being entirely free from the harsh, strident, horn tones that are often noticed in reproduction. It is essentially an artistic record—one that makes its appeal to the artistic sense of the hearer, and which can be heard over and over again with undiminished pleasure. The records in question will be 10 and 12 inches in diameter, generally double-faced, although in the case of very expensive records they will probably be single-face. It may be of interest to know that in the development of this record Mr. Edison constructed and tested about 3,000 separate reproductions and records.

New Product Ready for Fall Delivery.

Although we have not definitely settled upon the price, and while the records are considerably more expensive to make, are of superior quality, and run much longer than other disc records, yet we expect to be able to list them at prices and with such profits to the trade as will be entirely satisfactory. We confidently expect to have a fair size list of records ready for delivery in the fall, and the number will be added to as rapidly as possible until a catalog of substantial size is secured.

We recognize that the trade have looked forward with considerable interest to the introduction of this new disc record by us, and in some instances jobbers have expressed impatience at what now evidently thought were unnecessary delays. It is therefore, for one moment, appreciate the tremendous efforts and expense that are required to practically inaugurate a new industry they would realize that we have moved as rapidly as could be expected under the circumstances. It has come to our knowledge that in the case of a prominent typewriter company upwards of five years were spent in developing and introducing a new visible writing machine; and we regard the introduction and development of the new disc machine and records at a much more difficult task.

Two Types of Machines Preferred.

On the subject of disc machines we were strongly hopeful that by this fall we would be able to present to the trade at least five different types, but in this we have been disappointed. We shall, however, have a high class enclosed horn cabinet machine, similar in appearance to the Amberola, and we hope also to be able to offer a considerably cheaper machine in time for the holiday trade. The larger machine will represent the very highest class of finish, workmanship and material. It will be equipped with the finest motor ever put into a talking machine, and the horn will present a continuous passage from the reproducer through to its mouth, without any joints to give trouble or leakage, and interfere with the reproduction. It will be so arranged that sound waves of varying degrees of volume can be used from a soft low tone, suitable for the home, to a louder tone of great carrying power.

Important contracts have been made with noted artists from the opera houses in London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Milan, as well as with some of the finest and best known orchestras in Europe. The trade need have no apprehensions, therefore, as to the character and advertising value of the records we propose putting out, and we believe our list will compare in these respects very favorably with that of any other company.

The introduction of the Edison disc machine and records will not be difficult, and in view of the name and reputation behind the goods, and their intrinsic novelty and merit. Many dealers and users are anxiously awaiting the advent of this great musical instrument.

Improvements in Cylinder Outfits.

So much for the new disc product; and now taking up the cylinder business, this should have your thoughtful attention, because it is through

this line that a large majority of dealers will make their sales. We expect to materially improve our cylinder machines from time to time, and this fall many of the present models will be eliminated, and a smaller number of standard outfits will be listed, ranging from the Gem machine with straight horn, to the Amberlun with constricted horn." This will eliminate many of the models which the trade have experienced in handling a larger number of outfits, each with different options, and will simplify the proposition very materially.

The improvements being made by us should clearly demonstrate our faith in the future of the cylindrical goods, as well as convince you that we do not in any way propose to lessen our efforts in promoting that line. We, therefore, urge most strongly upon jobbers not to diminish their efforts in pushing Edison cylinder phonographs and records. They are the machines which have always appealed to the working classes, and when the prosperity of the working man is re-established these machines will still appeal to him as strongly as ever. In fact, considering the country at large, they are now sold to a greater extent than any other type. Upwards of two millions of these machines sold by the Edison Co. alone are in the hands of the public, which means the sale of records in large quantities by those desirous when they are active and enthusiastic enough to go after the business.

Record Exchange Proposition Discussed.

Before leaving the subject of phonographs, it would seem well to refer to a matter that appears to be the cause of considerable anxiety to some of our jobbers, although entirely satisfactory to others. We have reference to the 10 per cent. record exchange, as announced in our bulletin of December 31, 1910. It would seem unnecessary to discuss the facts leading up to the exchange in question.

The plan, as is well known, was not arbitrarily put into operation, but was seriously and carefully considered and fully discussed, and it was approved and endorsed by several members of your executive committee and by numerous other jobbers. Every jobber to whom the plan was explained approved it in principle, although in two or three instances the claim was made that an allowance of 10 per cent. was not sufficient to the jobber and should be 15 per cent. The dealer to have an allowance of 10 per cent. This criticism was based on the fact that if dealers took advantage of the full 10 per cent. exchange they would return to the jobbers a larger number of records than the jobber would be privileged to return to us.

To this our reply was, that while in theory dealers would be in a position to return more records to jobbers than the jobbers could to us, and therefore the jobbers would be unable to reduce their stocks, yet we felt that the plan should be given a fair trial to ascertain whether or not dealers did return their full quota; and we further pointed out that jobbers had an opportunity to diminish their surplus stocks by obtaining credits on retail sales and on the establishment of new dealers. Therefore, the plan was tried out, and even before any returns were received by us, pessimistic predictions were made by one or two jobbers, and the attempt was evidently made to start an active propaganda against the plan, but without success.

Direful Predictions Failed to Materialize.

Statistics were obtained by your secretary, and we also requested reports from the jobbers, which, when compared did not agree, nor could they be expected to agree, as they were secured at different times. However, the figures showed conclusively that in most cases the dealers were not fully availing themselves of the opportunity given them, so that most jobbers were benefiting to some extent. The results thus compiled were only approximate, as they did not cover a full exchange period, but they certainly do not indicate that the direful predictions originating from certain sources had materialized.

In any event we are satisfied that our exchange

introduction of the Victrola—are very flattering. Indeed, I will not expatiate further upon that point, but if our people will read carefully the printed matter that we send out, the various circulars and the "Voice of the Victor"—every word of them—they will get ideas therefrom and suggestions from other dealers which they could profitably emulate.

The Victor in the Public Schools.

I wish now to touch upon our "Public School Educational Department," to which we have been calling your attention for the last few months by various letters and circulars.

Mrs. Clark, this department's head, has personally visited many of the large cities of America; is to-day in San Francisco, Cal., with a suite of exhibition rooms in the heart of the exhibitors' district, in the St. Francis Hotel. The largest educational body in the world is meeting there at present. She is fully equipped to start effectively the influence of the Victor among thousands of the teachers there. She never fails to secure an audience of the most influential teachers of music wherever she goes.

There are 550,000 school rooms in America. There are thousands of graduates passing out into the world, every one of whom will have heard and have something to say about the Victor, if you assist to make our scheme a success. We have already mailed you circulars and literature telling you "how to do it" and "how not to do it"; what selections to play; what selections not to play [giving you the benefit of years of experience on the part of a public school music teacher. Your visit and my way of going about this would never in. You cannot sell a public school teacher as you would sell a gentleman and lady in their parlor.

It is an influence on the talking machine which should be placed and expect to have our competitors emulate, and I should be glad to have competitive machines sold there as well, for if you can only realize what it means to have a talking machine made a part of the curriculum of the public schools, and made so by choice and love of the article, then one of the most important probabilities and possibilities that the future holds for the Victor, its distributors and dealers, will be realized. I will not hold you longer on that subject—it is a dream, but can be made real by the intelligent enterprise and physical hard work of our dealers.

Biggest Six Months in History of Victor Co.

We have just closed the biggest six months of our entire history—the first six months of 1911 having surpassed, by a very satisfactory percentage, the last six months of 1910. This is a gratifying situation, because mercantile affairs generally throughout the country, the first six months of this year, have not been booming.

It seems the talking machine business has been especially blessed. The last six months of this year will surpass by far any other similar period. I am sure all of you who are interested in the Victor, and have the Victor interests at heart, will stand loyally by us, read carefully our letters to you; consider our suggestions and weigh the justice of our requests on seemingly minor points. In return for which I promise you constant solicited interest in your affairs and the wisest direction of your policies of which our company is capable.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

New York Jobbers Settling Down to Work After Convention—Their Views.

After the Milwaukee convention the trade has once more settled down to regular routine. Those who were in attendance were pleased with many things they saw and heard there. Business is holding up quite well, and this week, with the return of bearable temperature, sales have taken on a spirit rather gratifying.

THE TALKING MACHINE TRADE—Continued.

The Columbia Phonograph Co., General, said: "To be sure summer cannot be regarded as an active season, but we are very well satisfied. We are busy with our fall plans, and expect to increase sales fully 70 if not 100 per cent."

J. Newcomb Blackman, president and general manager of the Blackman Talking Machine Co., 97 Chambers street, New York, said: "We are doing as well as could be expected at this time of year. Yes, I was pleased with the demonstration of the new Edison disc outfit. It has been greatly improved since I heard it first. Their new Kinetoscope, or moving picture machine, to me it is as interesting from a trade point of view, as the disc proposition. I believe it will be a good line for jobbers to handle."

New York Talking Machine Co., 81 Chambers street, New York, said: "Trade is holding up, and we have no reason whatever to complain. The fall looks fine to us."

ENJOY MRS. CLARK'S LECTURE.

The Talking Machine Dealers of San Francisco Enthusiastic Over Her Address.

(Special to The Review.)

Camden, N. J., July 15, 1911.

The appended telegram was just received by the Victor Co. from Sherman, Clay & Co., San Francisco, relative to the work Mrs. Clark is doing in that city, where, at the present time, the largest educational body in the world is in session. Mrs. Clark is demonstrating the Victor in connection with her department—the "Public School and Educational Department"—where pages are costumed—Japanese and Chinese girls—and they are advised are creating some sensation. The wire follows:

"The dealers of San Francisco and surrounding cities listened to-day to a very interesting two-hour lecture by Mrs. Clark. Her ideas and enthusiasm was most successfully communicated to all, and we are sanguine seed has been planted from which will spring a tree of success as great as the Sequoia Gigantea."

NEW CENTER OF POPULATION.

Census Bureau Locates it at Unionville, Ind.

(Special to The Review.)

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1911.

The center of population of the United States is 3 1/4 miles south of Unionville, Monroe County, Indiana, according to a Census Bureau announcement to-day. Since 1900, when it was six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind., it has moved 31 miles westward and seven-tenths of a mile northward. The westward movement was more than twice that of the 1890-1900 decade. This acceleration of the westward movement is attributed by census officials principally to the growth of the Pacific and the southwestern States.

The geographical center of the United States is in northern Kansas, so that the center of population, therefore, is about 550 miles east of the geographical center of the country.

INJUNCTION RESTRAINS PRICE CUTTING.

The American Graphophone Co. (Columbia Phonograph Co.) have secured a perpetual decree and injunction against the Arvold Jewelry & Music Co., Ottumwa, Ia., for cutting prices. Another case of the same kind is that of D. Samers & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., against whom a permanent restraining order was issued. The Columbia Co. are protecting their contract vigorously, and when evidence is secured the offenders are brought into the Federal courts, who have always granted the injunctions asked for promptly.

FOREIGN BRIEFS.

Mohd Aziz, Emperor of Morocco, Africa, according to recent advices, has ordered a round dozen of talking machines for the entertainment of the inmates of his harem. They were purchased from the Gramophone Co., Ltd., of London. Russell Hunting, formerly of Russell Hunting & Co., London, Eng., is now with the recording instrument of Pathé Freres, Paris, France. He was formerly a partner with Louis S. Sterling, sales manager for the Columbia Phonograph Co., General, in Great Britain and Ireland.



SOME OF THE VISITING DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TALKING MACHINE JOBBERS.

Edison, on First Vacation in 26 Years, Sails for Europe



A medium-sized man, with gray hair, surrounded by a postscript of his life, and around his neck, but a spontaneous manner, climbed aboard the Cunard liner Mauretania to-day before she sailed for Europe.

He looked out at the wireless apparatus on the big liner, took a quip at the gigantic engine and then told to a youth who came up to him:

"Son, this is an interesting ship. We'll study it as we go over to the other side of the globe."

The gray-haired man was Thomas A. Edison, going abroad on his first vacation in twenty-six years.

There was a craning of necks among the other passengers when it was learned that Mr. Edison, accompanied by his son, was on board. Most of the passengers knew that Mr. Edison didn't believe in vacations; that he thought they were useless, and, if anything, harmful. Several newspaper men finally approached the "Wizard of Menlo Park" and asked him what in the world he meant by daring to take a vacation.

Going Away to Worry.

"Why, I'm not taking a vacation," pleaded the inventor. "The fact is, I want to get away and do a little worrying. Now, when I'm interested in my work, I can't worry at all. No, indeed, I can't. I'm too busy. But when I get away from my laboratory, then I start to worry."

"I have a long period of worrying before me. My son and I are going over to the wilds of Europe—Paris, or somewhere like that—and there we'll meet my wife and daughter."

"True, we'll start out on an Atlantic trip which will last six weeks."

"You said you were busy," said a reporter. "What are you worrying at?"

"I have just finished a talking-moving picture machine," was the reply.

"I have also finished a new phonograph disc," which gives a clearer and more resonant sound than any other disc."



THOMAS A. EDISON.

Photographed recently for the Evening Journal.

Tried to Make Aero.

"Why don't you try to invent an airship?" he was asked.

"Why don't I try?" retorted Mr. Edison. "Why I did try 100 years ago. I looked into it from every angle. We know then the principles of gliding just as you have them now, but we didn't have an internal combustion engine."

"Naturally, the engines we did have were too heavy to lift themselves. I was like a man trying to lift himself by his boot straps. I looked all around an engine field and then I said to myself, 'Combustion engine the whole thing again.' I even went so far as to get a cylinder. Needless to say, I never did get that internal combustion affair down right."

To take the present trip Mr. Edison has broken the rules of his most precious life. Some of those were discussed by him on his last birthday when he reached sixty-four years. He said then:

"With my system of living, I expect to live 100 years."

"My system is based on getting plenty of sleep, and eating."

"I don't ever intend to retire. I've made this earth a paradise for me."

"I don't think there is any paradise on earth."

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First, Best and Largest.

INCORPORATED 1885.

For 08-09-1911

From the

NATIONAL PRESS
NEW YORK CITY
11 East 24th St.
INTELLIGENCE CO

From

Edison
7-9-11

his class.

MRS. EDISON IS SKEETER FOR

Wife of Inventor Gets Stove From
Board of Health to Banish Buz-
zers From Home Basement.

West Orange, N. J.—No matter how
mosquitoes do infect themselves, par-
ticularly, as they have done every sum-
mer for the last 50 years, driving the
wealthy residents to other climates, the
cellar of "Thomas" A. Edison's house
will have no part in the responsibility
for the visitation.

Mrs. Edison was the first to take ad-
vantage of the offer of the board of
health to loan fumigating stoves to
clear cellars of the suburbaning busi-
nessmen. She had it set up in the base-
ment of her house, shut all the doors
and windows tight and then aban-
doned it to its destructive work.

The apparatus consists of an alcohol
lamp, a flue about the size of an
ordinary stovepipe and a receptacle
for caustic, the name given to the
substance which does away with the
insects. The police will loan the ap-
paratus and the Women's Improvement
League will also aid those who are de-
sirous of helping rid the community of
the pest.

First, Best and Largest.

INCORPORATED 1885.

For 08-09-11

From the

NATIONAL PRESS
NEW YORK CITY
11 East 24th St.
INTELLIGENCE CO

From

Standard
7-9-11

In advance.

Thomas A. Edison says he is taking
his first vacation in 22 years. He's
not much of an Outing Thomas.

Aug. 09, 1911

EDISON HUMILIATED BY STATESMEN IN BRITISH COMMONS

107X
American Inventor Holds Long
Reception in "Distinguished
Visitors' Gallery."

IS MUCH EMBARRASSED.

Declines to Visit Lords and
Declares Hereditary System
Should Go.

Copyright, 1911, by The Press Publishing Co.
(The New York World).
(Special Cable Received in The Evening World.)
London, Aug. 9.—During a brief stop
here last night on his way to France,
Thomas A. Edison was invited to the
House of Commons by the leading
statesmen of Great Britain. The great
inventor was quite embarrassed by the
attention showered upon him and de-
clined an invitation to visit the House
of Lords to-day. At 2 o'clock this
morning Mr. Edison and his son
Charles left for Liverpool by motor car
en route to join Mrs. Edison at Boulogne.

Mr. Edison and his son arrived in a
motor car from Liverpool into yesterday
evening and put up at the Carlton Hotel.
They were met there by Sir George
Croyden Marks, M. P., who handles Mr.
Edison's legal affairs in London. Upon
the invitation of Mr. Marks Mr. Edison
went to the House of Commons, where
an all night sitting had been planned
by the Tories for the furtherance of
their fight on the amendments to the
Lords' veto bill.

HOLDS RECEPTION IN VISITORS' GALLERY.

By direct order of the Speaker, Mr.
Edison was escorted to the distinguished
visitors' gallery, where he held an
impromptu reception, attended by
the big men of the House. Up to 1 o'clock
this morning, when the House arose,
a continuous procession of statesmen
passed Mr. Edison, congratulating him
on his achievements.

A souvenir of the occasion was pre-
sented to Mr. Edison in the shape of a
copy of a Parliament bill, signed by
Promoter Asquith, Lloyd George, John
Redmond, John Burns, T. P. O'Connor
and others. Lord Halsbury and Lord
Bragge led a large delegation of dis-
tinguished members, who looked to the
visitors' gallery when they heard Mr.
Edison was there.

The House proceedings were quite
dull, but Mr. Edison was greatly in-
terested in both divisions on the bill.
Casually he protested that there was
not enough excitement. Concerning the
bill on the Lords' veto bill, Mr. Edi-
son remarked to Sir Croyden Marks:
"I think it is high time that the
hereditary system in this country be
abolished."

When the House arose, Mr. Edison
was presented to the Speaker. His
plans precluded acceptance of the many
invitations extended.

Mrs. Edison has arranged the honor-
ary of a motor trip through France,
beginning at Boulogne. All Mr. Edison
knows about it is that it avoids Paris
and other large cities. He will return
to London in six weeks.

EDISON HONORED BY THE BIG MEN OF PARLIAMENT

Great American Inventor Sur-
prised at Stupid Method
of Cooling House

WAT PAY? SAYS HE IS
LIKE BIG SCHOOLBOY



THOMAS A.
EDISON
PHOTO COURTESY
PUNCH OFFICE

American Inventor Warmly Greeted by
Leaders of the British Parliament

London, Aug. 9.—Thomas A. Edison, while here was shown marked honor on all sides. His European agent, Mr. Cyprien Marks, R. P., escorted him to the House of Commons, where, by the special order of Speaker Lowther, Mr. Edison occupied a place in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery, and witnessed the scene, but could not hear the speaker's words up the floor. The great American inventor was intensely curious about the personalities of the leaders on both sides. He declared that Arthur Balfour, the Unionist leader, Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George and Home Secretary Churchill all have strikingly intellectual hands. He said the whole fight between the two houses is, in his opinion, to him and he thought it strange that some sort of arbitration committee, or board could be appointed to settle it. He said Mr. Edison is not much of a politician.

He felt the heat greatly in the house and expressed surprise that some cooling invention has not been adopted so that the members may work in comfort. When the cooling system he was was explained—sprays of ice water are played outside the window, and cool air is forced up through the masonry on the floor—Mr. Edison opened his eyes in amazement, exclaiming incredulously:

"Wait, do you tell me so? I could not have believed anything so stupid."

He was taken on the terrace, where were several ministers and others seeking the refreshing air, and enjoyed himself.

There he met, among many other big men of Great Britain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd George, who welcomed Mr. Edison with some plan for getting bills quickly through Parliament.

"T. P. O'Connor was one of those who met Mr. Edison and afterward said: "He is like a big unsophisticated fellow."

(Continued from First Page)

He was talking almost English in his phrases familiar to ordinary men of the world. Indeed he is like a great school boy asking questions and looking delighted with the most common place answers. The simplicity of genuine intellect is before him.

THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1917

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THOMAS A. EDISON LIONIZED.

British House of Commons Makes Much of Inventor.

London, Aug. 9.—During a brief stop here on his way to France Thomas A. Edison was lionized in the house of commons by the leading statesmen of Great Britain.

The great inventor was quite embarrassed by the attention showered upon him and declined an invitation to visit the house of lords.

A souvenir of the occasion was presented to Mr. Edison in the shape of a copy of a parliament bill signed by Premier Asquith, Lloyd George, John Balfour, John Burns, T. P. O'Connor and others.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., FRIDAY (1917)

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FREDERICKSBURG, VA., FRIDAY (1917)

THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1917

He said today:

"These meetings are most interesting, and will enable me to make a thorough investigation of the naval yard administration."

EDISON LIONIZED BY COMMONS

Inventor Holds Reception in Distinguished Visitors' Gallery.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—During a brief stop here on his way to France, Thomas A. Edison was lionized in the House of Commons by the leading statesmen of Great Britain. The great inventor was quite embarrassed by the attention showered upon him and declined an invitation to visit the House of Lords today.

By direct orders of the Speaker, Mr. Edison was escorted to the distinguished visitors' gallery of the House of Commons, where he had an incomplete reception of the big men of the House. A continuous procession of statesmen passed Mr. Edison, congratulating him on his achievements.

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August 12, 1911

EDISON PRICE CUTTER RESTRAINED.

(Special to the Review.)

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 9, 1911.
Justice Denison, United States Circuit Court, Western District of Michigan, second division, in an equity suit, on application for a preliminary injunction, of Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Orange, N. J., against the Ira M. Smith-Mercantile Co., of this city, the order was issued. The Smith Co. is a department store and had acquired a quantity of Edison phonograph records from an insurance company, who had taken them over as fire salvage in a dealer's place, the stock having been abandoned. The defendant was not licensed, and offered the goods at cut prices: Standard records, 15 cents; Amberola, 25 cents. The court upheld the decision of other Federal courts in such cases, also ruling that it made no difference how the goods had been acquired.

August 30, 1911

EDISON'S BIG CAMPAIGN.

During the Fall Months Will Be a Great One
—Much Interest Manifested in Their New
Disc Machines and Records.

The departments of Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Orange, N. J., whose particular function is to originate and prepare the campaign of publicity, are working overtime these warm and sultry August days. The plant is also busily engaged in the manufacture of machines and records—cylinder and the new disc—against the great demand which will follow with the opening of fall trade. The new disc outfit and equipment is regarded by Edison dealers and jobbers as the one big thing of the year, and they are looking forward to splendid sales of the goods as soon as they are placed on the market.

(NAME OF PAPER IS MISSING)

Tuesday, August 29, 1911

Edison's Narrow Escape.

It is the irony of fate that despite man's marvellous complexity of nature, material things sometimes show intractability that involves man in disaster. The touring car in which Edison and his family were proceeding from Geneva to Interlaken got out of the chauffeur's control yesterday and came near plunging down an Alpine precipice. Fortunately the chauffeur had presence of mind sufficient to tug the steering gear in such a manner as to prevent the backward-descending car from going over the edge of the cliff.

So many the peril which has been thus narrowly escaped will suggest the question: "Should it have been insured?" The wife of Mr. Edison, associated as usual Colonel Roosevelt, the President of the United States, is a native of Scotland, and Colonel Roosevelt is a hunting expedition, or descended the north the wares in a miniature boat. It was asked, "Does not a man in the responsible post of President of the United States owe it to the nation to place his life in jeopardy—not to take any physical risk he possibly can avoid? Edison, it may be argued, owing to the remarkable place he holds in the world of invention, should think of the consequences to humanity that would be entailed by his premature demise. He owes it to his fellow countrymen in general, and very especially to those who are associated with him in business and industrial undertakings, to keep aloof from danger."

However, "a man is as good as a mile," and "all's well that ends well," and no one of the Edison party was in the slightest degree hurt, and so doubt the journey is refreshing the body and spirit of the inventor, and when he returns from it he will be, more than ever, infused with his dogged devotion to useful work.

NEW YORK (NY) WORLD

Aug. 18, 1911

NEW YORK TO BE A BRIGHTER PARIS, SO EDISON THINKS

Inventor Looks French Capital
Over and Declares This City
Soon Will Eclipse It as
Metropolis of Pleasure.

CLAMPS ELYSEES TWILIGHT
COMPARED WITH BROADWAY.

Predicts Cities Made Magical by
Electricity and Vogue of
Speaking, Moving Pictures.

CLEVELAND, 1911, by The Press Publishing Co.
(Special Cable Dispatch to The World).
PARIS, Aug. 17.—The Clamps
Elysees, the most famous thoroughfare
of Paris, which, of all streets in this be-
called 'city of light,' is most brilliantly
illuminated, is dull as twilight com-
pared with New York's 'Great White
Way.'

So Thomas A. Edison summed up for
The World, one of the impressions he
has formed in Paris, which he visits
again after a quarter of a century.

Mr. Edison was talkative on the sub-
ject of the lighting of this city. Evi-
dently he had expected to find here
something of the realization of his ideal
of the illumination of a great city at
night, as evidently he was disappointed.

Will be Outshined by New York.

"Paris needs twice as much illumina-
tion as it has now," said he. "Some-
times there should be no electric arc
light; the most effective means of en-
large illumination, in my opinion. Here,
instead of arc lights, you find incandes-
cent lamps, and even gas lights burning
to attract people into theatres, restau-
rants and other places of amusement."

"And I think, after my first twenty-
four-hour glimpse of Paris, that this
capital will soon be eclipsed by our
own New York as the world's metropoli-
tan of pleasure. New York, of course,
has not the historic associations of
which Paris can boast, but the inventive
mind is especially American. The
'world-city' of amusement-makers will
turn our way before long, not to see

our historical monuments, but because
we can furnish novelties to pleasure-
seekers that they will enjoy."

Forevermore Magic Cities.
Mr. Edison's blue eyes twinkled, in
his mind's eye he saw many, many in-
ventions that afford amusement, con-
veniences, comforts to the public. In-
stead, in plain English, without using
technical terms, he referred briefly to
picture theatres where figures moving
as in life speak, where the cinema-
gram and the photograph operate syn-
chronously. He spoke too of magic
cities where electricity plays its great
part in furnishing amusement for the
masses.

And Mr. Edison saw even further
ahead, for he said:

"Why should people be content to go
to theatres to see painted actors play
before painted scenery when the day is
at hand when they will hear the human
voice perfectly reproduced and see men
and women moving as in life with na-
ture's real scenery around them."

To be Installed in Schools.

Mr. Edison, always talking rapidly,
went on to prophesy that the day will
come when pupils in schools will re-
ceive as ideal education by means of
moving pictures from nature explained
by lectures by the most eminent teach-
ers delivered by phonograph with
perfect elocution.

Just if Paris has disappointed Edison
as a famous "City of Light," he has
been completely won over by the ex-
cellence of the French bread. At most
of the hotels where Edison has put up
in France his famous hat presented
him, and this is portentously so at the
Majestic Hotel, where he is stopping
here. Every effort is made to please
the American inventor, who is recog-
nized as a most distinguished guest.

But Edison is a thorn in the side of
the French chefs, for he will have none
of their fancy dishes, preferring to live
in almost Spartan simplicity so far as his
food is concerned. The French bread,

however, has won his most enthusias-
tic praise.

Our Bread Too White.

"I expect to live in Europe almost
on bread alone," he said to The World
correspondent this afternoon. "They
are wiser over here about their bread
than we are, for they do not do as we
do, and sacrifice the nutritive quality
of the bread to make it dazzlingly white
in appearance. China learned this lesson
long ago; the mandarins had their
rice polished to snowy whiteness, re-
moving the exterior of the kernel, but
presently the mandarins began to die
of beriberi, a disease which is still
prevalent in the Orient. Investigation
proved that this disease is prevented
and even cured by the very exterior of
the rice which had been so carefully
removed to give it a more attractive
appearance."

"We in America are too fond of hav-
ing our bread snowy white but the re-
moval of the exterior of grain ex-
actly its balance as a food product
and even breeds diseases."
Edison drove around Paris to-day re-
calling the scenes with which he was
familiar twenty-five years ago. But,
judged, for the most part, have greatly
changed, except in the older quarters,
such as the Latin quarter, with which
he was frankly delighted. He drove up
the Boulevard Saint Michel, close to the
heart of every student; he passed by
the Odeon, Caroussel, which many scenes
of "Trilby" were written; he looked into
the Luxembourg gardens, one of the most
beautiful spots in Paris and one which
has preserved its character from the
side days, but he entered no museum,
reserving that pleasure for another day.

He was accompanied on his drive by a
business friend, Mr. Monnet, head of the
Clanton Company, manufacturers of el-
ectric horns for automobiles. Mr. Ed-
ison aimed to alight at one of the restau-
rants on the boulevard, but he
went there not because of the fame of
the chef, who is known to all Paris, but
because he wished to get out under the
frost where it was cool and where he
could see the stars.

But Mr. Edison is not suffering from
the heat, as everybody else is here.

"I like hot weather," he said. "I am
perfectly happy when the thermometer
is at 80°."

Friday, August 18, 1911

EDISON SEEKING AERIAL SAFE-GUARD

WATCHES VULTURE FOR SECRET
OF FLYING.

WIZARD IS INTERESTED

Describes Evolutions of Bird Soaring,
Yet Motionless With No Breeze
to Carry Him Aloft—Rapid
Strides Being Made.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A photograph released in the city by an expedition to the mountains of the Alps, showing the dangers of aviation. With it, he believes, such fatalities as marked the Chicago must last Tuesday would be eliminated.

Mr. Edison, shortly before he sailed for Europe early this month, in discussing the secrets and the progress of air flying declared with positive assurance that man has not solved the problem of flying, and explained why, he holds that opinion.

Mr. Edison who always insists that he is not to be quoted as an authority on aviation, said:

"Rapid strides have been made in the field of aeronautics and credit is due the men who have made possible these recent flights in aeroplanes. But so far the aircraft has served only one purpose and that is, flying."

"The machine has a certain fascination and as an article for sport the aeroplane is certainly the thing."

"But there are many things yet to be done before man can say that he has solved the art of flying, and by flying I mean that a man should be able to rise with a machine, not by means of a gliding start as is the case with the airplanes and monoplanes now in use, but practically as a bird."

"Not only that, but the aviator should be able to sail in any direction regardless of weather conditions and without fear of making a sudden drop to earth. When you can do all these things, then man is master of the air lanes, but not before."

Suggests Safety Device.

"Do you know of any safety device that could be applied to an aeroplane, so in case that something should go wrong while the aviator is sailing along the sky routes several thousand feet in the air he would not be dashed to death?"

"Well, I hardly know," began the man who has revolutionized many things with his electrical inventions. "But I have often wondered why it could not be impossible to carry a man in a convenient way in a parachute, which in case of accident would be made to prevent him from being dashed to death."

"The idea is to have a wire connecting a light near the aviator's feet and the explosive under the parachute; then when the unexpected happened and the flyer felt that the machine was about to drop all that he would have to do would be to push the button, an electric spark would be sent in a perpendicular column as far as I spread the parachute to which he would cling while his machine went sailing earthward."

"There is a probability that an arrangement of this kind could be made practical, and according to the present construction of aeroplanes it would be the only means of escape to safety, where a fall is inevitable and no opportunity for parachuting."

Lesson of the Vulture.

Mr. Edison believes that there is a secret in a bird's flight which is difficult for man to understand. And if this secret is once thoroughly understood, it will be easier to master the air currents with man-made birds and establish regular routes of aerial travel.

"When down in Florida I saw a vulture sailing in the sky at the height of about a thousand feet or so. The bird did not flap its wings but had them outstretched and was swimming in great circles steadily upward. That the air was perfectly still I deduced from the tall smoke stack of the building. The smoke issued upward could be accompanied with a breeze could see and it was not blown a particle to one side or the other. The vulture indicated a perfect calm, and in this calm the vulture was steadily rising."

"How now was it possible for the bird with steady wings to sail high in the still air?"

"I don't know," said Edison. "Well, I don't know," said Edison. "So there you are. There is a secret for somebody to solve and, the solution may be interesting."

Favors Helicopter Type.

As to have a heavier-than-air machine should be constructed to be safe and practical for sky travel, Mr. Edison said:

"It is my belief that a helicopter built on the helicopter type would be the most practical. A flying machine could have a direct lift and then descend by direct lift. And the machine should be lifted and kept aloft not by rotating wheels, but by air, with about a dozen such ones. Like no merry-go-rounds. The arrangement of the wheels or rotating planes should be such that they would form a large circle of about 100 feet diameter. A machine of this size would have more stability than a smaller one and hence more reliable in treacherous wind currents."

"As can be readily seen all the weight of the machine, passengers and freight would be suspended some distance below the planes and would bring the center of gravity so far downward that capsizing of the craft would be practically impossible. The vessel could be lifted directly upward from the ground, an elevated stand on roof of a building, and when it would be necessary to descend, the spinning perpendicular drop could be made."

Speed of Rotating Planes.

"The speed of the rotating planes would determine the rapidity of ascent and descent, but in no case would a drop to earth, through some failure of the motor to work, be rapid and cause any accident. The great surface capacity would be brought about by shutter-like propellers diverging from the hub, would rotate the wind and form a sort of parachute that would bring a slower drop of the craft."

"The forward motion of such an aircraft could be accomplished by a series of propellers arranged as those that now drive the airplanes."

"Could storage batteries be used as the motive force for such airplanes?"

"No, they could not," answered Edison without hesitation. "Storage batteries to produce electrical power, for such a vessel would be entirely too heavy for the machine."

"If so only could harness the power of radiation, we could have an almost infinite force for the vehicle of the air."

SECRET

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 395–402

Sunday, Aug. 19, 1911. Trinidad

NOT SO NOVEL

[illegible]

A merger of all the independent steel companies is planned but we have heard nothing of it.

EDISON TAKES ISSUE WITH T. R.

Says French Are Wise in
Contenting Themselves
With Few Children

FRANCE IS SUPERIOR

**Inventor Likes Country and
Believes Its Citizenship
Is Strong**

Special to The Telegraph

Paris, Aug. 19.—Thomas A. Edison has arrived at the Hotel Majestic, coming from Tours in his rented motor. He complained good-naturedly, when asked for his impressions of France, that he had hardly been given enough time to form any.

"Yes, France is a fine country," and I see no reason for the unfavorable criticism of its conditions of which one hears so much," he said. "The peasants are healthy and happy, and they have a strip of land. In one small farm I counted less than seven different kinds of crops. French bread is particularly good, and french wine is nutritious than American much more. Finally, I've grown so fond of it, that I plan frequently through tire punctures and peasant's houses that I intend to live mostly there."

—

Takes Issue With Roosevelt

"I don't sympathize much with Roosevelt in his foundation of numerism, thinking, in contenting themselves with side with a proper education to produce a Malthusian. No! The French population of war in France is not believing in the French people, though I think down the try its wonder, with another France to meet superior intelligence would be the French in mind as superior force. The French as the French major shown in no manner directions; even such a manner as the French one's way, always an uncertain direction."

"From Italy we went to France
to do the chateaux district,
center visiting Chateau de
Amboise and Amboise, which
pleased me much, at which
very place I made a delightful discovery.
Leonardo da Vinci, whom I considered
as great an inventive genius as
ever lived, in fact he left very little
for others to originate. Even the
products of his extraordinary
castle mind."

Women May Hang

Mrs. Edith Not Lost
By Associated Press
Orange, N. J., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Thomas
A. Edson, wife of the inventor, is not
lost anywhere, on the Pacific, as
indicated in dispatches received here
from the West last night. On the con-
trary, she is at the present time with
her husband in Europe.

Women May Hang

Fri, Aug. 25, 1911

[illegible]

LAWRENCE (MA)
TELEGRAM
Mon, Aug. 21, 1911

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1914.
THE UNIVERSAL GENIUS.

Odd isn't it the way a man who mounts the zenith in any line of human endeavor impresses us. We have unconsciously an idea that his opinion on anything under the sun must be of great value whereas in reality it is probably of little value outside of his own particular line.

Edison is undoubtedly our greatest inventive genius. He is rightly entitled to the name of "inventor" when applied in connection with his working electricity. But it is almost like stripping a dignified old man of all his clothes and driving him naked through a crowded city street to quote Edison's views on art, on historic buildings, on the learning of the middle ages, and other cognate subjects, as some *Times* paper interviewer who caught him in Paris has done for the delectation of the readers of our American Sunday papers.

Wilson as an inventor is impressive. Wilson as an art critic is ridiculous.

PORTLAND (OR)
TELEGRAM
Aug. 22, 1911

DISPUTES EDISON ON FRENCH BREAD

**Portland Woman - Forgets
Trumps, but Defends Amer-
ican Staff of Life.**

"So Thomas A. Edison thinks French bread the most delicious in the world, does he? Well, he is welcome to his French bread, but good old American staff-of-life is good enough for me. I'll never forget my first experience with French bread. Say, Ethel, is that your ace? I never can remember the run of the cards.... What's the trump; anyway?

[illegible]

you think I found?
"No, it wasn't a diamond ring. Puss
Alden. But as you live, and I am no
Nastro-faker either, it was a g-r-o-o-t-
b-l-g, s-u-h, cockroach. Yea, it was.
"What did I do?
"Well, I called that head waiter over
to me and although my boarding-school
French was rather lame and limited,
I knew enough good vigorous English
words to keep me going and—well,
guys he knew what I thought of his
old French rolls before I got through.
Delicious, ha-ha-ha!

"But that wasn't the end of my French bread experience. I didn't stay very long at the hotel. It was getting toward the end of my trip and I hadn't enough money to live in hotels off the Champs Elysees so I joined some student friends over at a pension in the Latin Quarter on Boulevard Montparnasse. One day, one of these dreary, wet, sloppy days, when the narrow streets in the quarter are more than usually filthy, I had been looking out of the window for some minutes watching a particularly dirty and ragged old woman whose business it was to wash the running water from

[illegible]

HOLYOKE (MA)
'TRANSCRIPT'
Mon. Aug. 28, 1911

[illegible]

LOS ANGELES (CA) ?
Thur. Aug. 24,
1911

**MRS. EDISON
IS SAFE IN
EUROPE**

Curious Mistake Leads to the Statement That Inventor's Wife Is Lost

Famous American Family Is
on a Tour of Europe
in Auto

MORANGE, N. J., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, wife of the inventor, is not lost somewhere in the Pacific, as indicated in dispatches received here from the West last night. On the contrary, she is with her husband in Europe.

This statement was made today by a representative of Edison, who explained further that Mrs. Edison, her daughter Madeline and her son, Theodore Edison, and his son, Charles, were with her, and that the Edison family is now on an automobile tour of France, Belgium, Switzerland and Germany.

The erroneous statements concerning Mrs. Edison's whereabouts are ascribed to mistaken identity.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 24.—Mrs. Louis Miller, mother of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, wife of the inventor, received today a letter from Mrs. Edison in Paris, France, which clears up Mrs. Edison's supposed disappearance. A chemist was caused by the inability of Michigan Central officials at St. Mich. to locate her and force

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Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1915

CHEAP GOLD WILL COME

EDISON SAYS SCIENTISTS ARE TRYING FOR IT.

There's a Scare into Business Men Who Got Him to Talk During His Trip Across the Atlantic—"We're Only at the Beginning of Science," He Says.

When Thomas A. Edison recently made his ocean trip on the *Mauretania* to England, some of the passengers and hotel in getting him into conversation, and one of the things which the reporter told his questioners, made them feel rather uneasy. "Edison predicted the making of gold 'dirt cheap,' and that this would hurt all those who stipulated in their contracts to be paid in gold."

The conversation with Edison is reported in the London "Standard." It was gotten from a passenger on board the *Mauretania*. It runs in part:

Some of us on board questioned Edison about his recent statements with regard to the possibility of manufacturing gold. "Only a matter of time," he replied. "The discovery of a proper combination and treatment of metal is bound to come soon; it may arrive tomorrow," and the wizard looked mysterious and then laughed heartily. "It makes some of you gold bugs shake a little, doesn't it? But scientists all over the world are working at metal combinations and the crucible will betray things sooner or later—and then what about those clauses in contracts to pay in gold coin of standard weight and fineness? Supposing the railroads suddenly became able to pay their bonds in gold which they knew how to manufacture at cost of only 1/10 a ton. Mark my words, it will come."

For flying machines Edison predicts the greatest future, but he seems to think that there will be many improvements upon the present construction and engine power. The subject was discussed in the smoking room the night prior to the *Mauretania's* arrival at Falmouth. He believes that the secret will be wrested from the motions of certain flying insects rather than of birds and that in a year or two air transports with passengers speeding 100 miles an hour will be the general means of travel. "The earth, however, will not cease to be busy in consequence," he added. "There will be lots of things running up and down all the time; but the days of steam power are about to finish; electricity will be the motive power everywhere. As for agricultural implements, there indeed there is going to be a revolution! I married the daughter of a man who made a great fortune out of the manufacture and invention of all manner of farming machinery. He never would have made it had he lived in these days.

"The coming farmer will push a button and work his plow. Storage batteries will drive ploughs, while the future agricultural laborer will be a man who has acquired a working knowledge of chemistry and botany. The very utmost will be got out of the earth and of the seed within the earth; but all manual work—the donkey work with the sweat of the brow—will be performed by machinery controlled by electricity."

"We are only at the beginning of science," said Edison, throwing away half a cigar and lighting a fresh one. "Nature's doors are just opening after mighty pushing on our part. This century will see as many hair raising wonders as the past has seen. When Good Queen Victoria was a girl where was steam, where was electricity? They both appear to be a matter of course to us now. Perhaps some wizard, as they call me, foreshadowed it all to them in those days. There have always been men who think; but even thinking must go slow if it wishes to be sure and convince by patiently overcoming ridicule and the humors and one obstacle which always confront progress."

STROUVER, N. Y. BAGGERS

Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1915

Not long ago there was a man, of whom it was said, he made \$20,000 a year by selling his advertising in unperfected positions, but which Assembly invests in a nation attack were he fed away, interest to be heard of more.

Edison is delighted with the wine diet of the country where he is, and he is surprised to find so much work done in a country where, every other day, is a holiday. He is learning with surprise that in some parts of the world people regard illnesses as a safe antidote for worry.

"Mont Liza," Leonardo da Vinci's famous

MRS. EDISON CAN'T BE FOUND

**American Inventor in Paris Unable to
Locate Wife, Who Is Travelling
in West.**

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 24.—While Phoebe Edson is discussing aviation with a group of friends at the Minneapolis office of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway, she is searching for Mrs. Edson. Mr. Edson desires to communicate with his wife, and the letters he sent from the French capital to Detroit, where Mrs. Edson had been visiting, did not reach her.

Mrs. Edson started for the Pacific coast shortly after her husband sailed.

—Eugene Davis.

Vigorous efforts on the part of the Michigan Central officials, to locate Mrs. Edison have failed. The passenger department of the "Soo" road was importuned to aid in the search.

DENY MRS. EDISON HAS DISAPPEARED

Akron Relatives Say She is in Europe With In- ventor Husband

Denial of the report, that Mrs. Thomas A. Edison is missing is issued from the parental home in Akron, Mrs. Edison being the daughter of Mrs. Mary V. Miller of Oak Place. A telephone message from the Miller home this morning stated that a letter from Mrs. Edison, who is in Europe, was received in this city only yesterday.

The report was based on the allegation that Mrs. Edison had gone to the Pacific coast, leaving a forwarding address with a passenger official of the Michigan Central railroad. According to the report, mail forwarded to Mrs. Edison had been returned from the west marked

According to advices from the Miller home, Mrs. Edison has joined her husband in Europe and the mystery existed only for those who are not members of the family.

Wife of T. A. Edison
Fails to Claim Mail;
Search is Instituted

Letters from Inventor to Paris Re-
turned Marked "Not Here" and
Efforts to Find Woman Fail.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 21.—While Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor, is discussing aviation with scientists in Paris, Minneapolis officials of the Minneapolis & St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway are searching for Mrs. Edison. Mr. Edison desires to communicate with his wife and the letters he sends from Paris to Detroit where Mrs. Edison had been residing, did not reach her.

Mrs. Edison started for the Pacific coast shortly after her husband sailed for Paris. He left her traveling addressed with Assistant General Passenger Agent Huston, of the Michigan Central railroad, who in turn faithfully forwarded the mail.

A few days ago mail in lunches began to return to the company's offices in Detroit marked "not here." Vigorous efforts on the part of the Michigan Central officers to find Mrs. Edison failed. Today the passenger department of the Soo line was impuned to find the wife of the inventor.

EASTON (PA) FREE PRESS

Thursday, August 24, 1911

Associated Press Dispatch to First Press.
Orange, N. J., Aug. 21.—Mr. Thomas
S. Edison, wife of the inventor, is not
lost, somewhere on the Pacific, as in-
dicated in dispatches received here from
the West last night. On the contrary,
she is at the present time with her hus-
band in Europe.

The following article, which the above shares is incorrect, appeared in morning paper to which I have referred.

While Thomas Edison, the American inventor, is discussing aviation with the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Minneapolis officials are busy with the problem of how to get a new Algonquin Hotel, the new Great Northern Railway, and the new Irving Trust Co. to build a new hotel in Minneapolis. The new hotel is to be a 10-story building, 100,000 square feet, and will cost \$10,000,000. The new hotel is to be built on the corner of Hennepin and Washington streets, and will be the largest hotel in Minneapolis. The new hotel is to be built on the corner of Hennepin and Washington streets, and will be the largest hotel in Minneapolis.

A few days ago mail in bunches began to return to the company's offices in Detroit, marked "Not here."

Efforts on the part of Michigan Central officials to find Mrs. Edson have failed. On Wednesday the passenger department of the "Soo" road was impounded to find the wife of the instructor.

? (NE) SUN

Thursday, August 24, 1911

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison
Not Lost Nor Missing

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, wife of the inventor, is not "lost" somewhere on the Pacific, as indicated in dispatches received here from the west last night. On the contrary, she is at the present time with her husband in Europe. This statement was made today by a representative of Mr. Edison, who said the Edisons are now on an automobile tour. The statements concerning Mrs. Edison's whereabouts are ascribed to mistaken identity.

EDISON SEEKS HIS WIFE

American Inventor Cable to Soviet
Officials in Minneapolis.

While Thomas Edison, the American inventor, is discussing aviation with scientists in Paris, Twin City officials of the Soo road are searching for him.

The great scientist and inventor wants to communicate with his wife and the letters that he has sent from the French capital to Detroit, Mich., where Mrs. Edison has been visiting, are being looked for.

Today the passenger department of the Soo road, was importuned to locate Mrs. Edson. The best that the officials could do was to wire her husband the meagre information that she is somewhere between Banff and Minneapolis. Officials at Winnipeg will be told to keep a look-out for her arrival so that the missing from the inventory may be delivered without further delay.

Robert Doves, flat rights and oratorical prodigies in the lower house of the assembly in the Hungarian parliament. Horthy, president of the lower house, was the first to utter a word in the assembly in Great Britain, which was held in the Adriatic, and advocated a clear alliance between Hungary, Italy and France. The speech was met with a storm of disapproval in Germany, which, if such plans were carried out, would be driven directly out of the race and gain a foothold in Morocco, and would be giving the unwelcome room for making an alliance with the hated British.

The new publicity stunt of the Australian-Indonesian parliament was a superb success. It was a brilliant idea, the chamber of the lower house. The occasion for this display of unimpeachable civility was the debate on the 1960 bill; the participants were M. Pogany of the Komintern party and M. Polanyi. During this debate M. Pogany rushed at M. Polanyi and dealt him a blow on the head. M. Polanyi, recovering, quickly returned the blow and a fight of the first winter was upon them. The fight was a very different one from freely joining in.

The serious side of the affair came in the form of a motion for a vote of censure, unanimously adjourned to a convenient time and fought for forty minutes with M. Pogany receiving a severe blow on the head and M. Polanyi was hit on the shoulder.

NEW YORK (NY) WORLD

Aug. 29, 1911

EDISON PARTY ON VERY EDGE OF AN ALPINE ABYSS

Auto Speeded Up Wrong Hill,
and in Turning Skidded
Down Steep Incline To-
ward a Precipice.

INVENTOR SAW A JOKE IN
BEING PULLED OUT BY OXEN.

After That He Found the Scenery
So Sublime He Let the Car
Run More Slowly.

Copyright, 1911, by The News Publishing Co.
Special Cable Despatch to The World.

INTERLAKEN, Switzerland, Aug. 28.—Thomas A. Edison arrived here this evening after the most exciting experience of his foreign tour, in which the inventor and his family narrowly escaped being dashed to death over an Alpine precipice.

On the way from Geneva the party lunched at Vivion-le-Châtel and then resumed the journey to Interlaken. The route they took passes through some of the grandest mountain scenery in Switzerland.

Near the little village of Trübsen the car was mounting a steep hill at high speed. Half way up the drive, discovered that he had made a mistake in the route. The road was narrow, but he attempted to turn around. The car skidded backward down a steep incline off the road in the direction of a neighboring abyss. The driver tried to get back to the road, but only succeeded in turning the car wheels to such a position that the machine was arrested on the very edge of a precipice with a clean drop of fifty feet to a turbulent torrent.

Much abashed up by the neighbors' escape, the party alighted and waited while aid was summoned to drag the car out of the snarl in which it was imbedded. A neighboring farm supplied a team of oxen and after considerable toiling the machine gained a place of security.

"After satisfying himself that no shock to the rest of his party had the least effect Mr. Edison declared that it added much to the fun of the trip that he had to supply such primitive power as a yoke of oxen to get him out of a dilemma."

After an hour's delay the party started on the way to Interlaken, but at moderate speed, the inventor cautioning to stick up on the ground that the scenery deserved more leisurely notice. "It is the finest mountain panorama we have yet seen in our European travels," he declared enthusiastically. "It is the first that has come up to my expectations."

During a halt at Thun-le-Bains, on the south shore of the lake of Geneva west of Yverdon-le-Vieux, Mr. Edison declared himself in favor of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. He read in a morning newspaper that Premier Laurier had announced that he will retire from public life if Canada votes against reciprocity.

Favors Reciprocity with Canada. "There could be no restriction on trade between the two countries," Mr. Edison asserted. "We are one people, we speak the same language, we have the same life and eventually we must become one."

Mr. Edison has great faith in the Anglo-Saxon race as the highest, progressive force in civilization.

"Did I tell you," he asked The World correspondent, "of the lam test prove the relative degree of mentality in peoples? Well, there is an intricate weaving machine, so perfect in operation as to only require the general supervision of one man. Now, it has been demonstrated that an American can guard sixteen such machines, an Englishman twelve, a German ten, an Italian eight and a Chinaman merely three. That is how to rate the degrees of brains in different peoples. The test is scientifically accurate."

American Brains the Quickest.

"It shows that we have the quickest brains going. We are natural inventors. The world owes its practical advance to us. California is particularly wonderful. The people of that State are extraordinary. What an influence a particular locality has on the inhabitants, especially where they're planners. The Californians are the only men the Swiss could teach nothing in applying water-power."

"Next to me the English have the best practical brains. I like the English. I admire their institutions and acknowledge how the country is run. But the trouble with them is that they are lazy. Imagine our business men dropping work to go out of an afternoon to play golf and other games. The English talk of saving time, but the real reason they take so much exercise is that their executives have to work off all the beef and porter they consume."

"I have a great deal of talk about their chauvinism and desire for British industry for the British people. But I notice that when they can buy goods in America cheaper than in Europe patriotism doesn't prevent them saving their shillings."

"The French are a saving people, perhaps as saving as any in the world. Their virtues are subtly mixed up with their vices. They have savings, but they have to put the money out at foreign interest. Land investment with them is practically nil. Going through that country I was struck with the lack of any new buildings going up. With them it is a case of 'conservation account closed,' as we say in America."

HOLLAND'S LETTER.

INTERVIEW OF THOMAS EDISON WITH LONDON
NEWSPAPER MEN REVEALED LITTLE HE
HAS NOT ALREADY ANNOUNCED HERE.

*Indicates That He Has Abandoned All Idea of Extracting
Gold From the Ocean or Black Sands of the Ameri-
can Coast—Declares That Day of Steam
Power Is Nearly Over and Electricity
Will Completely Supplant Steam
as a Commercial Factor
in the Near Future.*

Soon after Thomas A. Edison's arrival in London he elicited for an hour or so in his characteristic manner with some of the London newspaper writers and made several predictions which apparently have caused some cynical and incredulous comment in Great Britain. Nothing that Mr. Edison was quoted as having said in England contained any new view or any prediction which he has not heretofore been quoted as having expressed for publication in American newspapers. Apparently, however, he has abandoned all idea of extracting gold either from the ocean or from the black sands which are found in various straits along the American coast and especially along the Long Island coast.

Some years ago Edison was fully persuaded that these black sands, which careful analysis has shown to contain gold, might be so collected and chemically treated as to extract the gold to commercial advantage, but upon further experiment he discovered that what had been a theory with him was after all no more than a hypothesis, for he had omitted to reckon with one factor, namely, the effect of tides and waves upon the auriferous sands. His own experiment upon the Long Island shore came to nothing because of a severe storm which in a single night swept away the sands, and where the heavy deposits had been at the time when he set up his temporary smelter there was nothing but ocean. So, also, Edison found that, while it was practicable from the point of view of physical or chemistry to extract gold from the ocean, nevertheless there is no known solvent or any other factor of chemistry or physics which will make it possible to absorb gold from the ocean to commercial advantage.

Furthermore at the time when Edison was seriously contemplating exhaustive experiments with the auriferous sands of the American coast, the discovery was made that one of the cheapest of chemical products, almost as cheap as water, cyanide of potassium, could be so utilized in the treatment of very low grade gold ore as to make it of commercial advantage to mine very lean ore. And at that time there were discoveries of vast deposits of low grade gold ore capable of treatment by the cyanide process so that a reasonable profit would be yielded to the miner.

For this reason Edison abandoned his previous experiment with auriferous sands. It was in one way an experience similar to that which led him to abandon his successful apparatus for mining magnetic iron ore in the mountains of New Jersey. He gave nearly ten years of concentrated thought to perfecting this apparatus and he expended in the work almost all the capital which his invention of the incandescent lamp had brought him. And when the work was done and the apparatus set up, discovered in the prospect simply because there had been iron ore which could be mined and marketed at a price which would make his own product uneconomical. Edison, however, has always been convinced that chemistry and physics would ultimately point the way to the manufacture of gold by artificial process, and that is now deemed possible by Sir William Ramsay. It must have been a shock to those whose daily life is with the great gold merchants of the world in London to learn that Edison predicts that some day gold will be cheaply artificially made through combinations of metals; in other words, that the philosopher's stone will at last have been discovered. It might have added, however, that as long as the world's production of gold is maintained at the present rate of between four hundred millions and five hundred millions a year there is little danger of competition from any discovery by the magicians of the laboratory.

After all, the most important of the communications Edison made for publication in London was his blunt statement that the day of steam power is about ended, and that the time is near at hand when electricity will completely supplant steam as a commercial factor.

In saying this, Edison merely supplements or echoes what many American railway managers have recently asserted. George Westinghouse said in a public address that in a laboratory in this city, and in one, at least, in Europe, great men of science are approaching, as they believe, the solution of a stupendous, awe-inspiring problem, the solution of the power of the future.

Dr. Peter Cooper Hewitt, while making experiments connected with his invention of the mercury vapor lamp, discovered a hitherto unsuspected law of electric physics, so to call it. Lord Kelvin, at the time of his last visit to the United States, spoke of this discovery with amazement, intimating that it might lead into the wonderlands of achievement and saying that he wished his friend Edison were here to study this discovery. For it seems to point to a much wider, possibly exclusive, use of the principle upon which the wireless telegraph is operated. If this discovery leads to the point which Mr. Westinghouse and Dr. Hewitt suspect it will lead to, then one great central power station may be so utilized that from it, through the mere adjustment of apparatus, may be obtained the power which will drive every commercial engine, light the street lights and drive the trolley cars. Furthermore, there are some indications that this principle, when fully understood and brought under control by apparatus, could furnish the energy which would destroy the most powerful telegraph by the simple adjustment of the key-like that used by wireless operators. Under the aerial telephone a commercial possibility, enable the farmer upon the prairie to operate his harrow with any storage battery and furnish those who are mastering the air the power with which to drive their engines.

Mr. Westinghouse is so confident that Dr. Hewitt's discovery is to lead to revolutionary utilization of electricity, from the commercial point of view, that he ventured to make the prediction in an address which he delivered before the Southern Business Congress at Atlanta in the spring of last year.

In this city there are several banks which have made use of electricity in such manner as to gain instant communication between the president's office and any department of the bank simply by touching a knob and then talking, the conversation being carried on in the ordinary tone of voice. The brilliant young electric engineer, Stefan, who recently died after an operation for appendicitis, utilized electricity for the operation of an automatic reverse motor by means of which the gigantic steel rollers could be operated both forward and backward by a simple touch of the finger. And it was in recognition of that great service which his revolutionary analysis of the manner of machinery manufacture that the corporation by which Keefe was employed lifted the mortgage upon the house Keefe had bought, paying a little cash, and also pensioned his widow with \$100 a month.—HOLLAND.

THE AMERICAN IS THE WORLD TYPE

Thomas Edison Declares That Out of the Mixture of Races and the Conditions of Life in This Country Will Come the Great Representative Race of Mankind



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Within the course of the next few generations, for the first time possibly, the American will be the intellectual and physical world type. Nature herself has this work in hand. The subject has little to do with any other than the increasing law of life until her already mentioned the son of Uncle Sam to this entitled purpose.

Thomas A. Edison makes this prophecy in his acceptable language. Freshness of American, scientist, advocates of the simple life, scientists producing a mass of beauty, economic crisis, the fact of each, all to the credit of the most successful of the American engineers. The latest possible state of development. Free - this individual life, gain, through the better thousands of years ago, the famous inventor traces the conditions of the present day American, explains why he and he alone is better able to adapt himself to modern conditions. An any other race of man on less able and sure, by the more success of a more nature, he will form his, therefore.

Edison's "Progress" he terms the modern of human progress, who the eye will overcome all dangers to his growth and will not only assume pre-eminence over other races in the world but will enjoy a doubled span of life and unlimited opportunities for business.

Thomas Edison Shocked Because Women Hide Their Curves

(BY FRANCES WAYNE.)

HAVING disposed of the human soul to his own satisfaction, by making it part of the great electric system, instead of giving it an ethereal resting place on the bosom of God when its earthly journey is done, Thomas Edison now turns his attention to a quite material direction.

On this occasion the keen glance of the scientific reader on the amazing fashions exploited by women and he insists that unless we return to the revealed curve of the figure the death knell of beauty strikes.



With science as with art, it is the arc and curve and not the straight line that provides strength and beauty. As long as the world is so crowded with ugliness that every effort should be bent by those of intelligence to maintain the integrity of whatever loveliness exists.

The present sartorial era announces an utter disregard for this rule, according to Mr. Edison. Women look themselves in what they call gowns, measuring approximately a yard, sometimes a yard and three-quarters in circumference. They have not, when assuming these styles, taken cognizance of the fact that through the years they have been establishing a free-limbed habit of walking and the stride suited to the wide skirt makes a woman's posture when in a narrow one.

The most beautiful and graceful woman will lose a certain charm of presence when following contemporary modes. There are certain women who have about them a homeliness quality. They give the impression of being high-chested, winged creatures like the Nike of Samothrace. They may be small or large in stature, but they are atmospheric, no measurements by inches and pounds in their case matter not at all.

These have what seems to be the wide-seeing eye, though in reality they may not trace an inch ahead of their high noses, and have the lifted chin and the head set like a proud flower upon its graceful stem. On such women fashion and art have depended for their standards. Now these standards are threatened with extinction or such perversion of their original purpose as to make them useless.

And the eye of Mr. Edison, beholding, fairly weeps as he witnesses splendid bodies, fit in their lines to grace a Parthenon, dripped into garments that would shame a

Hottentot. He sees large women swathed in glistening silks and satins, in veils and veillings, until they cannot see their way;—He has devised upon regard to the amount in bulk of such, hidden in folds of veils cushioned in fashions until they exhibit angry towels.

He has said that without and distant eyes, into their shadows cast by spreading brows and towering coronas, he has seen their lunacies snuff themselves in a howling pink and gentle blonde flare like torches in yellow and red, and like a troubled prophet he would be quit of a world that voluntarily carries beauty for ugliness, set for horror.

And there is just one place in this habited world where women manage to take on the new fashions and make them at all endurable. That place is the stage, where, from the very outset of their careers, women are taught the right way to walk. There the genuine artists accept gingerly the prevailing modes. If they assume the straight gown, they see to it that its texture is so fine, its model so pliable that each move and motion of the body is discernible.

Save in the theatre, our boulevards, our streets, our avenues have become places of jeering laughter for those who, like the star of Orango, are watching and wondering at the shifting procession of ugliness.

ST. LOUIS (MO) REPUBLIC

WEDNESDAY, September 06, 1911

Thomas A. Edison says he expects to live 150 years because of the merits of a system he has worked out. There could be no better reason for believing that he will not. Old age comes not to those who flagrantly prepare for it but to the men and women who have been thinking about something else while the years stole upon them unawares. Your contemporary usually has theories only about his past. He has reached the hundred mark because he has chewed tobacco from the age of 6, because he has abstained from it altogether, because he has drunk water from a certain spring, worn yarn socks in all the months with an R in them, or gone without an overcoat in winter. These may be superstitions, but observation proves that superstitions bear systems when it comes to the real business of living a hundred years.

September 29, 1911

Thomas Edison and party, Dr. E. Horesey
Nathan and family, Col. Everett and family,
Col. H. A. De Ford, Mrs. W. H. Truesdale,
Paul Wurberg and family, Mrs. T. De Witt
Talmadge, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parker,
Felix Wurberg and family, W. W. Bieren,
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Moxton, Mr. and Mrs.
James Burdett, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Burrows,
Mrs. Charles F. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. A. G.
McKay, Mrs. Emil L. Hone and Mr. and Mrs.
Frederick W. Vanderhilt.

September 25, 1911

Thomas A. Edison, now in Berlin, when asked what he thought of Emperor William, said: "I think he is a very good business man, and one of Germany's best assets. He's all right."

September 25, 1911

Berlin, Sept. 25.—That Germany, while leading the world in science, is lagging behind America in the field of invention, is the conclusion of Thomas Alva Edison as the result of a long automobile tour through the empire. Mr. Edison arrived here from South Germany where an itinerary has been arranged to carry him through the heart of the industrial districts.

Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1911

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, leaves ~~Germany~~ ^{Germany} for Berlin, where he will remain until sailing for America. During his stay here the jubly of his success has been the subject at times with cranks of all sorts, who were desirous of showing him fortune-making contraptions. As a result his stay here has been marked by a series of embarrassments.

Mr. Edison's sightseeing in Berlin has been mostly among the great stories. Mr. Edison, it is said, is not seeking for others' ideas, but wishes to know about others' misapprehensions of his own.

Friday, Sept. 22, 1911

Thomas A. Edison is improving his time ahead by giving interlows on almost any conceivable subject. And when he sees how eagerly his views are taken down and printed, he must have a feeling of regret for all the years he lost when his mouth was closed and the world did not have the benefit of his wise words.

Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1911

The Electric ~~Wizard~~ on Last Stage
of His European Tour.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—Thomas A. Edison, the famous American inventor and "electrical wizard," who has been touring in an auto with his family, reached the last stage of his journey today. Mr. Edison and his family, after a short stay in the German capital, left today for Hamburg, where they will remain until they sail for New York. The inventor took a keen interest in the industrial port of Berlin.

Tuesday, September 26, 1911

Edison, on his European tour, is doing much to remove the unfavorable impression created abroad by other American tourists.

Saturday, Sept. 30, 1911

Southampton, Sept. 2.—Thomas A. Edison and Mrs. Edison and Senator dePont sailed for New York to-day.

Saturday, September 23, 1911

BERLIN—Thomas A. Edison, arrived in Berlin by motor train, Dresden, at 11:30. Edison will remain here until September 27, when he will sail for New York from Hamburg. The inventor, is considerably upset by the motor accident in which his car killed a child near Nuremberg, early this week.

Monday, Sept. 11, 1911

Edison on a vacation
travels the whole world
over.

Tuesday, September 19, 1911

**BOY INSTANTLY KILLED BY
THOMAS A. EDISON'S AUTO**

Inventor Is Held Responsible
by Investigation, and Continues
on His Journey.

NUREMBURG, Bavaria, Sept. 18.—Thomas Edison and his party, occupying two automobiles, this afternoon continued the trip which was interrupted yesterday when Mr. Edison's car ran down and instantly killed a 12-year-old boy in the town of Lauf.

When the authorities detained the chauffeur, Mr. Edison remained voluntarily to await the results of the inquiry into the accident.

The boy, who was named Lederer, was playing in the roadway with a group of children when Mr. Edison's automobile approached. The chauffeur saw the group and sounded the horn several times, but the boy did not notice the on-coming automobile. Spectators say that the speed of the car was moderate.

Mr. Edison, who was motoring from Carlsbad, was deeply affected, and Mr. Valentine, an English friend who was with him, became hysterical and required the attendance of a physician.

After investigation the authorities decided that the slightest blame attached to the chauffeur, who accordingly was released.

ST. JOSEPH (MO) NEWS-PRESS

Tuesday, September 19, 1911

EDISON AUTO KILLS CHILD.

Noted Inventor Voluntarily Waits to
Learn Result of Official Inquiry at
Lauf, Bavaria.

NUREMBURG, Bavaria, Sept. 18.—Thomas A. Edison and party, occupying two automobiles, have continued the trip from Carlsbad which was interrupted when Mr. Edison's car ran down and killed a twelve-year-old boy in the town of Lauf.

When the authorities detained the chauffeur, Mr. Edison remained voluntarily to await the results of the inquiry into the accident.

Mr. Edison was deeply affected by the accident, and Mr. Valentine, an English friend who was with him, became hysterical and required a physician's care.

After investigation the authorities at Lauf decided that no blame attached to the chauffeur, who was released.

SALT LAKE CITY (UT) TELEGRAM

Tuesday, September 19, 1911

**EDISON'S CHAUFFEUR
IS NOT TO BLAME**

LAUF, Sept. 18.—Thomas Edison and his party, occupying two automobiles, this afternoon continued the trip which was interrupted yesterday when Mr. Edison's car ran down and instantly killed a 12-year-old boy in the town of Lauf.

When the authorities detained the chauffeur, Mr. Edison remained voluntarily to await the results of the inquiry into the accident.

Mr. Edison was deeply affected by the accident, and Mr. Valentine, an English friend who was with him, became hysterical and required a physician's care.

After investigation the authorities at Lauf decided that no blame attached to the chauffeur, who was released.

Sunday, September 24, 1911

**EDISON'S CHAUFFEUR
IS CLEARED OF**

Nuremberg, Sept. 18.—A. Edison and his party, occupying two automobiles, this afternoon continued the trip which was interrupted yesterday when Mr. Edison's car ran down and instantly killed a 12-year-old boy in the town of Lauf.

When the authorities detained the chauffeur, Mr. Edison remained voluntarily to await the results of the inquiry into the accident. After investigation the authorities at Lauf decided that no blame attached to the chauffeur, who accordingly was released.

The boy, who was named Lederer, was playing in the roadway with a group of children when Mr. Edison's automobile approached. The chauffeur saw the group and sounded the horn several times, but the boy did not notice the on-coming automobile. Spectators say that the speed of the car was moderate.

Mr. Edison, who was motoring from Carlsbad, was deeply affected, and Mr. Valentine, an English friend who was with him, became hysterical and required the attendance of a physician.

FREDERICK (MD) POST

Monday, September 18, 1911

Edison's Auto Kills Child.

Lauf, Bavaria, Sept. 18.—An automobile occupied by inventor Thomas A. Edison and members of his family ran over and instantly killed a 12-year-old child here yesterday.

The entire party is being detained here by the authorities.

GRAND RAPIDS (MI) PRESS

Monday, September 18, 1911

EDISON NOT BLAMED

His Chauffeur Released After Hearing
Held Over Child.

(By Associated Press.)

Nuremberg, Bavaria, Sept. 18.—

Thomas A. Edison this afternoon continued the trip which was interrupted yesterday when Mr. Edison's car ran down and instantly killed a twelve-year-old boy in the town of Lauf.

When the authorities detained the chauffeur, Mr. Edison remained voluntarily to await the results of the inquiry into the accident. After investigation the authorities at Lauf decided that no blame attached to the chauffeur, who was released.

Mr. Edison was deeply affected by the accident, and Mr. Valentine, an English friend who was with him, became hysterical and required the attendance of a physician.

LOUISVILLE (KY)

TIMES

Wed. 09/20/1911

WHAT EDISON THINKS

Some of Thomas A. Edison's recent dicta:

The monkey is no wit out, even if only in one feature that reveals.

There is something wrong in a man's brain corresponding to something wrong in his features.

Primary colors in a woman's toilet are a sign of an undeveloped sense.

A woman's skirts should flow in curves like from her hip.

Civilization must be merciless as Nature herself.

The disproportion in mechanical things makes me intensely susceptible to the slightest deviation from the classic form, actually suffer through my sight.

Sleep is a bad habit. Life's too short for sleep.

It takes me one minute to undress at night, four to get up and get out and dress in the morning. That's living so that Time goes no further.

SUIT FOR FORECLOSURE

The Times Special Service.

Hodgenville, Ky., Sept. 20.—Gardner & Co. of Indiana, filed suit in the Larue Circuit Court against C. B. Bradshaw to foreclose mortgages on personal and real estate for the sum of \$1,000. The property is in Larue county. The suit will be tried out at the October term, 1911.

The defendant is well known among the business men of this and adjoining counties. He now resides at Devils Lake, N. D.

PORTLAND (ME)

EXPRESS

Sat. 09/30/1911

...further, that they had a smacking good time.

Here's a note for the American traveling man. Thomas A. Edison, while visiting them in Germany, attended tour of Europe, believes our representatives could find a lucrative foreign market should they visit it. Mr. Edison by no means approves of the attempt by Germany to dominate the industrial market, and is confident that bustling American druggists could secure plenty of business for their home business.

ST. PAUL (MINN)

DIPATCH

Fri. 09/29/1911

GERMANS FIELD BACK BY BEER

This is the Verdict of "Wine" Edison, as He Leaves Hamburg for the United States.

THEY ARE IMITATORS, HE SAYS

Investor Declares Economical Tendency Retards Adoption of Up-to-Date Methods.

Hamburg, Sept. 29.—Convicted that beer retards the progress of Germany in many ways, Thomas A. Edison, inventor, yesterday called for "beer."

"Something is wrong with the German machine," he said. "The result is beer. The only dignified buildings I've seen are temples of the Greek and Roman architecture."

"As in all else, the Germans lack proper initiative," the inventor continued. "They are good adapters, that's all. I was surprised in going through miles of factories in Berlin at how little there was new. Everything was American machinery."

"Another thing that hinders German progress is over-economy. They save spending money, and if a new machine comes out that's an improvement the old German won't buy till he has used up the old. Where American intelligence comes in the willingness to spend money when necessary."

"One hour great talk of the high standard of business integrity in Germany, yet at times the other day with German financiers it was admitted there was no comparison between the toughest standards and their own."

The English have the highest standard of integrity in the world," he said. "Our country aristocracy is entering largely in business now to get rich quick and not on how to do it. Their methods have generally affected business life."

(W.D.) Sept. 27,

One of the Habbits of Mr. Edison.

Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of electrical science, is something of a philosopher, but we doubt the soundness of his opinions in regard to the requirements of the human machine.

He has always held that very "little sleep" and unrelenting application to work constituted ideal conditions; for the average man. Mr. Edison says: "Sleep is a bad habit. Life is too short for sleep. It takes me one minute to undress at night, forty seconds to fall asleep, and two minutes to dress in the morning. That's living so that time gets no further."

It is unquestionably true that some people require comparatively little sleep, but they are exceptions to the general rule. Mr. Edison, it appears, is one of these exceptions. From what he says it is evident that he sinks into profound slumber as soon as his head is laid upon his pillow, and remains in deep unconsciousness for several hours—sometimes "like four or five hours," we understand, in all the time he thinks he needs to remain in bed.

But the Edison idea is not concurred in by the doctors, whose business it is to know all about the physical as well as the mental requirements of mankind. They do not know everything, but it is a reasonable presumption that they know more about the questions to which their whole attention is devoted than even so wise a man as Mr. Edison can know. To those who like to take all the sleep they want it is comforting to know that the wisest students of the needs of the human body do not agree with Thomas A. Edison in this matter. At any rate his plan, if respect to sleep is not likely to be widely adopted, there are few people so eager as he to make the most of every minute of time which they are permitted to spend upon the earth.

Sat. Sep. 30, 1911

Mr. Edison is a public benefactor in more ways than one. A Denver couple had a bad time on a flat and wanted to get out of it. The husband, ever alert, then bought a square photograph and within a week were on their feet.

ST. JOSEPH (MS)

GAZETTE

09/25/1911

At a time when Thomas A. Edison was riding recently "down in Switzerland" and was hailed back to the hotel by taxes. A moving picture concern already has a representation of the event upon the reels and it will be in this country in a short time. The concern's records would be quadrupled from the start if it could also have moving pictures of Mr. Edison's thought waves and accompanying remarks.

Sat. 09/23/1911

T. A. Edison Reaches Berlin

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor arrived today and his presence in the city attracting much attention. The American Association of Commerce and Trade is planning to give a banquet in his honor.

SAT. 09/30/1911

EDISON IS RETURNING HOME

Boston, Sept. 28.—Thomas A. Edison and Mrs. Edison and their daughter were among the passengers of the steamer America that sailed for New York to-day.

Tue. 09/26/1911

Mr. Edison says the present fashion in women's clothes hurts his eyes. In that event, he might apply the same first inspection and pluck them out.

NEWARK (NJ) EVE. STAR

Monday, September 25, 1911

GERMANY LAGS IN INVENTION.

WHEN Thomas A. Edison here, abroad his Essex county neighbors, and various other inventors, were prepared to hear from the president of the German Inventors' Association, they knew that the judgment would be not only expert but impartial. It is therefore gratifying to our national pride to learn from Mr. Edison through the cable, that he considers Germany to be lagging behind America in the field of practical invention. With all their vast industrial growth the "New Jersey Wizard" finds the technical methods of the Germans inferior to our own. In theoretical science the Teutonic brain leads the world. But when it comes to applied mechanics, Yankee genius holds the winning hand.

OSHING (NY) CITIZEN

Monday, September 25, 1911

Edison told German friends that if we don't adopt the "made-in-Germany" policy half the shops in Berlin would close.

BROOKLYN (NY) EAGLE

Tuesday, September 26, 1911

Personal and Impersonal

Thomas A. Edison realizes his sterling value and gives no free reading advice to Berlin inventors seeking a side-man for their wares.

BOSTON (MA) TRANSCRIPT (2)

Saturday, September 23, 1911

THOMAS A. EDISON IN BERLIN
American Inventor
Attracted Interest in German City
Hall
Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor, arrived in Berlin Friday and passed the day in the city, which is the headquarters of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in planning to release the news.

WASHINGTON (DC) POST

Monday, Sept. 25, 1911

EDISON'S VIEWS OF GERMANS.

Impossible for Them, He Says, to Avoid Social Troubles.

Special to the Washington Post.
New York, Sept. 24.—Thomas A. Edison, in a Berlin cable to the New York Post, says, in part:

"The Germans cannot avoid social troubles any more than we can avoid financial panic, which I regard as a social catastrophe."

"If we practiced the 'made-in-Germany' idea half the shops in Berlin would close. The rule of war with Prussia gave us, as far as the industrial German products."

"An adjustment of wages so that the workman can live comfortably is the problem of the future."

ST. LOUIS (MO) GLOBE-

DEMOCRAT

Sunday, Sept. 24, 1911

EDISON PLEASES GERMANS.

American Inventor's Complimentary Speech at Berlin Wines Festival.

SPECIAL CABLEGRAMS TO THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.
BERLIN, September 23.—Thomas A. Edison was interviewed at Dresden on his way to Berlin, and on a result all Germany is discussing possibilities of a business which will not be built by the hands of man; the teaching of history by cinematograph; the accumulation of the knowledge of the past in twenty years; a machine for precisely determining the quantity and quality of intelligence and a prophesy that mankind will learn to live 50 or 60 years.

Mr. Edison described how he noticed while traveling that the churches and cathedrals of France, "a decadent country," gave place to the factories and churches of the future. He remarked that the Berlin festival, the spirit of which was the greatest living thing in the world, was the greatest living thing in all things, he looked forward with satisfaction to the day when science would replace religion. Mr. Edison's statement that German scientists are the greatest in the world, chiefly owing to their greater patience.

AUDUBON (NY) CITIZEN

Monday, September 25, 1911

Thomas A. Edison is subjecting tradition to severe blows as he travels in Europe. He says that "with all their industrial growth the technical methods and appliances of the Germans are far inferior to ours. The lack of up-to-date machinery in many instances is conspicuous. In many years we have been told that Germany was far in advance of us in modern invention. Edison says the Americans still lead."

Thur. 09/28/1911

—“Milwaukee ought to be a warm place this week with 1000 fire chiefs in conference.”—Exchange. Milwaukee is all right.

SNT. 09/23/1911

Fully 200 voters attended the meeting in the Homewood Community Library at Homewood and Lang avenues last night held in the interest of the candidacy of the present nine Councilmen for reelection. Attorney James M. Clark, former president of the Homewood Board of Trade presided. Addresses were made by H. D. W. English of the Civic Commission; Dr. P. Black, a former member of the new Council, and by seven of the nine Councilmen. John M. Goehring, E. V. Babcock, Robert Grinnel, W. A. Hoeveler, J. M. Kerr, S. S. Woodlawn and V. J. McArthur.

Mon. 09/25/1911

Streamline of German inventors designed his hotel daily with electrical conveniences in which they hope to secure his interest. "They treat me as a kind of trade-mark," said Edison. His pretended or real indifference to natural scenery is illustrated by his only comment on the cascade of Mont Blanc at Chamounix: "What a waste of power."

Sun. 09/24/1911

Deussen, Fritz

Appointed by the Probate Court as administrator of his estate, Mary Jane Barr yesterday started suit for \$100,000 damages against the Southern California Edison Company for the death of her husband David M. Barr, an employee of the company. Barr was electrocuted, it is averred, at San Pedro, while in the discharge of his duties. The plaintiff charged the defendant with negligence.

So Says Inventor, Who Is Sued by German Electrical

"They treat me as kind of a trade mark," said Edlaun.
His pretended or real indifference to the natural scenery is illustrated by his only comment on the cascade Du Saut d'Azade at Chamonix: "What a waste of power."

Mon. 09/25/1911

Too Much for Tom.

It is reported that Thomas A. Edison is inventing a fashionable ~~hat~~ for women that will cost only 82. Mr. Edison cannot invent anything in the way of a hat that sells for 8[¢] and make it fashionable.

Fixing His Fences.

King Alfonso was quoted some time ago as remarking to one of the Republican leaders of Spain that if he (Al-

'Tue. 09/26/1911

Success vs. Failure

"He nodded towards a poor old sandwich man—a poor, thin, bent old fellow of seventy or so, staggering along in the gutter under three heavy and enormous sandwich-boards—and he add-

Sat. 09/30/1911

PRISONERS' HOMEWARD BOUND

Southampton, Sept. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison and Senator du Pont were among the passengers of the steamer Amerika, that sailed for New York to-day.

"THEATRICAL" NOTES

Sat. 09/30/1911

[illegible]

Tues. 09/26/1911

EDISON COMING HOME

ing Europe in an automobile with his family, reached the last stage of his journey to-day. Mr. Edison and his family, after a short stay in the German capital, left to-day for Hamburg where they will remain until they sail for New York. The inventor took keen interest in the industrial part of Berlin and before leaving said he had enjoyed his stay immensely.

Sat. 09/30/1991

Hollum Sells for House.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 22.—Thomas A. Edison and Mrs. Edison and Senator Du Pont were among the passengers of the steamer America that sailed for New York today.

Sat. 09/30/1911

MR. AND MRS. EDISON
ON THEIR WAY HOME

Senator du Pont Also Among Passengers on Board the Amerika, Steaming from Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday.—Mr. Thomas A. Edison and Mrs. Edison and Senator du Pont were among the passengers on board the steamship America that departed for New York to-day.

SAT. 09/30/1911

Edison, Homeward Bound

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 29.—Thomas A. Edison and Mrs. Edison and Senator De Pont were among the passengers of the steamer *America* that sailed for New York to-day.

Pope Receives Bishop Markins.
ROME, Sept. 23.—The Pope gave an au-

Sat. 09/30/1911

EDISON WORKING TO KEEP WOMEN YOUNG

that are welling for Europe, Edison said that electrical processes would in course of competition which would keep a woman in possession of her youth; that at 30 she would have the same charms as at 18. "He contended that women did not reach the apex of her youth until she was 40, and cannot be considered as beginning to age until after that. If this wonderful process materializes, the electrical youth of woman is assured," then said Edison, "and the surest of circumstances which save her worry and physical exhaustion, may grow fat after 40, but she will never grow old."

GENIUS EDISON "FIRED" WON EDISON MEDAL.

Frank Julian Sprague, the Second Man to Win, the Highest Honor for "the Most Meritorious Achievement in Electrical Science," Says, "Be Your Own Boss."

FRANK JULIAN SPRAGUE, the second man to be decorated with the Thomas A. Edison Medal, was awarded the honor today. The title of a "second" and a "second" man, and the merit of being the man who was "the most meritorious achievement in electrical science," says, "Be Your Own Boss."

"The story of Sprague's constant glory came to light under the most dramatic circumstances. In 1894, some friends and neighbors of Thomas A. Edison turned what was known as the Edison Medal Association. A trust fund was created on Feb. 11, 1894, for the purpose of making an annual award to that man who had, in the United States and the dependencies and the Dominion of Canada, accomplished the most meritorious achievement in electrical science, electrical engineering and electrical arts.

A committee of the American Institute, consisting of twenty-four of the most distinguished men in the electrical profession, is designated to pass upon the merits of cases before the public eye. But once before since the formation of the trust fund was this committee asked, and that was in 1909, when Edison Thomson got the medal.

There was rivalry then and now for the honor of being the second man to join the immortal list and from many names the committee selected that of Frank Julian Sprague.

It was left to Sprague himself to tell the story of how a fired fund employee of Thomas A. Edison, whose pay had been \$2,000 a year, won the medal, and before he told the story President Douglas C. Jackson of Boston had other experts give the second side of the story.

"They told me the tale and the tale was a supply of the street-car business up to 1885, when came in Richmond, Va., after three or four years of experimental work elsewhere. They explained that Sprague had invested the money of making the trolley practicable, and added that he was also responsible for the subway and elevated trains that make it possible for a man to live in Washington

heights and do business in lower Manhattan without starting the night before to get to business. It seems that while Sprague was watching an electric elevator the idea came to him that money might be distributed on the lines of elevated connected cars and that power could thus be developed to run whole trains, controlled from one motorman's stand. He made it work, and told how elevated and subway trains to any building of suburban railway lines, while along about their business.

Just for that the institute hung the medal on his breast and called him out to explain how when the award was made. But he noted that he was then when he came to take the coveted prize, he told them that he didn't get the medal for making it possible for people to go quickly from through lines to Van Cliefdahl Park, and he got it for seeing to it of a salary of \$500 and at that age the man who inspired the growth of the honor.

"These gentlemen in their very kindly remarks, which have touched me deeply, haven't told you the real truth about how I got this medal," he said.

He took from his pocket two bits and faded letters. Then he explained that when he left the United States Naval Academy he went to work for Thomas A. Edison at a salary of \$2,000 a year and that Edison looked at him as if he thought he would never earn the money—a feeling, he said, that Mr. Edison never got over during the eleven months he kept the job. Then Edison concluded to take up street-railway work. Sprague had been doing purely mathematical work for him, and had done some little investigations on the street-railway subject. The first letter he produced was one in which he explained at length that he did not think it wise for him to help out the street-railway business.

Then he read the second "it said."

"Sprague: As the construction department is about to be given up, I think the best plan for you would be to resign."

EDISON.

There was a hush as the letter was read. The speaker went on to say that he made him go in, here for himself on the street-railway problem, and that any man who works for any other man for several kinds of a change.

When the hero of the hour went to his room, hearing the Edison medal, a neighbor leaned over his shoulder and whispered:

"Mr. Edison would like to see that letter."

A moment later the audience saw the veteran smiling over the sheet of paper, thoughtfully considering the message by which, twenty-seven years ago, he first a genius.



Sunday, September 24, 1911

**New
Oct.**

Edison Records

Will be on sale tomorrow. Come in hand some items played for you, "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Down by the Old Mill Stream," "Billie's Blues." The Love Theme Titled Over Again, "I'm Home and Tell Your Mother," "A Day in Venice," "Goodnight and Dawn," by Nipper. Complete stock of Edison records at 10% off. Call for catalogue. VICTOR VICTROLAS from \$19.95. Also VICTOR HECOGRAPH record player complete with gramophone horn, \$79.95. OPEN EVENINGS.

DAVIS
VICTOR & EDISON
SALESROOMS

326 Fifth Ave., Near Grand St. N.Y.C.

Wednesday, September 27, 1911

[illegible]

Wednesday, September 27, 1911

Edison Building Near Times Square. Plans have been filed for a nine-story office building on the south side of West 42nd Street, 225 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for the New York Edison Company. It will have a frontage of 57 feet and a depth of 283 feet. The facade will be of brick, granite, and terra-cotta. The interior will be of steel-framed concrete. The entrance is in the entrance hall, with an electrical fountain of artistic design having a life-size bronze bust of Thomas Edison. The entrance over the entrance hall will be covered in the stone, "Tallapoosa Section." D. J. Burnham & Co. of Chicago and New York are the architects. The cost will

Tuesday, September 26, 1911

New Edison Building on 42d St.
Plans were filed to-day by the New York Edison Company for a nine-story office building to be erected at 122 West Forty-second street. The building will cover a lot 25x88.9 and will have a facade of brick, granite, and terra-cotta anhar. The interior of the building will be elaborate and modern, having a grand staircase at the entrance hall with an electrical fountain of artistic design, having a life size bronze bust of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, at the top. The architect is D. W. Hubbard & Co. of the city. The New York City estimate of the cost is \$1,200,000.

Monday, September 25, 1911

According to Thomas A. Edison, war is mesmerism. To the average ear that doesn't sound half as terse or forceful or true as General Sherman's definition.

Tuesday, September 26, 1911

Successes Via Failure.
 "I met Thomas A. Edison at the Carlton in London," said a New Yorker on the Cusumard pier. "Edison astonished me with his account of the hard work he had done in his life. He said he never thinks nothing of working twenty hours a day for weeks on end!"
 "After lunch," said Edison and I went to the Haymarket. Edison, as usual, talked about hard work. I said thoughtfully:
 "It surprises success always means hard work."
 "Yes," said Edison. "It does."
 "He nodded towards a poor old sand-wich-man who was eating an old fellow of seventy or so, staggering along in the gutter under three heavy, and enormous and wick-boarded umbrellas. He said:
 "That fellow is a failure. A hardier."

(?) SCIENCE MONITOR (?)
Tuesday, September 26, 1911

A rumor has been put in circulation to the effect that Edison has invented an ultra-fashionable hat for ladies that will cost not to exceed \$2. And this is the man who is responsible for the electric curling iron!

NATIONAL PRESS
FIRST LARGEST BEST
INC. 1885
NEW YORK CITY
11 EAST 24th STREET
INTELLIGENCE CO.

TORONTO, ONT., MAIL (2728)

Monday, Sept. 23, 1911.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., TIMES 1107

Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1911.

THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE NEW YORK CITY

EDISON REACHES END OF TRIP
-By the Sept. 26.-Thomas A. Edison, the famous American inventor and "electrical wizard," who has been touring Europe in an automobile with his family, reached the last stage of his journey today. Mr. Edison and his family, after a short stay in the German capital, left today for Hamburg where they will remain until they sail for New York. The inventor took a keen interest in the industrial part of Berlin and before leaving, said he had enjoyed his stay immensely.

-Fane Sewell.

Edison on Civilization.
Some of Thomas A. Edison's recent dicta:
The monkey in us will out, even if only in one feature that reverts.
There is something wrong in a man's brain corresponding to something wrong in his features.
Primary colors in a woman's toilette are a sign of an undeveloped sense.
A woman's skirt should flow in curved lines from her hip.
The fine proportion in mechanical things excites me intensely susceptible to the slightest deviation from the classic form, actually suffer through my agent.
Civilization must be merciless as nature herself.
Sleep is a bad habit. Life is too short for sleep.
It takes me one minute to undress at night, forty seconds to fall asleep, and five minutes to dress in the morning.
That's living as that time gets on living.
-New York World.

A Case of Spiritual Atrophy.

As he journeys through the Old World Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the distinguished "Wizard of Menlo Park," is himself himself of sentiments which are enough to make the judicious grieve. They are not at all surprising sentiments, coming from him, as he has already expressed his total disbelief in the existence of the soul and his firm conviction that men and women are no other than the beasts that perish, and is prepared for his aspiration that religion might be eliminated from the life of humanity and for his prediction that in the coming years the science of which he is such an eminent exponent, will take its place. What is less prepared for is the short-sightedness of his views, the unintelligence of his deductions and the narrow-mindedness of his opinions.

Traveling in France, he notes the churches and cathedrals which are closing that country's gates and contrasting them with the mills and factories which he sees in Germany, he makes an explanation of what he calls French decadence. Clearly, he is right. It is Mr. Edison's own fault. No one could have told him that whatever may be the state from which France is suffering at the present time, and whatever else there may be for the theory of its decadence, the intellectual energy would attribute the existing conditions to an excess of religious zeal. Had Mr. Edison entered many of the churches and cathedrals whose multiplicity he deplores, he would probably have found them empty, for under the control of a government which regards Christianity as a superstitious practice of religion in France has largely diminished.

If Mr. Edison is so lacking in Germany and mills and factories, it must have been because he was looking for nothing else. It has its churches no less than France, and as regards a large part of its population religion there is a far more active and potent force than it is the country westward of the Rhine. Mr. Edison was talking in Germany as he was when he declared the greatest war in Germany to be the blatantly materialistic Haeckel, a writer who is now stigmatized and discredited as a charlatan and an impostor by the most authoritative exponents of scientific thought. But even today the reason why Mr. Edison so greatly admired Haeckel is because that materialist's views are in the closest accordance with his own. Haeckel is quite sure that the soul is a cell secretion, and upon that point the inventor is equally positive.

The fact is that Mr. Edison presents a striking illustration of the truth that the spiritual faculties are liable to become atrophied through disuse. It was so with Darwin, who completely lost his ethical sense, and it has been so with others. But when the blind man insists that there is no such thing as light, those who have their eyes only shut.

—Thomas A. Edison says that the greatest sin of the Germans is their Emperor. Suppose, like everything else, it all depends upon the point of view.

WON WHERE EDISON PATENT

A Patent Which the Wizard Said Was Impossible Granted to a Juggler.

An invention which Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of electricity, declared five years ago to be impossible, has been perfected and a patent received by the juggler, Marcel Marcet, a member of the Marcel club of jugglers, who are appearing this week at the Orpheum. The invention is a chess ball the size of a billiard ball, which when thrown into the air, lights up in two colors. Five years ago the Marcets asked Edison to invent a ball to be used in their act. The wizard, after lengthy study, informed them that such a ball was impossible, but Edison's Marcel per, secured and found the secret after four years' effort.

EDISON WORKS IN BERLIN.

Gone Without Leaving to Introduce Electrical Device, There.

Thomas A. Edison is making arrangements with an electrical firm for the introduction of his light accumulating for electric automobile in Berlin, says a dispatch. He spent seven days inspecting electrical factories, practically without eating. In the evening he aroused enthusiasm by exhibiting Berlin's most famous cinematograph theater, which, he declared, "better than anything in America." Strauss, of Germany, inventor of the X-ray, also noted daily with electrical contrivances in which they hope to increase his interest. They treat him as a kind of "radio mark," and Edison's other patented or semi-patented "new" natural scenery is illustrated by the only comment on the cascade of Mount Blanc at Chamonix: "What a waste of power!"

—Assert that idea of Mr. Edison that we need no sleep, we would advise him to tell it to the cap on the head, and see what answer he gets.

Sunday, October 08, 1911

Edison's Epigrams on
Cigarettes, Gowns, Etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Mr. Edison, the keen power of observation finds expression in striking epigrams. Of his journey abroad he said today:

I notice that those who oppress the people always get the grandest bronze statues in Europe.

It is the cigarette that causes degeneracy everywhere in France. The curse of abstinence is nothing to that of cigarette. The Latin are the greatest cigarette smokers and they are the most degenerate of European nations.

Paris is the most favorable place for the city of beautiful prospects, but not as a city of light. New York is far more impressive at night. Education is year by year making the false distinctions of class in Europe a thing of the past.

Nobody survives with us who possesses a healthy passion for making the most of his opportunity. Socialism cannot give brains to a man who hasn't got them.

As the chimneys get higher the church steeples get lower. Americans have the quickest brains. We are natural inventors. The world owes us practical advance to us.

Primary colors in a toilette are a sign of an undeveloped sense. The straight lines in the feminine dress worn to-day are contrary to all acknowledged aesthetic laws.

Genius is one per cent gift and 99 per cent hard work.

Sunday, Oct. 08, 1911

EDISON UNPOPULAR
IN GERMANY NOW

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—(Special Cable to The Times).—Thomas A. Edison, who, a few days ago, was the most popular foreigner in Germany, is now the most unpopular one in and out of the country.

The indignation among Germans over his interview at Hamburg, in which he made invidious comparisons between Germans and Americans and said that the former fed their brains on too much beer, is only equalled by surprise at his words. The wizard was frequently interviewed while travelling through Germany and in Berlin and praised every thing he saw.

Berliners are amused at the candor of his old friend and host, Herr Burgmann, who showed him the sights of the capital. The latter, in an interview, told the Germans that they must not take Edison seriously except when he talks in his own sphere.

There is great curiosity as to what Mr. Edison will say when he gets to New York. One angry German finds it especially comical for Edison, "a man from the land of the skyscraper," to find fault with German architecture.

PUEBLO (CO) CHIEFTAIN

Sunday, Oct. 01, 1911

At The Palace

The Palace offers an attractive program for the day. There his recitals of pictures, a Biograph an Evening and on Edison promising not retirement. ~~His recitals~~ with the pictures will be some delightful comedy for sure.

The only Billy Behan will appear in his imitative ninth moving act. The Iron Mouth man will give his remarkable performance of bending large iron bars in his jaws. How does he do it, please, and see.

Sunday, Oct. 08, 1911

EDISON GLAD TO GET HOME.

Inventor Returning From Abroad Felt Like Bidding Liberty Status. NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Thomas A. Edison returned to New York today on the steamer American, after a two months' tour in Europe. Mr. Edison went to a happy mood when the vessel docked. "I tell you, boys," he said, "I felt like bidding the Statue of Liberty when I came up the bay. I am glad to bid her adieu. After my trip I am satisfied with my own country."

Mr. Edison was in the party of American inventors and scientists and Switzerland by automobile.

SYRACUSE (NY) HERALD

✓ Sunday, October 01, 1911

EDISON CURIOSITY

People of Berlin Show Much Interest in Inventor.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Thomas A. Edison, who returned home by the steamship American on September 23, became the idol of Berliners during his short stay here, everyone showing an almost comical anxiety to catch a glimpse of the great inventor. That one seating the audience at a moving picture theater on the Unter den Linden, discovered Mr. Edison in a front row when the lights were turned on for an intermission.

Edison jumped and greeted their notes when he walked on the stage in the act, and one man fully exclaimed: "What are you doing here, Herr Edison?"

Edison laughingly answered: "I am studying the German cinematograph. We have no such pictures in America." The German gentlemen were much pleased over the friendly reception they had from Mr. Edison, though they found it hard to talk to him owing to his deafness and his ignorance of German. One prominent writer wrote after interviewing the inventor:

Edison looks so very benign that I almost called him "grandpa," and when I said good-bye, I was filled with so much respect that I felt inclined to kiss his hand.

While in Berlin Mr. Edison was entertained by many noted men in the electrical business.

ROCKFORD (IL) STAR

Sunday, Oct. 08, 1911

EDISON IS SATISFIED

Spends Two Months Abroad But There Is No Place Like Home.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Thomas A. Edison returned to New York today on the steamer American, after a two months' tour in Europe. Mr. Edison went to a happy mood when the vessel docked.

"I tell you, boys," he said, "I felt like bidding the Statue of Liberty when I came up the bay. I am glad to bid her adieu. After my visit abroad I must say, I am satisfied with my own country."

Monday, Oct. 09, 1911

EDISON RESUMES HIS WORK IN LABORATORY

Investor Has Returned From
Two-Months Vacation

IMPATIENT TO GET BACK

Anxious About Some of Experiments
Performed During His Absence—
Renewed Health and Vigor—Many
Experiences of the Tour.

Thomas A. Edison is back in his laboratory, resuming his work, by his European expedition, and finally he has got back to his work which really is his life. With his characteristic lack of sympathy for ceremony and sentiment, he has brushed aside the many greetings of welcome that have been extended to him by his associates, friends and employees and is again buried in the work which he abandoned when he started to join Mr. Edison two months ago. He was anxious to get back and could not wait to see the men who are interested in the same experiments that he is just now, and who have kept a record of the work done during his absence. He came over on the steamer "America" on Saturday. Yesterday morning he had gathered his chiefs of departments about him and had obtained some much desired information. He expressed great satisfaction with their progress and their success made him all the more enthusiastic to get into the work.

Mr. Edison has returned with stored up energy which is evident in his step and manner. He has not gained in weight but the color in his face shows what constant touring and out of door life has done for him. He went away to do some worrying, but it is certain that he did very little of it.

Thursday, Oct. 12, 1911

ELECTRICITY IN THE HOME.

See New Demonstrated at the Show
in the Grand Central Palace.

Following a luncheon given to Thomas A. Edison, the Electrical Show in the Grand Central Palace was opened by Mr. Edison, yesterday afternoon, and it will continue for ten days. The attendance was large, and there was much interest in the many applications of electricity in the household.

One exhibit is a six-room house, 134 feet by 15, fitted throughout with all the electrical appliances which have been devised for home consumption. The house consists of kitchen, laundry, dining room, bedroom, parlor, reception room, and porch, so that all the various labor-saving devices, arranged in most different household needs can be seen to advantage.

The appliances shown are the electric heater for the parlor, vacuum cleaners of several descriptions, fans, radiators, saws, chafin dishes, percolators, toasters, grills, waffle irons, mangle milk warmers, fasteners, curling-iron heaters, and self-contained curling irons; electric heating pad which is driving out the old chimney heater, and sometimes extremely unpleasant; hot-water bag; motor-driven sewing machine, ice-cream freezer, buffing wheel for silver polishing, and even shoe blacking.

In addition to the use of electricity in the house, concerning which every woman has probably heard something, is the application of electricity in the commercial manufacture and production of foodstuffs. There are exhibits of the actual processes of manufacture, so that the visitors can see exactly how things are done in the up-to-date factories. There is the roasting of coffee by electricity, the newer method adopted for commercial use, peanut butter and similar products are chopped, mixed, and prepared all by electrical machinery; clam, bouillon and beef bouillon cubes are made by motor-driven machinery, while the making of chocolate and cocoa from start to finish, all by the agency of electricity, is presented.

To demonstrate the practicality of an electric laundry equipment, a large laundry in full operation is maintained as one of the exhibits. Here the thousands of towels, napkins, aprons, table cloths, etc., used daily at the exposition are washed and ironed before the eyes of the visitors.

Wednesday, Oct. 04, 1911

Haeckel Greatest Man.

Berlin, Oct. 4.—Prof. Ernst Haeckel of the University of Jena, is the youngest living man, in the opinion of Thomas A. Edison, the distinguished American inventor, who has been taking a vacation in Europe. Prof. Haeckel is the apostle of monism and evolution, and in a recent address before the Monistic Alliance, expressed the opinion that the soul of man is purely physiological and that immortality is a myth. He has interpreted Mr. Edison's statement to this effect and declared he looked for great satisfaction for the day when science would replace religion.

McKESPOT (PA) NEWS

Thursday, Oct. 05, 1911

Edison is reported to have invented a baby's hat that will be stylish and only cost \$2. Now it will only be necessary to find the lady who will wear a hat that doesn't cost any more than that. A large part of the style of the hat is in the amount paid for it, as people who have had much experience have discovered.

AUSTIN (TX) STATESMAN

Sunday, Oct. 01, 1911

Thomas A. Edison threatens to invent a hat that will be fashionable and sell for only \$2. It may be a very fine hat, but to convince the people of that fact he will have to charge more than \$2 for it.

LONG ISLAND CITY (NY) STAR

Thursday, Oct. 05, 1911

An incredible rumor is about that Thomas A. Edison has invented a hat for women that will be fashionable and cost only two dollars—Albany Journal.

Efforts to denigrate that this hat won't materialize before the 125 cent hours that were promised two years

GERMAN REPLIES TO EDISON

Inventor's Judgment Hasty and Superficial, Says His Friend Bergmann.
Berlin, Oct. 3.—Herr Bergmann, director of the great Bergmann machine works, and a friend and colleague of Edison's for 40 years, has replied to Edison's criticism of Germany in the fashion.

"No attention should be paid to Edelman when talking of anything outside of his own province as his judgment is hasty and superficial in such matters." One should only listen to Edelman on such topics with a shrug of the shoulders.

Herr Bergmann has sent a wireless message to Edelman on board the steamship America so that he can deny the published interview upon his arrival at New York.

A New York paper of recent date quoted Edison as making many invasions comparisons between Germany and America including the comment that the Germans fed their brains on too much beer.

OMAHA (NE) WORLD-HERALD

Sunday, October 01, 1911

EDISON WAS THE IDOL
OF BERLIN WHILE THERE

Entertained by All Noted Men in the
Electrical Business of Ger-
man Capital.

Special Cable to the World-Herald.
Berlin, Sept. 23.—Thomas A. Edison, who returned home by the steamship America, September 22, became the idol of Berliners during his short stay here, everyone showing an almost continual anxiety to catch a glimpse of the great inventor. Thus, one evening, the audience at a moving picture theater on the Unter den Linden discovered Mr. Edison in a front row when the lights were turned on for an intermission. Everybody jumped and craned their necks when he walked up the aisle to board the exit, and one man boldly climbed over the railing to shake hands with the inventor.

What are you over here, Herr Ed-

Edison laughingly answered: "I'm studying the German kinematograph. We have no such pictures in America."

The German press men were much pleased over the friendly reception they had from Mr. Edison, though they found it hard to talk to him, owing to his deafness and his ignorance of German. One prominent writer wrote after interviewing the inventor:

"Edison looks so very benign that I almost called him 'grandpa,' and when I said good by I was filled with so much respect that I felt inclined to kiss his

While in Berlin Mr. Edison was entertained by all noted men in the electrical business, such as Von Siemens, Rathenau and Bergman, especially Bergman, who was his assistant in America for fifteen years.

THOS. A. EDISON WAS
IDOL OF BERLINERS

Returned to American on Sept.
28—Was Made Hero.

STUDIES A KINEMATOGRAPH

Pays Tribute to German Moving Pictures, Which He Declares Excel the American Variety—Royally Entertained by German Electric

BARRY Sept. 10. Thomas A. Edison who returned from his trip to Europe, says here, "America is not so much behind as we are here, Liverpool, during the war." He says, "I have seen everyone showing an intense, almost comical anxiety to catch up with us." He says, "The audience at a moving picture lecture on the United States, given by the American Museum of Natural History, London, last night, was the largest I have ever seen." He says, "The lights were turned out at 11 o'clock, and the audience was still there."

Home jumped and craned their neck when he walked up the aisle toward the exit, and one man boldly exclaimed: "What are you doing here, Herr Eduard?"

Edison laughingly answered:
"I'm studying the German kinematograph. We have no such pictures."

The German press man was im-
pressed over the friendly reception in-
stead from Mr. Edison, though they fou-
nd him hard to talk to him, owing to his

It had, to talk to him, of German deafness and his ignorance of German. One prominent writer wrote after interviewing the inventor:

"Edison looks so very benign that I almost called him 'grandpa,' and when I pointed out his deafness, he smiled with me."

While in Berlin Mr. Edison was un-
derstand by all noted men in the electri-
city world.

business, such as Von Siemens, Kallmann, and Bergman, especially Bergman who was his assistant in America for ten years.

TOPICS DISCUSSED
BY STAR READERS

Rev. Joshua E. Wills Writes
About the Wizard of
Menlo Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR:
Will you kindly permit me to call attention in the columns of your valued paper to the distinguished Wizard of Menlo Park, Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the celebrated electrician, the man who, probably, more than any other man of our times, has wrought a greater service in his particular sphere, and yet, strange to relate, in delivering himself of sentiments which are enough to make the judicious shiver.

[illegible]

boarded on the crossroads of life. Mr. Edison is reported to have accepted the idealism, materialistic philosophy of Huxley, the man whom the school world stigmatized as being discursive to an impudent and unwelcome of serious consideration. Yet, Huxley's motto is the accepted dogma of Mr. Edison. He is the man of science, and the Christian religion, with its benevolent attitude to the life that now is, and its desire to the life to come, is entirely averse to him.

because Mr. Edison, in common with all great company of worldly-wise men, is able to recognize the fact that spiritual facilities are liable to be drooped through disuse and neglect of this type invariably lose the synthetic sense and swing out for all life in the supernatural and substance intangible and materialistic philosophies, however much discredited they be by the scientific world. Poor Mr. Edison is evidently in a case of spiritual atrophy if his reported statements are correct. He will be remembered as a large company for his splendid achievements in the scientific world, but failure in the synthetic thought, was

Baltimore, Md., October 2, 1911.

From

Address

DINNER FOR MR. EDISON.

An Incident at the Opening of the Electrical Show.

E 67.
1884

Prior to the public opening of the electrical show at the Grand Central Palace, on Wednesday evening, Thomas A. Edison was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the New York Edison Company, at which about one hundred guests sat down to tables arranged in the form of the letter "C". The toastmaster, John W. Ledy, Jr., vice-president of the New York Edison Co., referred to Mr. Edison as the master mind in applied electricity. Addresses were made by George H. Cady, president of the Consolidated Gas Co., Charles Kirtland, president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Mr. Edison was presented with a cake of copper, one cubic foot in dimensions and 480 pounds in weight. The inscriptions on it were, among other things, that 377,418,000 tons of copper were produced yearly when Mr. Edison began inventing, and now 120,000,000 are produced.

Mr. Edison would not attempt a speech, but his representative, J. L. Dyer, said a few words for him.

"Mr. Edison desires me to say," said Mr. Dyer, "that he feels under special obligation to A. A. Cowles, president of the Annuals Copper Company, who, in the early days when Mr. Edison had not a great deal of money, but many orders, extended to Mr. Edison credit for \$50, which Mr. Edison has never forgotten, and which he will never forget."

Nearly a third of the exhibits are devoted to the uses of electricity in house-keeping. Every woman who for at the show went through the "electrical wonder house," consisting of six rooms, in which all housework is done by electrical appliances.

The United States Government has contributed several large and interesting exhibits, including the appliances of electricity in the army and navy, in the Agricultural Department and the Bureau of Standards.

One of the features was the testing of the "World's" wireless apparatus, and the receiving of messages from the dome of the Pulitzer Building to the "World's" station in the western end of the Palace.

There is also in the exposition a branch of the Naval Wireless School from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Five thousand electric lamps were lighted last night, representing twenty candle power.

A model of Edison's generation station, built by him in the early 80s to supply light for Manhattan Island, is contrasted with photographs of the generation station on the East River that now lights the island. This station is the largest in the world, and its generators are rated at nearly half a billion horse-power. There is also on view a piece of the first electric underground conductor used by Edison in 1878. An electrician who inspected it yesterday said it looked to him very much as if it were a crossed circuit.

'EUROPE WAR MAD; GIVE ME AMERICA'

—THOMAS A. EDISON.

'Great Trouble Across Atlantic
is That Everyone is
Fearing Spies.'

Wizard Returns From First
Vacation He's Had in
128 Years.

AT PLAIN DEALER'S LEADING WIRE
NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Thomas
Edison, inventor, who left the
Hamburg-American liner, America
from his first vacation in twenty
eight years, he was accompanied by
Mrs. Edison and their children, Madeline
and Theodore.

The wizard of Glenview park said
that when the America came off the
statue of liberty he was so glad to see
her he could hardly restrain himself
from popping his head out of the por-
tule of his stateroom to kiss her.

"She looks better to me," said Mr.
Edison, "than anything I have seen
since I left and at that I have worn
out three sets of rubbers. I want
support my head, but I've come back
with a neck like a crane."

"What is my impression of the
people on the other side? Well, I'll
tell you. For the most part, they
are too thick-skulled and that, they
they've all not American machinery,
I've seen miles and miles of it. I saw
one of the boys out of my laboratory
over in Germany and he has charges
of 14,000 men. There was another
of my boys over there who had
charges of 10,000 men. But he's dead.
The finest roads I have traveled
over are in France. And right here
let me say we are pretty row when it
comes to improved highways. In the
regions I did not discover more than
over I did not discover more than
two miles in poor condition. But
then France is a great big park. The
farmers there can get twice as much
out of their services as we can here.

"There's one great trouble with our
brothers over the Atlantic—they're all
thinking too much about war—forts
and guns everywhere and everyone
on the lookout for spies. The people
on one side of a stream hate the people
on the other side, and there you
are. Give me America every time."

Asked what his thought of Kaiser
William was, a sportsman the wizard
laughed, chuckled for a few minutes
and said:

"He's a great hunter, is the Kaiser.
He gets out somewhere, there it
looks wild, with a camera. Then he
whistles and they line the same up
in front. The Kaiser pulls the trigger
and there you are. All the game
land, and all the people cheer. You
the hunter is a great sportsman. But
he's the Kaiser, don't you know, and
that makes a lot of difference."

Workmen were putting in an automatic electric light in a telephone booth in the Federal building when a spectator remissly remarked, "That job puts me in mind of a story I heard about Thomas Edison the inventor. Edison had a friend and neighbor at his home in Menlo Park, N. J. The friend had considerable difficulty in opening the front gate because the springs worked hard. He swung the auto-jack and forth twice in hopes of loosening the springs and was in the midst of this operation when Edison appeared on the scene. 'I should think,' said the guest, 'that a load of 500,000 volts would start an automatic device for opening your gate.' 'Thank springs' need to be affected,' Edison simply smiled and replied to his friend, 'You've got have an automatic device or that's late. It's attached to my water tank; as the water of the house. You swing the auto-jack and forth twice and pumped it millions of water into my tank, if you drain it, you can swing the auto-jack more.' The friend saw the joke was on him and the guest had a hearty laugh."

JERSEY CITY (NJ) JOURNAL Thurs., Oct. 12, 1911

Edison as a Diligent.

The following anecdote is related by Thomas A. Edison. A meeting of directors of the Edison Electric Company was held a few days before at his Grange laboratory. The conversation turned on the recent indictment against trusts. Edison mentioned that he had been present at a dinner of "captains of industry" some time ago. One of the directors said:

"Edison, how vain it is that you were invited to dine with this crowd?" He replied without a second's hesitation:

"Oh, I suppose it was to dilute the company," Harper's Weekly.

A SOURCE OF GREAT LOSS.

Thomas A. Edison, like all good Americans, thinks that this country is the best in the world, but that doesn't blind him to the fact that we have many lessons to learn from Europe.

One of the most important, he says, relates to "the economical building and conservation of homes."

"The most perfect form of wealth," he declares, "is a man's house. Take into consideration the heavy tax loss in this country and the fact that we are building wooden houses which hardly require, and we are creating a false wealth with a depreciation of about three per cent. In Europe they build dwellings as good houses out of such stones and Portland cement that have a depreciation of not more than one-half of one per cent. Therefore when they create wealth in Europe they create about six times as much wealth as in the same operation carried out in America."

"That's something to be considered seriously. Wealth is not so abundant in this country that we can afford to waste it," y' waste it we do.

CHICAGO (IL) POST

Fri., Oct. 06, 1911

Where We Beat Germany —Thomas A. Edison.

I WAS STRUCK by the fact that with all their industrial growth, the technical methods and appliances of the Germans are far inferior to ours. The lack of up-to-date machinery in many instances is consistent with us. Undoubtedly the Germans are the greatest scientists and theorists in the world. It may be because they are more patient, but in applied science they are usually far behind us. At the same of invention the Americans still hold all their trump.

A number of automobile manufacturers will exhibit their cars at the Exposition, and for their benefit a large demonstration track has been laid out on the third floor of the building. On this track they will be permitted to demonstrate their cars, carrying passengers for any dis-

“Edison looks so very benign that I almost called him ‘grandpa,’ and when I said good-bye I was filled with so much respect that I felt inclined to kiss his hand.”

While in Berlin, Mr. Edison was entertained by all noted men in the electrical business, such as Von Siemens, Rathenau and Bergmann, especially Bergmann, who was his assistant in

Thomas A. Edison calls the Kaiser Germany's greatest asset. The Kaiser undoubtedly will reciprocate by calling Edison a traitor to his country.

A Pennsylvania claim agent says the hobble skirt and high heels are responsible for many railroad accidents. Does he think a little thing

Commenting on Thomas A. Edison's remarks that American women sleep too much the St. Paul Pioneer Press remarks that they are not sleeping as much as they did before Mr. Edison invented the phonograph. We know several pianos and pianolas that can hold their own as sleep preventers.

One angry German comment, and especially comic for Johnson, a man of the land of the skyscraper, is that the East German architecture

A number of automobile dealers will exhibit their cars. For their large demonstration tract has been on the third floor of the building. A garage for electric vehicles will accompany the truck, which, it is said, will be the first indoor demonstration of a sales.

The show was privately opened at noon with a luncheon given to about a hundred men including Edison, Nicola Tesla, George B. Searles and Arthur Williams, who had been invited to see a model of a radio copper wire. A presentation was made to Edison by an American producer in recognition of his stimulation by "transmissions of the industry." Mr. Edison was a little puzzled as to what use he could make of the gift. He finally said jokingly he might make a suit and a hat out of it.

NEW YORK CITY
11 EAST 24th STREET
TELEPHONE 10

R. T. HURWALD (1973)

Monday, Oct. 9, 1911.

8. 3-200

MR. EDISON SAYS TRUSTS ARE GOOD

Points to German Price Pools
as an Example of Trade
Benefits

HOME IS BEST WEAL.
Inventor Corrects Story That He Crit-
icised German Integrity—Repeated
Statements Made to Him.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, who returned from Europe last Saturday on board the America, of the Hamburg-American line, declared yesterday at his home, in Orange, N. J., that in view of the fact that the impression has gained ground in Germany that he declared the German standard of commercial integrity to be lower than that of England he wishes to state that whatever he said along this line was merely repeated from declarations made to him by leading Germans.

"What I said was that I had been talking with some high class Germans and that they, in speaking of their commercial classes, declared their standard of integrity was not as high as that of the English," said Mr. Edison. "I did not make such a statement on my own authority."

The inventor then said many nice things about the German nation, which opinions, he said, might compensate for some other remarks he had made which were not well received by the German press. One thing in particular in which Germany seems to have better success than the United States is her government sanction of price pools, declared Mr. Edison, who further said he believes business combinations, properly restricted, to be essential to the full development of any country.

Practically Sanction "Trusts."
"The German government permits the formation of price pools that practically amount to trusts," continued Mr. Edison. "Under this system, to which there is so much opposition here, every one in business and the whole country is prosperous. It would seem that there is a silver lining in our reasoning about trusts."

"But, of course, in Germany they don't allow the formation of companies and the collection of a lot of watered stock as they do in this country."

The advantages of trusts are very great. Take the Standard Oil Company, composed of fifty-seven smaller companies, for example. Put all of the small companies back into the state in which they were when they were bought up, and what would you have? Fifty-seven different office forces. Not all of the companies would be able to hire highly organized brains to run them, but they would have to take inferior ones. The price of oil would go up, and the same is true of any other class of goods under similar conditions. The general expense of the factories would be so great that when added to the cost of labor and the cost of inefficient management the price would have to go up.

Prices German Trade Laws.
"As far as controlling the trusts is concerned, we could have the same laws as they have in Germany or France to prevent the watering of stocks and other evils."

Let the big businesses combine to all the ways they want, both the money out and build factories and railroads. When the captains of industry make money every one else does it."

Mr. Edison corrected the impression that he said that the Germans are "good adapters." "I did not say that the Germans are good adapters," he explained. "All I said was that there was something wrong with the German scientific hole and that they feed their brains too much on beer. But the Germans are the most scientific people in the world. They produce quite a number of new things as we do. Especially are they pre-eminent in chemistry. But I think most of the machinery the Americans are far ahead of them in origin."

Hard to Old Machinery.

"I said that they had to go to old 'old' machinery too long and that they're reluctant to buy new machinery as we may be due to their low cost of labor. We are compelled, on account of our high cost of labor, to discard old machines the minute there is a better one."

"Another German institution that appealed to me is their permitting bank. Here loans enterprises are at the mercy of irresponsible promoters. There they have the large promoting banks, which have their engineers investigate a project thoroughly and then present it in a sound manner. They not only expert pools, but they export banking facilities. Mr. Edison then interrupted the thread of his discourse to say that the planting of forests in a row in Europe not on his terms."

"It would have been a relief to have seen a wild animal, but I didn't see even a chipmunk," he declared. "I like to be where I can get on a train and in two hours be where I'm not about a hour."

Home Best Form of Wealth.
Another line in which Europe leads us, declared Mr. Edison, is in the economical building of houses.

"The most perfect form of wealth," he amplified, "is a man's house. Take into consideration the heavy fire losses in this country and the fact that we are building wooden houses with heavy repairs, and we are creating a hard wealth with a depreciation of about three per cent. In Europe they build equally as good houses out of rough stones and Portland cement that have a depreciation of not more than one-half of one per cent. Therefore when they're times as much wealth as in the same operation carried out in America."

"I am told that in Bremen, a city of about six hundred thousand population, the fire loss last year was only \$100,000. That is a fact, especially the newspapers. When I was there, last time they had the whole shouting match in Bremen, reporters and all. It's a hot town now."

Mr. Edison spent most of the day yesterday in his laboratory.

THUR. OCT. 10, 1911

SUNDAY
Oct. 22, 1911

EDISON WORKING ON MORNING ORE

Hopes to Solve Problem of Concentration for Federal Company.

PRESENT RECOVERY IS LOW

Banker Will Cut Dividends to Build Up \$500,000 Treasury Reserve.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Federal Mining and Smelting company there was a small personal representation of shareholders, 25,707 shares only being voted.

President Brownell stated in answer to questions that lead recovery at the Morning mine at Mullan, Idaho, was on a 10 per cent basis, due to the changed character of the ore, for which no wholly satisfactory method of treatment yet had been found. At the other mines of the company recovery ran from 30 to 45 per cent.

By the installation of the Macquisten tube process in the Morning mill again was made of \$22,000 per month. Other units would undoubtedly be added. At present Thomas A. Edison is experimenting with the "electro-thermo" Morning ore in hopes that it may yield to a certain concentration process he has invented.

Recent Change in Lead Schedule. The duty on lead is an important consideration in the company's affairs and President Brownell said he understood the tariff commission would recommend certain changes in the lead schedule at the resuming of congress.

The Banker Will and the dividend company, of whose stock the Federal owns 25,000 shares, cut its monthly dividend from 25 cents to 20 cents during the year, but not because of decreased earnings. It is the intention of that company to accumulate a surplus of about \$250,000 and the dividend cut was in furtherance of that policy. The Banker Will has 12 years' run in right and the Federal is receiving \$42,000 dividend per annum from it.

Talking of the Federal company's affairs he said there was no likelihood of any immediate cut in the preferred dividend rate, but that the out-

look for the common stockholders was not particularly promising. The old directors were re-elected, J. W. Hilla, J. K. McGowan, Morris and Joad Stuart. They are succeeded by George H. Hall, W. C. Creding, W. R. Bennett, F. H. Wright and Herbert W. York.

TUESDAY

Oct. 24, 1911

Lessons From Abroad.

The rub-tions of Thomas Edison after a two months' tour of Europe are of more interest than those of the average American traveler, due probably to the capacity of his inventive mind for fine discernment of detail and at the same time an appreciation of broad effects. That he saw much on his eight weeks' trip is shown by a variety of topics he discussed upon his return. "I believed myself to be delighted with the fact that I was seen and 'greeted' as 'American,'" he says, "until I made this last extensive journey over 'Continental Europe.' My traveling has convinced me of the accuracy of my old conviction. 'Europe no country, or the other side which could compare with the United States if considered as a whole. I found no people so intelligent, so honest, so compassionate as our own.'"

France and Germany engaged the most of Mr. Edison's attention. "I found French house construction pleasant and without comfort, and he remarks that American houses are built in the light of nineteenth century intelligence. Americans have great advantage over Europeans in their house arrangements. He has little regard for European quaintness which, he says, is mostly admired in guide-books and by befuddled tourists. He is not leary. European farmers live huddled in small, ill-planned, primitive and dirty towns. The land they cultivate lies in the spaces between the towns, and except in Switzerland the farmers own but little of this land. Mr. Edison, while in France, conceived the notion, generally in vain, for the 'future' smoke that characterizes the American factory. Then he remembered that French manufactures are of an artistic nature, high in value, small in bulk, and not requiring large machinery for their production. He estimates that for every hundred dollars' worth of exports the English ship a ton, the German 400 pounds and the French thirty pounds. He saw more chimneys in Chemnitz, Germany than in all of France. And German shops are full of American machinery or imitations of it."

While making these comparisons Mr. Edison admits the superiority of the Europeans in certain particulars. "The whole matter," he says, "is a

SAUNDAY

Oct. 21, 1911

LOW EDISON COMPUTES YEARS.

Thomas A. Edison said in a recent interview, "In 10 years of age—yes, I am surprised, but I am counting age in a man's daily work in hours. I have not sufficient hours a day for many of the things I have wanted to do. I see the purpose of a money standard, even from a money standpoint, is seen in the report that he does an income of one-half million dollars a year from one patent alone—that is, a patentable thing."

Europe. French cooking in the small hotel is better than the finest cooking in our largest cities. It is more economical, too. German industries are progressing faster than ours. German factory construction and management and protection of workmen are far in advance of the practice in this country. Our people are wasteful and unscientific, and we neglect our opportunities with startling carelessness. European land is not nearly so good as ours, but the average crop per acre is three times as large. The immense advantage of intensive farming is not realized in the United States. Time and energy are diffused on crude cultivation of large areas. Building laws in Europe are superior to ours and they are enforced. Fire hazards like those in America are impossible in Germany, says Mr. Edison. The cost of living throughout Europe would be higher than it is in the United States if Europeans lived on the American scale. A marked difference between the peoples is that in America when a commodity is very much too high we set upon the idea that we cannot get along without it. In Europe an abnormally high price is a signal for the people to find ways to get along without it. The direct result is prompt readjustment of the price. There are many lessons to be drawn from Mr. Edison's observations.

SAUNDAY
Oct. 21, 1911

Thomas A. Edison's opinion in Europe. "The whole matter," he says, "is a matter of opinion. I have seen a lot of European tourists who see this country from a car window and return home to knock it."

THURSDAY
Oct. 19, 1911

Edison Lined Up for Nobel Prize. Stockholm, Oct. 19.—It is stated that the Nobel prize for physics probably will be awarded this year to Thomas A. Edison.

He is a European, a German, a Prussian. He has recently returned from a trip to Europe. He comes back more American than ever, but he had his setbacks, his sympathies enlarged and his usefulness to the community increased by his European experiences.

"He did not say that America has not yet learned from Europe. He found that in his own country, Europe teaches us. He found, for instance, that splendid roads are the rule in France and that, Germany has carried organized enterprise to its highest excellence. Germany excited his heartiest admiration and, if he could, he would have every American business man study the German example."

Theodore Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel prize for promoting the world's peace the year of the Russo-Japanese

Last year's physics prize was awarded to Prof. J. D. van der Walle of Amsterdam. The prize in 1939 was divided between William Marston and Prof. Karl Braun of Strasbourg. Other to whom the 'physics' prizes have been awarded are: Prof. Röntgen, Prof. Zeeman of Kiel and Prof. Lippman of the University of Paris.

Oct. 22, 1911

"But failure means harder work."

Oct. 19, 1911

Oct. 19, 1911

Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 18.—I stated that the Nobel prize for physics probably will be awarded this year to Thomas A. Edison.

WIRELESS STATION ENLIVEN'S SHOW

The Herald Flashs News to Mr. Edison and Thousands of Visitors at Electrical Exposition.

Co-operation between "O H N." the Herald's wireless station at the Battery, and "N Y C." the United States Navy's wireless station at the Electrical Exposition, which was opened in the Grand Central Palace last evening by Thomas A. Edison, turning on the switch, opened a new era of wireless communication. The station at the show with the latest news. The communication between the two stations was excellent and the audience of message-traffic was in the thousands where the navy had but a few.

The Herald's news service was given for publication in the exposition paper, the Daily Wireless, which is printed entirely by electric means prepared by the New York Edison Company. This paper is in issue two editions, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening, during the exposition, which will last until October 21.

There was an informal opening of the exposition in the afternoon, when the New York Edison Company gave a

luncheon, at which a cubic foot of gold was presented to Mr. Edison by American producers and consumers of copper in recognition of his administration of the industry by his invention. After the luncheon Mr. Edison went to the navy electrical exhibit, witnessed the exchange of the early messages between the Herald and the navy station, and extended his congratulations.

The Herald's station sent news of the developments in the war between Italy and Turkey, the result of the election in California, and other happenings of international, national and local interest. These bulletins, especially the baseball scores, were sent with avidity. The navy's wireless plant at the show was installed by order of Commander George F. Cooper, who has charge of the electrical school at the New York Navy Yard.

The opening of the informal opening of the exposition was attended by many scientists, leaders in the electrical world and the copper mining industry. J. W. Lieb, vice president of the New York Edison Company, presided, and at his right was Mr. J. B. Conant, Charles Strecher, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, George B. Conant, president of the United States Navy, and other prominent figures of the exposition.

There were exhibits from the army, the bureau of standards, the Bureau of Commerce and the Bureau of Manufactures of the federal government. More than forty industries are shown in applied electricity.

TUES.

Oct. 10, 1911

NEW YORK, (NY) AMERICAN
THURSDAY
October 12, 1911

ELECTRIC MARVELS SHOWN Exhibition in Grand Central Palace is

Opened by Edison.

The 1911 Electrical Exhibition, which shows how lighting, heating, cooking, washing, entertaining, and even fighting are done nowadays by means of the current, opened last night in the Grand Central Palace. Thomas A. Edison, in his laboratory in New Jersey, pressed a button that set a score of 2,000 lamps and officially signalled the beginning of the show.

Mr. Edison, who was a guest of honor at the inaugural luncheon in the afternoon, and afterward inspected the countless electrical devices, among them many of his own, said optimistically of the display: "It'll be better next year and every year afterward."

Mr. Edison said presented with a unique gift, a cubic foot of copper, mounted upon an ebony pedestal.

Immense, time-saving and labor-saving inventions are shown at the exhibition, which will continue until December 22.

EDISON ON ROADS

We Don't Know What They Are in This Country.

Thomas A. Edison, just home from Europe, said today in a speech in electricity, he declares, nothing but the route there are perfect. We don't know what exists



Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Edison.

There are a few countries on the road. "France has got the best road engineers in the world," they said. "They have a system of a two-mile automobile race. It is only paved over two miles and a half of road, and for a distance of 100 miles."

I did not see a rat two inches long. It is a big rat. It is found everywhere. I did not see two or three rats in the air as we do. This country is perfectly satisfied with my way. On the subject of aviation, Mr. Edison says: "At present there is too much ruin in the aeroplane. The proportion is 10 per cent. man to 10 per cent. machinery. It should be 25 per cent. man to 75 per cent. machinery. They're just a little shy on the machinery. Machinery carrying a surplusage powerful enough to crash the Atlantic has got to come."

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL, PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY

Edison May Get Nobel Prize for Achievements in Physics Award Is One Fifth of Annual Interest From \$9,000,000

Thomas A. Edison, the world famous inventor, his wife and his daughter Madeline, photographed as they arrived in New York recently on a long vacation trip abroad, the first vacation the electrical wizard has had in 39 years. While in Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 18.—It is reported here today that Thomas A. Edison will be awarded the Nobel prize this year for his distinguished achievements in physics.



Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 18.—It is reported here today that Thomas A. Edison will be awarded the Nobel prize this year for his distinguished achievements in physics.

The prize consists of one-fifth of the interest from a \$9,000,000 fund bequeathed in 1896 by Alfred B. Nobel for rewarding the services to the world of those who make the most distinguished advances in the five branches of science—physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and peace.

THURSDAY
Oct. 19, 1911

WEDNESDAY
Oct. 11, 1911

FRIDAY
Oct. 20, 1911

EDISON RIDICULED BY SOCIALIST SPEAKER

William Hickey, noted Socialist speaker, delivered an address at Tulpehocken and Green streets last evening. He said that when the Socialists get in power there will be a more equitable distribution of city properties. Moreover, he claimed that they would change the text books on history which are now being used in the schools and substitute truthful accounts.

Thomas Edison came in for a share of the speaker's ridicule. He said that Edison did not invent the things which are credited to him, but that his work was invented them.



Copyright by Paul Hoen.

Thomas A. Edison—Electrical Genius
Who Has Won Nobel Prize This
Year.

COPPER CUBE FOR EDISON

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A solid cube of copper 12 inches high is an exhibition at the electrical exposition here today, a gift from the representatives of the copper industry in all parts of the United States to Thomas A. Edison. The gift is the result of a humorous remark of the inventor just before his vacation trip abroad.

He said that since his inventions had done so much for the copper trade, he thought the industry ought to present him with a good, big lump of the metal.

Friday, Oct. 13, 1911

Friday, Oct. 13, 1911

EDISON ON GERMANY.

Thomas A. Edison, on the eve sailing from Hamburg, returning his after a vacation in Germany, gave an interview in which he strong criticized almost everything German and predicted at least a partial collapse of Germany's industrial and commercial progress when the United States really starts in earnest for the intellectual conquest of the world. His first criticism was of German architecture and the artistic sense of the German people. He declared that all of the buildings he saw in Germany that were worth notice were copies of Greek or Italian architecture and that in architecture as in everything else "the Germans lack proper initiative. They are good adapters, that's all."

While there may be some agreement with Mr. Edison's views on modern German architecture, the fact remains that Germany has some of the most splendid and artistic samples of medieval architecture and, in the modern class, is not so far behind some of her neighbors. There will be strong and sagacious critics here who will not criticize of Germany's industrial, business and scientific progress. He declares that the English are the highest type, physically and mentally, in Europe and that he does not believe in the talked-of world-wide industrial dominance of Germany. On that point he said:

Just wait until our American markets get filled up and we are forced to trade Europe with our dominions. They will show the Germans what push is. Germany has interested me because of the clunkies since I was here before, but we have nothing to learn from her, and she has much to learn from us.

Mr. Edison is entitled to the entertainment and expression of his views, but he has only to study his history a little better to be convinced that he is mistaken. His contention that the English are the highest type, physically and mentally, in Europe sounds ridiculous in the light of Germany's achievements in science, medicine, research, art and literature, as compared with her neighbors. Students of the races and their progress undoubtedly pronounce the German the strongest and ablest people in Europe and making more rapid progress than any of her rivals.

The German methods of scientific and industrial education are models for the world. Germans have outstripped all their rivals in promoting industrial and commercial organization for the purpose of securing their share of the world's markets, and her plans are now being widely imitated both by England and the United States in the struggle for commercial supremacy in other countries. Germany's skill in organization and the conquests of knowledge which she has made in a single generation offer emphatic answers to the Edison criticisms.

Edison and German Initiative

Did Mr. Edison really say, as the World makes him say, that "in architecture, as in all else, the Germans lack proper initiative; they are good adapters, that's all." Somehow this does not sound like an exact likeness of the German. Translate Mr. Edison's general statement into particular statements and the result looks rather queer.

In music the Germans lack proper initiative. They are merely adapters. Richard Wagner was a good adapter; that's all. The same thing is true of Richard Strauss. In statecraft and in the German lack proper initiative. Examples, Bismarck and Schlieffen. In philosophy they are, nothing; but good adapters. See the works of Im-

manuel Kant, Hegel, Goethe lacked proper initiative in dramatic poetry, lyric poetry, natural science, criticism and Idealism.

Even if we confine ourselves to our own day, and to the single province of poetry, Mr. Edison's assertion is just as wide of the mark. We suppose that Germans would say their most eminent living poets were Richard Wagner and Stefan George. It is conceivable that Mr. Edison may hear nothing but the verses which undoubtedly miss up part of George's talent, that he may be, deaf to the equally undoubted originality, but can Mr. Edison or any one else seriously maintain that Wagner was a mere adapter without initiative? New York Globe.

BOEYER 1884-1885, 1886-1887

Washington, Oct. 15, 1911.

WICHITA, KAN., EAGLE (1911)

Sunday, Oct. 15, 1911.

EDISON AND THE NOBEL PRIZE.
RUMOR has it that the Nobel prize of \$40,000 for the greatest achievement in physics during the year will be awarded to Thomas A. Edison, and the supposition is that his work in developing storage batteries will be the particular achievement to bring him the prize. If the rumor is true the prize certainly could go to no more worthy recipient.

The physics branch of the Nobel prize only once in the past 10 years has come to America. Prof. Albert A. Michelson of the University of Chicago winning it four years ago; but he was born in Germany and full credit cannot be given to this country. An award to Edison, however, would mark a distinct American triumph, and it is hoped that the honor will go to the great inventor. Although nearly 65 years old, he is still a wonderful worker. It is said that he has more than 1000 patents that are the direct result of his investigations in the realm of physics and electricity.

The prizes in the past have gone to men like Roentgen and Marconi, who have made notable inventions, but not a single man who has been awarded the prize has a record of so many and varied and useful inventions as Edison. If fitness for achievements outside the year are to be considered, about Ben Edison's name must lead all the rest.

Thomas A. Edison says he's 110 years old, because he has worked 18 hours a day for a long time. He wants to live to 150. And at that rate none of the editors the Coffeyville Journal knows are about 342.

DINGTON, N. Y., FARMER (1911)

Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1911.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR EDISON.
 Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 15.—It is stated that the Nobel prize for Physics will be awarded this year probably to Thomas A. Edison, the American electrician and inventor.

CHICAGO, ILL., EXAMINER (1911)

Thursday, Oct. 15, 1911.

EDISON WINS NOBEL PRIZE
 Inventor to be Honored for Scientific Achievements.

Nobel Cash is the Treasurer.
 STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15.—A Nobel prize is to be conferred upon Thomas Edison, the famous American inventor, for his scientific achievements, according to a report circulating in educational circles.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Gazette-Times (1911)

Thursday, Oct. 15, 1911.

Edison to Get Prize.
 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, Oct. 15.—Special.—The Nobel prize for physics, it is said here, will be awarded this year to Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor.

WILMINGTON, DEL. NEWS (424)

Thursday, Oct. 19, 1911.

Thomas A. Edison is now said to be scheduled to receive the Swedish Nobel prize for the most distinguished achievement in physics. It is certain that Edison has done many things mighty well. It would be fitting if he could receive the prize during his visit to Europe.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., STAFF (12505)

Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1911.

Mr. Edison's much talked of castiron forms for the workman's monolithic cement home have not as yet been found practicable. There has never been an Edison house built, and in the opinion of most practical concrete men concrete ever will be built. The problems of handling concrete as proposed by Mr. Edison seem insurmountable to some critics. The latest cost of preparing such a set of forms as suggested entails about \$175,000. Mr. Edison says his experiment will be carried through. Ordinary wood forms, in plans to facilitate handling, have so far been accepted as the best molds for concrete work.

TROY, N. Y. NEWS (12505)

Thursday, Oct. 19, 1911.

Reports from Sweden indicate that Thomas A. Edison will receive the Nobel prize for physics this year. This country has made a remarkable record in many departments of art and science, and it is a pleasure to note that again this signal recognition is to be accorded to an American citizen.

N. Y. POST (12505)

Saturday, Oct. 21, 1911.

Europe's welcome to Thomas A. Edison was so whole-hearted and enthusiastic that we cannot wonder at the look of pain that appeared on the face of the Continent at the distinguished guest's departure.

blunt and ready judgments on things European. The trouble is that Europe has not yet grasped the truth, which with us has become a commonplace, that eminence in one particular field makes a man an oracle in every other field of human endeavor. That is why a champion polo-player returning from abroad is asked whom he picks for the Republican nomination in 1912; why the leading lady in a musical comedy outlines for us the future development of aviation; why novelists are hired to write picturesque accounts of baseball games that have to be supplemented by a statement of what he saw at the game; why stock brokers continually lay down new principles of political economy, and why Trust magnates are in a position to define the religion of the future.

TORONTO, ONT., MAIL (12505)

Thursday, Oct. 19, 1911.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR EDISON.

U. S. Inventor to Secure coveted Reward for Physics.
N.Y. Sun-Mail and Empire Social Cable.
Stockholm, Oct. 18.—It is sent here to-day that the Nobel prize for physics this year will be awarded to Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor.

FALL RIVER (MASS.) HERALD

Saturday, Oct. 25, 1911.

THE EVENING

FAMOUS INVENTOR
TO BE PRESENTED
THE NOBEL PRIZE



THOMAS A. EDISON.

It has been stated that the world famous inventor, Thomas A. Edison will be the recipient of the Nobel prize for physics which will be awarded in Stockholm, Sweden, within a short time. Mr. Edison has just arrived back in the United States after a lengthy vacation spent travelling about Europe.

From
Washington - Pa.
10-21-11

while public interest...

Will Receive The Nobel Prize



It has been stated that the world famous inventor, Thomas A. Edison will be the recipient of the Nobel Prize for Physics, which will be awarded in Stockholm, Sweden, within a short time. Mr. Edison has just arrived back in the United States after a lengthy vacation travelling about Europe.

Saturday, Oct. 25, 1911.

BUFFALO, N. Y. MORNING EXP.

Sunday, Oct. 29, 1911.

WONDERFUL INDORSEMENT. Edison Makes a Great Dicker With the Anderson.

Probably the most interesting device pertaining to energy, available, was made under date of October 1911, a big Thomas A. Edison, the Wizard of West Orange, N. J., made the entire output of the Edison battery that his company had secured for pleasure cars, to the Anderson Electric Car Company of Detroit, Mich.

On taking the subject up with C. W. Truesman, branch manager of the Anderson Electric Company in Buffalo, to learn the particulars in connection with the decision, announced to make that Mr. Edison's device is absolutely final and that this agreement was made by Mr. Edison personally with the head of C. Anderson of the Anderson Electric Car Company.

There are, approximately, \$2,500 worth of Edison batteries, used in Buffalo today in connection with Detroit Electric cars only. The reason these batteries have made it without doubt phenomenal.

Not only have the batteries greater capacity in comparison with the old type lead battery, which has been used, but this battery is lighter, more durable, and, approximately, 50 per cent lighter.

A person equipped with an Edison battery, after having driven his car many miles, and after having had practically five years' experience and tested with lead batteries, admitted that if there was any owner of a motor car, that he would not want to have a lead battery that has made only six half the mileage his Edison battery has made, a witness that it could be proved for the only in the world. The Edison battery is the only one that has been proved for the only in the world. And he further stated that he would agree that the first car to come would be used by the winning car of the race of 50 per cent until the winning car's battery was entirely exhausted, and that the winner should be made his winning in any charitable institution, as might be agreed upon.

This arrangement can be made with C. W. Truesman, manager of the Anderson Electric Car Company branch in Buffalo at No. 12-12th Street, Buffalo.

Edison is, alas, not well founded. It is frequently so well founded that it does not seem to the persons who pay for it to be anything but a fact.

Let us give Thomas A. Edison the benefit of the doubt and believe that what he said was not that four hours' sleep is enough for any man, but for any other man. That sounds more like humanity.

Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1911.

THE PRINTED WORD.

Warned by the experience of librarians, whose plight is ever of the disappearance of the records of the past, modern civilization is preserving its objects and books with minute care. So far as lies in the power of the present generation, not a bit of written and printed evidence of history in the making will fall to be at the service of the charollers hereafter. What is more, the American Modern Historical Records Association has recently been organized in this city for the purpose not only of making books and documents more durable, but also of supplementing their evidence with photographic, phonographic and viagraphic records.

The problem of the preservation of books and documents is twofold. On the one hand there is the perishable nature of under paper; on the other is the question of making room for the steadily increasing number of books to be preserved. The photographic plate has been tentatively introduced in Europe as a more durable substitute for paper, and at the same time, as a way of space, since, by the process of "photographing down," a bulky volume may be reduced to small proportions. This plan is at present favored by the American Historical Records Association, which, however, will undoubtedly welcome Mr. Edison's proposed steel or nickel plate, "micro-records" of which was given in Sunday's Tribune. It will combine durability with economy of space, and, in addition, will be far more practical and economical than the "photographic plate," which would have to be enlarged to be made available.

Meanwhile there remains the question of the "dead" books that crowd the shelves of the great libraries of the world. It has been estimated, for instance, that of the two million volumes in the British Museum only about sixty thousand are in regular demand. The number of books that have remained unused since they were added to its collection is unknown. And yet it would be a difficult matter to develop this system of elimination in their case, for occasionally a forgotten book, after gathering dust for decades, is called for by a student who has come from afar for the express purpose of consulting it, and to whom it is the most important entry in the whole bulky catalogue. And after all, a great library takes pride in the possession of just such works.

PORTLAND, ORE., OCTOBER 31.

Monday, Oct. 31, 1911.
item statement or approximation might lead to the apprehension of the guilty administrator.

MR. EDISON'S VIEWS.

Europe liked Mr. Edison. Mr. Edison liked Europe. But Mr. Edison does away with censure in his own country by frankly admitting that after all, no foreign land can compare with America. Speaking of the French highways the inventor says: "I traveled over more than 2,000 miles of French roads," said he, "and less than three miles were bad. There was not a rut more than two inches deep."

We hope Mr. Edison will not come to England for purposes of highway comparison because we feel very sure we would be the sufferers; in fact, we would start out on a quest for three consecutive miles of really good roads in the whole State with some trepidation.

But it was really Germany that made the profoundest impression on Mr. Edison. "The whole empire," he says, "is being electrified." He cites the case of a former Newark electrician who is now in Germany in charge of 40,000 men. "Germany," said he, "has a million factories and is building more. When a German sells \$100 worth of goods they weigh about 20 pounds. When a Frenchman sells \$150 worth they weigh 40 pounds. When an Englishman sells \$100 worth they weigh half a ton."

This may be taken to mean that the Germans sell largely chemical products and other highly concentrated values and handle comparatively little raw material. Mr. Edison's way of putting the situation, however, is more of a rhetorical rather than a mathematical statement. Mr. Edison says that in the matter of machinery we have all Europe completely outclassed. The Germans are using it almost exclusively in their factories.

N. Y. POST (1884)

Monday, Oct. 31, 1911.

EDISON'S NEW DEVICE A SECRET.

Inventor Not Telling Why He Has Been Advertising for Capital.

Thomas A. Edison inserted the other day in the newspapers an advertisement saying that he had a new article to put on the market, with which a limited number of middle-aged men, possessing some business experience and a capital of \$5,000 to \$10,000, might start in business for themselves, without endangering their capital. And ever since then Edison's office at West Orange, New Jersey, has been bombarded with shouts of "let's go," from men, middle-aged, elderly, young, and younger still, all of whom consider themselves fully qualified to "carry out" the inventor's proposition.

Considerable mystery surrounds the nature of the article to which Edison alluded in his advertisement. Not even all of his intimates at the plant in West Orange are sure what it is. All they do know is that it is the fruit of a brand-new idea, one that has come to fruition since his return from Europe. This may seem useless to outsiders, but the men who work under Edison simply smile and shake their heads when one expresses surprise.

"Why, he has an idea every minute," they say. "Sometimes they come faster than that."

In the meantime, Edison will not discuss the nature of his latest invention. He prefers to keep silence until he has developed upon the "middle-aged men with some business experience" who will be pleased to handle it. Two of his secretaries are wading through the mail-bags full of applications and sorting out such as seem worthy of the inventor's own attention. To such of those as seem best qualified for the work he has in mind he will write, arranging appointments. After which, if they seem satisfactory, they may get a chance to sell something new in the line of a phonograph or a storage battery, or, perhaps, a concrete house.

It is somewhat unusual for Edison to advertise for agents under his own name, and all the Edison Laboratories employees who profess to know anything about the inventor's methods were at a loss to account for it. They admitted this afternoon that it looked as if he had got hold of something so good that he did not want to run the risk of its being stolen by a rival.

"He'll tell when he gets ready," said one of his secretaries. "You can depend on that. And he won't tell until he is ready."

Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1911.

GERMANY ENCOURAGES HER INVENTORS MORE

Mr. Edison Shows How In-
ventors Have Hard Road

CAPITAL'S SUPPORT NEEDED

Thinks Germans Will Soon Surpass Us
in Mechanical Ingenuity on This
Account—Likes Their Building
Methods, Observes on His Travels.

Germany is, indeed, up to date in all branches of mechanical and scientific advances, says Thomas A. Edison in an interview with Edward Marshall. Generally speaking, she is not behind us in these lines, although her shops are full of American machinery, or imitations of American machinery. She is the most scientific of all the nations, although she is nowhere near us in applied science.

In some lines, she is, however, pre-eminent. She stands alone in the chemical industry, but there, again, her chemical laboratories and factories are full of American machinery. I went through two great electrical shops and 85 per cent. of their machinery was American—which, again, is illustrative of German good sense. But we excel her in automatic labor-saving devices of all kinds and in their application.

One great advantage which the manufacturers of Germany have over us and every other country is to be found in her great promoting banks. In the United States a man who wishes to get something new upon the market must get hold, in one way or another, of a promoter of his enterprise, and our promoters are notoriously irresponsible. Their inventions are brought out by the promoting banks.

"For instance, the Deutscher Bank, which, in the first place, is one of the largest banks in the world, has a corps of engineers and auditors ready to investigate every phase of any proposed invention. If the invention which is taken to them proves after the most careful investigation likely to be useful and profitable the money is forthcoming. The financial and technical investigation is right to the last degree, but if the idea stands the test the capital is ready."

"The same plan exists," he followed by a manufacturer who wishes to extend his business. If he can prove that he can do so profitably he can get the money for the purpose from the bank at a reasonable interest and very promptly. It saves time and keeps him from the clutch of that particular breed of sharks who, in this country, would be likely to make prey of him.

"The bank, then, will watch the progress of the invention or of the manufacture, will place its stock on the Exchange, and, when it reaches a certain point of prosperity, will take its money back, charging only a fair profit for its use and leaving the inventor or the manufacturer with his invention or his factory ready to go ahead with it alone."

"This is an enormous encouragement to the inventive faculty of Germany, and I predict that it will soon put the Germans well in advance of us in the origination and development of new mechanical ideas."

"The Germans are the world's most persistent people. When they start to get a thing they usually get it, and they have started now to capture our mechanical prestige. It will take hard work and intelligent work in the United States to prevent them from outstripping us."

"I went into the packing room of several large German factories, and there found indications that their foreign trade is larger than the domestic trade, which is enormous. They are wonderfully energetic and intelligent. They organize with singular ability and extraordinary patience. They have started a solemn, unsentimental, but ruthless and never-rebelling campaign for the world's trade, fighting us where we oppose them, fighting England where she has business which they covet, pushing ahead everywhere."

"It behooves us to take thought of this and watch them closely. There is much which we might learn with profit in their methods."

"I saw thousands of factories in construction. All through North Germany, especially, factories stand new-built or building, and the construction, even of the older ones, is far better, generally speaking, than the construction of the best of ours."

"Factory construction is, in every detail, there, hedged about by carefully restrictive laws, and those laws are, as a general thing, thoroughly observed. Where the observation is not exact the enforcement is absolutely rigid, so the ultimate result remains the same—well built buildings, safe sanitary, admirable. Workmen's health is carefully protected in the construction of the buildings, they have fine air and light invariably, and in the arrangement and management of the machinery they are carefully protected against accident. We have many things to learn from Germany in these details of factory equipment, construction and management."

"Throughout Europe, and, more especially, in Germany, there is very little danger from fire, especially in buildings where large numbers are employed. Such horrors as are occasionally occurring in America never happen there because they are impossible."

"And all through Europe, but in Germany more especially, they have certain building methods which are extremely sensible, economical and effective. They use cement, which is one of my special hobbies, more freely and more wisely than we do. Everywhere are buildings of iron, stone, cement-faced—faced with cement which fills in the interstices."

"The depreciation of such buildings is not more than one-half of 1 per cent. per annum; in America the average depreciation of the average building, including our enormous and unnecessary fire loss and heavy repair bills, due to careless and faulty construction and the use of improper materials, amounts to 2 per cent. Hence the same amount of money and endeavor creates six times as much wealth of this kind in Europe as it does in the United States. That is a startling statement, but one valuable if every demonstration. The most perfect unit of value is a man's residence. These are interesting calculations which I have never seen brought out. Their ways are far better than ours."

SCRANTON, PA., TIMES

Thursday, Oct. 26, 1911.

FORCE WILL LECTURE ON THE TESTING OF CEMENT

H. J. Force, chief chemist of the Lackawanna railroad, will read a paper before the Lackawanna Chemical society, on Monday evening, October 23, at eight o'clock. His subject will be mainly on a "Method of Testing Cement Under High Pressure and Temperature." This is a new method brought out by Mr. Force and Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, has been demonstrated to be established at his suite at New Village, N. J.

Engineers, chemists and persons interested in cement testing are cordially invited to hear Mr. Force at the Lackawanna Medical Society rooms, Red House building, Washington avenue, on next Monday evening.

It is also expected that Mr. Force will tell something about Mr. Edison's new storage battery.

From

EDISON'S CREED

"I am not a believer in God. All scientists, in getting nearer and nearer to the great first cause, feel that about and through everything there is the play of an eternal mind."

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., UNION

Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1911.

DAILY UNION, October 24, 1911.

VS \$40,000 NOBEL PRIZE FOR GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT IN PHYSICS



THOMAS A. EDISON

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 21.—It is reported that the Nobel prize of \$40,000 for the greatest achievement in physics during the past year has been awarded to Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor. Mr. Edison recently made a long tour of Europe, the first vacation he has had in several years.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Chronicle, 1916

Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1916

BIG CONTRACT FOR LOCAL COMPANY

Pittsburgh to Supply Lamps for
Edison's Latest Device, Home
Moving Picture Machine.

Thomas A. Edison's latest achievement, the "home" cinematograph, but recently developed, will not only be of interest to the world at large but will benefit the local commercial world in that the Norstat Lamp Co. of this city has been awarded the contract by the Edison Co. of Orange, N. J., for the manufacture of all the lamps to be used in connection with the machine. This contract calls for over 10,000 lamps, which will be

Two Minutes, Pa., December 12

Friday, Oct. 27, 1911.

REED OF TRAINING.

Mr. Edison's recent observation regarding the small bulk which a hundred dollars worth of German goods weighs, suggests that Germany is exporting skilled workmanship rather than raw bulk, and reveals one way in which the American industrial situation may be improved. The fact that the German excels in skill in many respects is partly a difference in length of training and partly a difference in the patient application, which comes principally and naturally to the Scandinavian and is apt to prove irksome to the versatile American. But, while originality and the quick aptitude which characterizes the newer civilization is all very well and often to be preferred to the more detailed drudgery of the older skill, there are times when careful, painstaking application can not be superseded by the less plodding brilliancy. And there are plenty of unskilled workmen in America, both of foreign and native birth and parentage, who could profit by greater application. America's superior system of organization and cooperation can not take the place of the old-fashioned skill which certain phases of industry demand and the chances are that the next few years will see a decided increase in the training necessary to turn out export products, which are notable for skill in manufacture, rather than for the bulk in raw material which characterizes our exports at present.

WICHITA, KAN. EAGLE (22):

Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1911.

Richard Le Gallienne, the poet, said in a New York magazine office, apropos of the paucity penmen recently granted by the British government to William Butler Yeats: "It is not a good sign for poetry. The poet might work up hard—yes, and as successfully—yes, and still lack food and shelter. I once saw a distinguished poet at Franklin Inn in Philadelphia discussing the civil days on which poetry had fallen. This man said bitterly: "I'm a poet, not a tattoo artist, yet it is a literal fact that I do all my writing—absolutely all of it—on an empty stomach."

Two Times, Southern Pa.

Thursday, Oct. 26, 1911.

THOMAS A. EDISON MAJ. RECEIVE NOBEL PRIZE



It has been stated that the world famous inventor, Thomas A. Edison, will be the recipient of the Nobel prize for physics which will be awarded in Stockholm, Sweden, within a short time. Mr. Edison has just arrived back in the United States after a lengthy vacation spent traveling about Europe.

N. Y. HERALD (11):

Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1911.

disred mail sent by fraudulently represented

Chicago Mystery Cleared.

Much of the mystery that surrounded the insertion of advertisements in seven newspapers a few days ago by Thomas A. Edison was removed yesterday when it was learned that his request for men who possessed from \$1,000 to \$5,000 and a desire to embark in business for themselves was simply a prelude to Mr. Edison's plan of extending the sale of a storage battery which was placed on the market several months ago. Many more than he needs are expected to buy the batteries and their business associations with the inventor.

Phila. Pa., North American (11)

Monday, Oct. 23, 1911.

EDISON SAYS DETROIT IS IDEAL ELECTRIC

Great Inventor Personally Planned the Battery Used in It

PRAISES CONSTRUCTION

It is of greatest interest to all having to do with automobiles, and with electric cars in particular, that Mr. Edison, noted inventor, has recently made a pronouncement regarding his electric battery in its connection with electric automobiles.

Some years of unremitting labor and the expenditure of two and a half million dollars have gone to the perfecting of Edison's battery, and at last it has the complete C. K. of its inventor, and, as well, the unqualified endorsement of such concerns as Tiffany & Co., the United States Express Company and Adams Express Company. This evidence is sufficient to insure the entire success of this battery, but in another field also the Edison battery has made its mark, that of the electric automobile, and this brings us to the announcement from Mr. Edison referred to above.

For several years the engineering department of the Detroit factory has been working in conjunction with Edison in an endeavor to produce a battery in every way adapted to the Detroit car.

Mr. Edison has been personally over the blueprint of the car, and has kept pace with the manufacturers in all their efforts to secure the ideal battery for the ideal car.

And now, at last, the great inventor declares himself not only fully satisfied that the battery for the Detroit car has been produced, but that the Detroit car is the only one that can use it with the utmost degree of efficiency.

In confirmation of this opinion, Mr. Edison, as president of the Edison Storage Battery Company, agrees to sell the property of the company's output reserved for pleasure vehicles exclusively to the Detroit electric car manufacturers, providing the present high-grade construction of the Detroit car is maintained.

The makers of the Detroit car are naturally and justifiably proud of the preference for their car shown by the maker of the great battery, and also by the fact that for his own personal use Mr. Edison has chosen a Detroit electric. The Detroit electric local agent is at 222 Market street.

THE DENVER POST

EDNA WALLACE HOPPER THINKS EDISON MOST WONDERFUL OF MEN

DENVER.

DENVER, COLO., POST 1221.

Thursday, Oct. 26, 1911.

Imagine, darling, adoring Edna Wallace Hopper, this as a lotus-stick, beautiful as a flower, evincing the desire to know the greatest scientist in the world.

"Yes," said she, "I'd rather know Thomas A. Edison than any living man in existence. I think he is the most wonderful man who has ever lived and Americans do not appreciate him. Why? Because he is a home product. Do you know that if that man were a German or a Frenchman he would be as heavily hung with medals and decorations that it would be impossible for him to walk."

"Now you read of his several ambitions," and the actress showed all her actor, even "scale" in a "glorious" manner.

"It is to manufacture gold," and I believe he can do it. Nothing these days is impossible. When I was abroad last year I simply marvelled at the number of airplanes—dirigibles and aeroplanes—streaming through the air, and over there they brushed at me because I thought it marvellous.

Here the little actress was interrupted by the ringing of the phone in her room at the Brown Palace.

"It's my broker," she explained, apologizing for the interruption. "I'm a great business woman—I'd rather buy and sell stocks than be the greatest star in the theatrical firmament. I spend most of my studying the market."

RISKY BUSINESS.

WOMAN ON STAGE.

"Then you aren't just a pleasure-loving butterfly?"

Miss Hopper raised her delicate black brows, turned up her charming nose and said: "Why, since the day I was fifteen I've been the most studious person you can possibly imagine, and perhaps one of the most thoughtful. You know my path, since leaving the Helena Stock company in San Francisco has been beset by thorns. It has been no very 'easy' path to tread."

"I was married to De Walle, Hopper when I was not quite 17—that was the beginning. Girls are such fools in marriage young. If I'd only minded my mother I'd have perhaps been a Helena star instead of worrying about my musical comedy. It was my ambition to become a great dramatic star, when I met Hopper. After my marriage I joined musical comedy. I've been sorry ever since."

Edna Wallace Hopper has a wonderful fund of knowledge of things as they are. Her eyes are deep pools of wisdom, but when she speaks they flash a fire of light which is eternal youth. She is one of the women who will never grow old and who will always take an active interest in things.

"I've great plans even now for myself," she said. "I want to do something that is really fine. It is only my dramatic ability that carries me through this show."

HELEN'S PENNY LITTLE WOMAN. SHE SAYS.

Thereafter the talk drifted to Gaby Dooly and her art. "She's a funny little woman," laughed Mrs. Hopper. "I've seen her do really fine things on the other side. She's got the right idea about making money and keeping it. This profession of ours is the great in the world. The old saying, to those who hath shall be given, runs from him who hath not, shall be taken away," she eagerly. Take, for instance, Clara Morris, aren't her appeals for help the most pathetic in the world? O, it is a pitiful thing for a woman to grow old with nothing, or no one to depend upon. If they would only think and, daughter, in the situation that a



EDNA WALLACE HOPPER.

Now, in Denver, who declares her greatest ambition is to meet Thomas A. Edison.

At the end of their brief flight into fame they will have only their money to fall back on, supporting not broken women in any profession would be lower.

TO be a star is the hardest thing in the world. It means constant study, hours of work, and weary hours of thought as to the perfection of one's self. A real artist has little time for the liveliest or the great white ways of life.

In "Dumbag Jupiter" Mrs. Hopper's gives the marvellous combinations of the rainbow.

"Doesn't it require a great deal of time for you to choose your gown for the theater?" she was asked.

"Yes," and a great deal of study and planning. "Although I have Lady Duff Gordon make and design all of them, still I like to add little personal touches myself. For each act of my performance Lady Duff sends me drawings of three different gowns. When I choose my wardrobe she takes my friends with me to the very store to take you gown out on the week's list. I had been here before and I knew that there 'really' any one in the line to stand things off as the West."

(C. 11)

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS

Sunday, Oct. 25, 1914.

SECURE EUROPEAN ELECTRIC TRADE

Three Americans, One a Detroit
er, Endeavoring to Accom-
plish This End.

That a Detroit manufacturer is one of three American gentlemen who are making an effort to tag the European business in electrical vehicles, is the statement made by John F. Monnet, a celebrated electrical engineer, who was born in this country, but who now makes his home in Paris and London. Furthermore, according to the story, it tends very much as if the endeavor would be successful.

The three Americans who are working to carry out this plan are Thomas A. Edison, American manufacturer of Detroit Electric cars, and Mr. Monnet himself. These three men have been working together in Europe last summer investigating the possibilities of electrical motor traction, and all three have come back to this country enthusiastic over the possibility of successfully controlling this market with American-built cars.

Mr. Monnet spent the week in Detroit visiting the Detroit Electric plant and other automobile factories. He has been appointed by Mr. Anderson exclusive European representative for Detroit Electric cars. He has also been given a similar contract by Thomas A. Edison, an exclusive European representative for the Edison electric storage battery. Inasmuch as the Detroit Electric rights to the use of the Edison electric storage battery, his data have been especially designed to utilize the Edison battery. Mr. Monnet finds it an ideal connection to handle both lines.

Great Possibilities Ahead.

Speaking of the possibilities of electric traction abroad, Mr. Monnet said: "American manufacturers have had heretofore a very great market for electric vehicles existing in Europe. Electrical transportation is the ideal method for European cities. In Paris, London and the other great centers of Europe, the population is very dense, the traffic congested, and money of the streets so narrow and winding that it is practically impossible to operate tram cars to the extent that they are used in America. Bus lines and taxicabs, therefore, are in great demand. In Paris there are over 4,000 taxicabs in use. There are hundreds of people in London there are many more. There are hundreds of people in London there are many more. There are hundreds of people in London there are many more."

"The electric vehicle, however, has long been recognized as the ideal solution of the traction problem. It is cleaner and quieter. The average gasoline bus produces a moving factory, and the vibration is so great that buses in Paris last only two years. The electric vehicle is also much more economical, particularly in Paris, where gasoline costs four times as much as here, and in London, where it costs twice as much as it does in this country."

"Electric vehicles were introduced about eight years ago, and at that time they had quite a boom. But the engineers turned them out without full knowledge of how to make them run. The lead batteries, with which they were supplied, were not the trade fall out until now there are almost no electric vehicles manufactured or used in Europe. There, electric traction lines, and there is no electric line in the running from London to Brighton. But those are about all. The electric vehicle in Europe has what Americans call a 'black eye.' At the same time, everybody recognizes the desirability of electrical transportation, and consequently, the time was ripe when Mr. Anderson and Mr. Edison came over to Europe last summer."

They opened for Edison. "Mr. Edison was, up to last summer, but hardly gone out of his laboratory for 25 years. He realized the commercial possibilities in Europe. His city was an ex-empt, not very enthusiastic about it, which Mr. Edison considers one of the greatest inventions, and a problem of electric transportation. It is almost ideal, and it is the best of and far more efficient than the old horse traction. It has none of the disadvantages of the battery, which resulted in bringing electrical transportation into such disfavor abroad."

"Mr. Edison has just perfected a very wonderful device called a 'storage battery,' which is especially adapted for buses and taxicabs. This new battery is so constructed that it can be recharged or replaced in a high rate for ten minutes, accumulating means, then take an hour. This means that to carry a heavy, costly battery, but the vehicle can be recharged in a few minutes, or at each end of the route, and the vehicle can be recharged with enough electricity for each trip. This solution alone is enough to put electrical transportation on a sound and successful basis."

Big Market for Detroit Cars.

With exclusive rights to the Edison battery, the Detroit Electric car is the only one to have widespread popularity in Europe. A demand for electrical vehicles already exists, but no one over there is willing to touch a car with a lead battery. The Detroit Electric car, which is the Edison battery, is bound to meet a very favorable reception. The 1912 models of this car are far ahead of anything that has been ever built in Europe. These cars are electric vehicles, but taxicabs and buses will be used in the future. Mr. Anderson is building electric taxicabs for the future. There are big possibilities for the sale of the Detroit electric vehicle in Europe than in America itself."

Becomes European Representative.

Mr. Monnet, who becomes the European representative for the Anderson Electric car company and the Edison Storage Battery company, is a man well fitted for this work. Although born in New York, he was educated in France and graduated at the Paris School of Mines, studying engineering, electricity and metallurgy. Mr. Monnet is himself an inventor, having patented electrical heating radiators, electric elevators, and a device for the use of railroads in this country as well as abroad, both in the form of telephones and electric wires, and in the form of electric cars. He is also the inventor of a device for the use of railroads in this country as well as abroad, both in the form of telephones and electric wires, and in the form of electric cars. He is also the inventor of a device for the use of railroads in this country as well as abroad, both in the form of telephones and electric wires, and in the form of electric cars.

During his stay in Detroit, Mr. Monnet has arranged to ship Detroit Electric cars and trucks to Paris and London. He will establish branches in these cities and then in the other large centers of Europe. Before coming to this country to complete arrangements for the European market, he has already arranged with the London Omnibus company to put on 60

buses. In Paris, the head of one of the big transportation companies which delivers goods for the department stores, has already agreed to use 20 trucks.

About two months ago two men were interviewed on the subject of health and a long life. One was the busiest man in this country and the other must have been pretty near the lastest, as he confessed that he had done no work for many years. Both are good specimens of health, but I leave it to you to decide which will leave the world, better for having lived in it.

Thomas A. Edison has declared that there is no such thing as a free lunch in his busy life. He requires about half the usual quantity of sleep, frequently forgoes his eat, and knows little about vacations. Apparently he is a good husband and father, and unquestionably he is a blessing to the world at large. He believes in a long life and increased powers of endurance for the men and women of the future—and he loves work for work's sake.

colleen says: "The future farmer will push automation and work under all the present manual work will be performed by machinery controlled by electricity." This is a cheerful prediction, but those who are complaining of the cost of living should control themselves. It will be a long time before such a condition prevails, and if it ever does it will be found that the buttons which the farmer pushes and the levers he works will cost money, and therefore farm products will not be free.

Wednesday, November 08, 1911

STOCKHOLM, Wednesday.—The Nobel prize for Physics has been awarded to Professor Wilhelm Wien, of Wuerzburg University.

It was reported on October 11 that the Nobel prize for Physics would probably be awarded this year to Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor.

Sunday, November 05, 1911

If Mr. Edison, coming up New York Bay, really met the Goddess of Liberty, as he says, he must have been more than ordinarily "sick on the way across."

EDISON VICTIM OF COLD

Unable to Participate in Starting the Largest Turbine in the World.

Special to The Washington Post.

New York, Nov. 4. — The Edison Electric Company caught a cold yesterday. The cold was a review of the fact that the Edison Electric Company was unable to come to town today and start the new turbine electric generator in the New York Edison Company's plant at Thirty-eighth street and First avenue. George H. Corborton, president of the Consolidated Gas Company, started the turbine, which is the largest in the world.

This generator has a capacity of 20,000 horsepower and can supply 1,000,000 incandescent lights. It covers 27 feet of floor space, and has a capacity for supplying the ordinary electrical demands of a city of 100,000 people. The machine will run up about 40 times a day.

Wednesday, November 01, 1911

The story that Thomas A. Edison is inventing a fashionable hat for women that will cost only \$5 may temporarily bring cheer to troubled husbands, but nobody seems to know how a woman can be kept away from fashionable hair, the cost more than \$7.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. MAY 11, 1911.

Thursday, Nov. 10, 1911.

EDISON BATTERIES FOR DETROIT ELECTRICS

Local Distributors Announce
That Factory Has Secured
Sole Rights for 12 Season.

An announcement of unusual interest to the motoring public has been made by the Hellmuth Automobile Company, local distributors of Detroit electric cars, to the effect that the Anderson Electric Company will have the exclusive use of the famous Edison batteries for its machines during the 1912 season. The new batteries will result in a great saving of weight in the Detroit electric cars and will be one of the most important improvements included in the electric line of the automobile industry.

The new Edison batteries are being adopted throughout the East by most of the big users of electric machines, among them being the United States Government and the Pullman Company. A feature of the Edison battery is the sheet steel-cast iron lining of the batteries, which protects both car and battery. The new models in which will be used the Edison batteries include four different sizes, all made on the same chassis. With 112-inch wheel base, door frames and aluminum bodies, the new machines not only will be among the largest and best equipped, but one of the lightest electric vehicles distributed next year.

Speaking of the improvements which will result in the use of the Edison batteries in the Detroit electric machines, C. R. Richardson, manager of the Hellmuth Company, said:

"The new batteries save 325 pounds in weight and will therefore greatly increase the life of the machines. This is the saving alone over the weight in the lead battery, and will mean additional saving of mileage, speed and tire economy. The new battery is also practically indestructible, being able to develop capacity power at the end of four years."

"All battery cells are in position that can be easily reached, and in fact every feature of the new cars is for the convenience and pleasure of the owner. There is a growing demand in this territory for electric vehicles, and with the improved type of Edison battery we expect to do a big business throughout the State."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., HERALD FILE

Friday, Nov. 10, 1911.

MOTION PICTURES FOR TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN

A moving picture film, illustrating the ravages of tuberculosis, has been prepared under direction of the National Association for the Study of Prevention of Tuberculosis and the New York Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and will be shown in moving picture theaters all over the country, in connection with the annual Red Cross Seal Anti-Tuberculosis campaign.

Many local managers have agreed to run the film during the sale of the Red Cross Seal. The film was produced by Thomas A. Edison, Inc., and is entitled "The Story of John Doe." It is said to be an interesting story of everyday life in New York City, in which the owner of a moderately kept tenement is brought to realize the danger of the Great White Plague and the necessity of supporting institutions to fight against it.

BUFFALO, N. Y., ENQUIRER

Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1911.

Thomas A. Edison claims to have discovered a process whereby he can make "nickel-paper" of nickel-2000 sheets to the inch, a book two inches thick to consist of 40,000 leaves. Nice stuff, that, to put on a perfecting press. As soon as possible The Enquirer will give its readers a "nickel-paper extra,"—for one cent. Wait for it.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Worcester, Nov. 10, 1911.

Turn Edison says it takes him two minutes to dress himself. Dishes he sleeps with him all on.

Edison and the New Education

By William Inglis

FOR THE FIRST time, the world of Edison called the other evening for a chat with Edison. He had just returned from Europe, where he had spent his first winter in Europe, in years, seeing everything worth looking at, enduring unlimited praise as the American wizard, the world's most marvelous inventor, and all that sort of admiration that makes him turn and run and hide. But to see he was not Edison the genius; he was merely neighbor Edison, who three of us were going to see at his home in West Orange, New Jersey. We were to talk about a new scheme he had worked out for educating children, and who wanted to know about it. We found out. In a word it is the going to make a child's mind as big as his body, with words and facts couldn't keep boys and girls out of it. And, if that isn't a greater and more revolutionary invention than the electric light or the phonograph or moving pictures, then I am not a philosopher.

[illegible]

"That's where he grabs an hour or two of sleep when he's on a long job," our guide remarked, setting our inquiring looks.

"Where is he?" asked our leader.
 "Upstairs working, but he'll be right down," was the answer. In a few moments the door flew open, and a boy of something more than sixty years burst into the room. "I will hit a boy because no other word will suggest the hilarious, mischievous youth who comes bounding in, his eyes twinkling, a broad smile on his smooth face, and his hair tousled every which way. On seeing up his right hand in a gesture that was half salute, half preparation for the fashionable high handshake of a few years ago, and bowed stiffly from the waist."

"Hello, Edison," said our president. "You got that style from bowing before etched heads, eh?"

"No; put it from seeing them here to me," the wizard chuckled, with an impish twinkle in his eye. "Guess they've spoiled my style a little, but I'll soon have me and me natural."

[illegible]

"I hear you have a new idea about education. What is it?" our president inquired.

"I have," said Edison—"education by moving pictures. Teach the children everything, from mathematics to morality, by little dramas acted out before the camera, and reproduced in the school-room at very low cost. Sort o' swing the education in on them so attractively that they'll want to go to school. You'll have to lick 'em to keep 'em away."

Every one sat up with a snap. Into every mind flashed fleeting glimpses of the possibilities of the scheme the inventor outlined. Ellison saw this and chuckled.

"Take the alphabet," he said. "You remember

how hard it was to learn your letters? Why? Because it was dry and uninteresting. Lord, how dry! But now we can say we'll have it. Suppose, instead of the dull, solemn letters on a board or a card, you have a little play going on that the littolst youngster can understand—oh, as small as that." And the wizard's hand shot down to his knee. "The play begins with a couple of lively little fellows who carry in a tray containing a letter. They are dressed like T. They put it down, and the first little fellow comes running up to the other. Then they begin talking and popping and turning somersaults, and—both hands were whirling in the air now—"as he takes his place next to the H you see—he is the letter I. Next

Tuesday, November 07, 1911

TO PRINT BOOKS ON STEEL

IT WILL BE DONE SOON ACCORDING TO
THOMAS A. EDISON.That the *Timber Boy* has converted the
steepest inventor advances the use of
Concrete for Furniture—He has
other ideas.

His Address Here is the New York Tribune.

At the present rate of depletion of our forests the time is not far away when the only supply for the manufacture of paper will have reached its end. Leading lumber men say that the visible supply of standing timber in the United States and Canada will last only from thirty to fifty years more, and unless reforestation is carried out on a large scale publishers will then have to look to some other material to serve as a substitute for paper for books and periodicals.

But take heart; the danger is not so imminent as it appears. If a prophecy made by Thomas A. Edison to the other day comes true the books of the future will not be printed on paper. The "wizard" of Menlo Park confidently expects that the books of the country will be printed on pages of nickel or steel.

A prophecy by Mr. Edison is not a wild dream. The famous inventor generally knows what he is talking about before he makes a prediction. The assertion made by him was preceded by experiments which he quietly conducted in his laboratory. He works secretly for weeks, months and sometimes years, on problems before he takes the public into his confidence, and when he has made a discovery he derives great pleasure from letting the world know about it. I came to this conclusion the other day, as I sat in his laboratory quite with him.

Among the questions I asked him was this:

"Can we ever expect a good substitute for paper in the printing of books and periodicals?"

"Why, yes; steel, copper or nickel will do."

And Mr. Edison said this in a perfectly commonplace way.

FROM THE CLARK'S INVENTION.

Steel, copper or nickel can take the place of paper then. And that means that the material for the books that will live the shelves of libraries of future generations will be taken out of the bowels of the earth instead of from the forests which adorn its surface.

Continuing to discuss this subject, the inventor of the phonograph said: "By an electro-chemical process I can make sheets of steel, copper or nickel that will absorb printers' ink. Of the three metals I consider nickel to be the best substitute for paper. It is possible to produce a sheet of this metal one twenty-thousandth of an inch in thickness and make it stronger, tougher and more flexible than ordinary bookpaper."

As he said this Mr. Edison strolled over to one of the shelves and returned with a book with a thickness of about two inches. He told the volume out to me, saying: "If the leaves of this book were made of nickel it would contain forty thousand and it would only weigh about a pound."

I marveled at his assertion, because it dawned upon me what this would mean to the publishing business of the world, which now can, by using fine India paper, crowd four hundred pages into the thickness of an inch, while ordinary bookpaper runs 250 pages in the

two steel covers—might find a complete library of history or science or fiction or poetry. Two hundred books in the present bulk of one book. The forty volume famous *Encyclopaedia* would not be overcovered by 2,400,000 printed pages of nickel.

Mr. Edison made up the convenience that we would find in the small size of nickel books. He said:

"A little of this metal could be made the size of a matchbox and carried easily in the coat pocket. Webster's standard or complete dictionary, which has a thickness of about six inches, could be condensed into a book smaller than a book and be carried, with plenty of a spare, in the coat pocket. If the volume had nickel leaves. A lawyer could carry the law records of a hundred years under his arm and carry them to and from court without inconvenience."

Wishing to know if nickel sheets would be an desirable for newspapers as for book pages, I asked Mr. Edison for the information. To this he replied:

AS TO NEWSPAPERS.

"On account of the extreme thinness of the nickel sheets, I hardly believe that they would serve well as a substitute for the paper on which our newspapers are printed. The large size of newspapers, compared with the pages of a book, and the exceedingly rough handling to which the former are subject, would crumple the metal sheets too much. It is chiefly for books, and especially for reference works and books of art, that nickel would serve as a substitute for paper; but let me tell you one thing which I consider should be of the most vital importance to the newspapers at the present time."

"The newspapers of the United States ought to get together and form an association, the object of which should be to experiment with links that could serve as a substitute for carbon ink. The latter should be abandoned, because it is responsible for the greatest waste in typography in this country today. A newspaper that has once been read ought to go into a rubbish bin and be made over into new paper on which our dailies and other periodicals are printed. But this cannot be done so long as carbon ink is used in printing, since the ink will not come out in the bleaching process. What is wanted is an ink from a black organic substance which the bleaching will remove."

Another thing which Edison believes will be introduced before long for the benefit of mankind is concrete furniture. It appears to me as if wooden furniture had passed the zenith of its glory. Steel has already been introduced to take the place of wood, and today steel cabinets, desks and chairs are made in huge quantities. Concrete is now commonly used for houses, factories and other structures, but who would expect this material to be used in bedsteads, tables, cabinets and other household furniture? Mr. Edison says yes, and it won't be long before he will have something ready that will be a surprise to many people.

During our conversation my glance strayed about his spacious library, and with especially arrested my attention was a beautiful cabinet standing in a corner. It is the kind used for containing a photograph and its records. It was finished in white and gold and had the appearance of wood artistically painted.

"Let me show you something," said Mr. Edison. And with that he took me over to the cabinet. "Here is a piece of furniture made of reinforced concrete," he went on, "and it goes to show what can be made with cement."

Tuesday, November 14, 1911

PHONOGRAPH CONCERN SEEKS FACTORY SITE

Negotiations are underway whereby a Plainfield site may be selected for the assembling and reproducing factory of the Vitaphone Company, of New York. Several of the firm's representatives were present at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last night and gave a demonstration of the talking machines manufactured by the concern.

It is understood that a number of local capitalists have become interested in this company through J. H. Greene, Jr., of West Seventh street, who is secretary and treasurer of the Vitaphone Company. The site in view is the factory building on North avenue formerly occupied by the W. H. Rogers Silverware Co. and which has been vacant for several years. It is suitable in every way with the needs of the Vitaphone Company and is being carefully considered on account of its accessibility to transportation between New York and Philadelphia.

The factory will employ about eighty hands and will have a pay roll of \$1,500 weekly at the start. Most of this labor will be employed locally; although the skilled hands will be brought here from Philadelphia and New York, where the work proposed to be done here is now being carried on. C. B. Repp and F. C. McLean, of New York, and E. F. McMinimian are the other officers of the concern associated with Mr. Greene and will locate here.

Tues., Nov. 14, 1911

Edison Co. Mulcted \$104,602.

The U. S. Dist. Ct., New York, has rendered a judgment in favor of the Edison Co. for \$104,602. The judgment was rendered after a hearing on the application of the Edison Co. for a writ of habeas corpus to set aside a judgment of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, which had rendered a judgment in favor of the Edison Co. for \$104,602. The judgment was rendered after a hearing on the application of the Edison Co. for a writ of habeas corpus to set aside a judgment of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, which had rendered a judgment in favor of the Edison Co. for \$104,602.

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

Mon., Nov. 13, 1911

PHONOGRAPH CO. PAYS \$104,602 JUDGMENT

Special Service of the NEWS.

PLATTSBURGH, Nov. 13.—A certified check for \$104,602 was received from McCarter & English by United States Marshal Thomas J. Alcott today in settlement of the damages recovered in the United States Circuit Court by the Gramophone Manufacturing Company of St. Louis against the Edison Phonograph Works.

The suit was based upon a contract under which the Edison company agreed to purchase a large quantity of gramophone records from the Gramophone Manufacturing Company. Thomas A. Edison was one of the witnesses in the case, which consumed several weeks. The judgment is one of the largest on record in the Federal courts of the New Jersey jurisdiction.

BROOKLYN (NY) CITIZEN

Sunday, November 12, 1911

A remarkable invention by Thomas Edison, designed to teach school children the art of moving pictures, is described by William Bell in the issue of "Linger's Weekly" for Nov. 4. In the same issue Philip Goldstein describes the weakness of the Patent Office and presents the numerous aspects of some of its business, the "Great Invention." Mary Doctor told of the November meeting. Charles Johnston presents a "Resume of the Proceedings of the Automobile." Writing under the title "Can Cuts Stand Alone?" the author presents a brief for the Island republic, and denies that it is unstable. Frank Marshall White tells of "Command Finger-Pulse." This story contains the usual cultural, humor, pictorial and financial features.

PITTSFIELD (MA) EAGLE

Thursday, Nov. 09, 1911

Thomas A. Edison says he has been "quarantined" as saying that "sleep is only a habit" and he is said to average only five hours a night. So-called "quarantined" in the latter years of his military career, but there are historians who say he wore himself out prematurely and that his loss of sleep had a direct connection with his death. The amount of sleep needed varies with the individual, according to him, and some people need more sleep than others.

BUILDER'S GUIDE

November 15, 1911

PHILADELPHIA (PA)

EDISON ON EUROPEAN BUILDING

Some Pungent and Original Views Expressed by the Sage of Menlo after Motoring in European Byways.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, home again after six months' tour through the principal highways and byways of Europe, has been interviewed by Edward J. Marshall. The result is an exceedingly interesting budget of keen and original observations on men and things, and manners and customs here and abroad. Some of these views touch on building and housing conditions and are quoted from the Edison interview for the benefit of "The Builder's" many readers. Speaking of the architecture of France Mr. Edison says:

"Take France, for instance. She is a republic, but something has gone wrong with her. She is no longer vital. France, I found, has clearly closed her construction account. She is living in houses, save in the larger cities, which were built centuries ago. Our people would not live in them. They were constructed without consideration for the comfort of the folk housed in them, and the architecture, although I have heard artists rave about it, really is ugly in the country towns.

"Among French country houses there is no such thing as a veranda; the residences, like the shops, abut—bang!—upon the street; there are few lawns and no flowers to beautify them; there is, indeed, nothing whatever to beautify them. They are quaint, the guide-books and befuddled tourists say. Well, then, quaintness is not always true beauty—or any other kind of beauty, even false; and it never is true comfort.

"Here in the United States, even if some of our houses are not beautiful, many of them are, and that proportion is larger every year; and almost all of them are built in the light of nineteenth century intelligence. This is not true, even of the new houses in France, and there are precursors for new houses. We have over here in a large proportion of our new residences, anyway in the neighborhood of the large cities, beautiful architecture, piazzas, lawns with trees and flowers. France, at least, has none of these things, generally speaking."

In Bohemia Mr. Edison found a surprising and altogether unexpected evidence of the influence of American ideas.

"Bohemia was a surprise to me," says Mr. Edison. "There the small towns are extending a little, and new houses are being built up on the outskirts of the larger towns. There also, one finds flowers in the front yards of the modern houses."

This surprised me. I need to know Bohemia rather well and had not found its tendency toward beauty extraordinary. "How do you account for that?" asked the interviewer.

The great inventor smiled. "I imagine, yes, I am sure, that it is recent and is due to the influence of the Bohemians who, having emigrated to this country and saved money, have returned to their native land, taking some progressive American ideas with them. We are thus influencing one of the oldest of European countries toward good, sane, even sense and (this will sound, I fancy, even stranger), providing her with an artistic tendency to beautify the dead hump of her old, unlovely every-day surroundings.

"In many ways we have a great advantage over Europeans in our home surroundings. There seems, for instance, to be no such thing as farm houses in that portion of Europe which I traveled through, save in the small part of Switzerland—I mean the detached, comfortably spaced farm houses of the American rural districts, roomy and surrounded by fine land. The farmers over there live huddled in small, ill-planned, primitive, and dirty houses. The land they cultivate lies in the spaces stretched between the towns."

Of England and Germany Mr. Edison said: "I can't say much about England. We saw very little of it, traveling only from Liverpool in Palsgrave to King George's domain. We journeyed mostly off the beaten tracks and through the country lanes, and discovered that the English small towns are the prettiest in Europe. The houses lack piazzas, as the European dwelling almost always does, but they are set back from the road in most places and have flower-beds. Nor is the English country bare of trees as France is."

"And Germany?"

"German small towns do not excel," said Mr. Edison. "Her little towns and villages are about as bad as those of France, but her manufacturing industries are pushing ahead much faster than ours are. That seems like a humiliating thing to say, but it is true, undoubtedly. German manufacturing progress is remarkable. And the growth of her manufactures is constant and tremendous.

"I saw thousands of factories in construction. All through North Germany, especially, factories stand new-built or building, and the construction, even of the older ones, is far

NORFOLK (VA) LEADMARK

Sunday, Nov. 26, 1911

NEW BATTERIES TO BE TESTED

Wireless May Be Made to
Work Successfully With-
out Dynamo.

Thomas A. Edison has supplied batteries for the 10000 hours Stimpert and Bailey to be used this week. In tests of batteries for wireless work in place of dynamo. The experiments will be made in Chesapeake Bay.

The purpose of the tests is to determine if storage batteries can be used successfully after other electrical apparatus has been disabled at sea by storm or collision.

The batteries supplied by the electrical wires are a new type, perfecting which has taken more than two years. They are manufactured in the Edison factory and are the same as Edison proposes placing in automobiles for motive power.

"BATTERY, STORAGE"

DENVER (CO) POST

November 21, 1911

NEW METHOD IN MINE WORK

Electric Locomotive With Edison
Storage Batteries to Be Used
in the Central Tunnel.

Idaho Springs, Colo., Nov. 21.—The results obtained this week in trying out the new electric locomotive, equipped with Edison's latest type of storage batteries, at the Central tunnel, justify the belief that the problem of successfully utilizing stored electrical energy for mine haulage has been solved. Mine operators all over the country are interested, and as soon as data concerning the cost of installation, upkeep and operation can be obtained many large mines and tunnels will change from the overhead trolley system to storage battery equipment.

The locomotive weighs four tons and has steel tires on the driving wheels, actuated by two motors of 25-horse power. It was built by the Baldwin Locomotive works in Philadelphia. The Edison storage batteries consist of 28 "cells," contained in steel jars, which are carried on a tender or truck attached to the locomotive. The battery operates at a normal pressure of 250 volts. Under the present arrangement the locomotive can be detached from the storage battery truck, or detached from the end of the tunnel with a train of cars, and an overhead trolley used between the tunnel mouth and the Hudson, Jackson, Williams and Newton shafts, three-quarters of a mile away. The storage batteries can be then recharged ready for another trip into the tunnel.

Heretofore efforts have been made to use electric storage locomotives which carried their own batteries, but the weight and bulk made them impractical for ordinary tunnel and mine use, where tight cuts and small laterals, splits prevent their use. The rectification, or motor-generator set, changes 2200 volts of alternating current into direct current, necessary for the batteries.

The new locomotive has hauled trains of from twenty to thirty cars, starting from fifty to sixty tons of ore at a trip, from the head of the tunnel, two miles underground. The haulage has been done heretofore with horses, each horse being run on from eight to twelve cuts at a time. Eight horses have been used, four on day and four on night shift.

The electrical equipment at the Central tunnel and for the new locomotive was furnished by the Westinghouse people from designs made by James A. Rogers, Denver engineer.

Nov. 26, 1911

EDISON WON'T TAKE THE NOBEL PRIZE

He Regards It, Says an Associate
of Many Years, as a Reward
for Poor Inventors.

MENTIONED FOR IT THIS YEAR

But the Prize, Worth \$40,000, Went
to Prof. Wien of the Univer-
sity of Wurtzburg.

At the annual meeting of the Juno Edison Memorial Society of Swedish Engineers, held in the Engineers' Club, in West Fourth Street last night, 124-ward H. Johnson, who has been associated with Thomas A. Edison for more than forty years, announced that Mr. Edison would refuse the Nobel prize of \$40,000 if it was offered him on the ground that it was Mr. Nobel's idea that the prize was to be awarded to a man who did not have sufficient means to carry his invention to a practical conclusion and make them profitable to the world.

Mr. Johnson, who was President of the first Edison Illuminating Company, in a brief address spoke of Mr. Edison as a "commercial engineer who puts into practice the things he invents."

Another speaker was Col. William C. Church of the Army and Navy Journal, who defended Col. Edison against the claims of those who have sought to detract from his invention of the incandescent light. Other speakers were E. C. De Laval, President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Capt. A. E. Lindell, and Gustav West.

It was reported a month ago that this year's Nobel prize for physics would go to Mr. Edison. Whether the New Jersey inventor communicated his ideas on the subject to the authorities of the Nobel Foundation or not, Mr. Johnson did not reveal last night, but on Nov. 2 it was announced that the prize for physics would go instead to Prof. Wilhelm Wien of the University of Wurtzburg.

There are five annual Nobel prizes—for the most important discoveries or inventions in (1) physics, (2) chemistry, (3) physiology or medicine, (4) for the most distinguished work of an individual in the field of literature, and (5) for the best effort toward the fraternal peace of nations and the promotion of the well-being of mankind.

The Nobel Foundation is based upon the will of the late Alfred Bernhard Nobel, the Swedish engineer, chemist, and inventor of dynamite, who died in 1896, leaving an enormous fortune.

Last year's physics prize was awarded to Prof. J. D. Van der Waals of Amsterdam. The prize in 1900 was divided between William Dillman and Prof. Karl Pearson of Birmingham. Others to whom the physics prize have been awarded are Prof. Blumlein, Prof. Townsend of Kiel, and Prof. Lippmann of the University of

EDISON MEETS TAFT.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 27.—Thomas A. Edison, called at the White House today and met President Taft for the first time.

"ELECTRIC POWER TO HOLD FUTURE," EDISON DECLARES

Sees Test of Storage Battery
in Capital.

CALLSON THE PRESIDENT

"The time is coming—not far off—when electricity will perform every function on a battle ship now executed by steam, oil, or gasoline. Not only is this true of the movement of the big guns, the hoisting of the ammunition and the equal of the intricate maneuvering, but electricity will yet be the motive power, with which these great vessels themselves are propelled."

AT NAVY YARD.

This statement was made yesterday by Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of Menlo Park, who was in Washington for the purpose of testing his new storage battery in the presence of naval experts at the Washington Navy Yard.

"The test was successful," said Mr. Edison, referring to the reason for his visit to the Capital. When asked to what particular purpose his new battery is to be applied, Mr. Edison smiled significantly and said:

"I do not know. It would not do for me to say anything. That is a matter for the naval experts. I do know, however, that the test was successful, and I can see innumerable directions in which a great storage battery system would be of value in the construction and operation of battle ships in the future."

"It does not a limit within which the development of electricity as a means to operate war ships or other vessels must be restricted?" Mr. Edison was asked.

"If so," he replied, "that limit certainly has not yet been reached. Electricity constitutes the source of a most flexible machine and though it may be understood, will be accomplished. Human agency, even now, has been eliminated in many ways and absolute accuracy obtained, where formerly there was much uncertainty."

Mr. Edison was reticent about his storage battery and what he hoped it would accomplish for the government, but he did declare his belief that the future would discover some method by which enormous work in coal, would be superseded by that motive power that seems so abundant in oil.

At the White House, Mr. Edison had an interview with President Taft, whom he told about his new and wonderful machine that combined the phonograph and the moving picture. That, he told the President, would make it possible for a public speaker or singer to appear before the people without personally making long and uncomfortable journeys. "With this machine," said Mr. Edison, "the audience not only sees the gestures of the speaker, but hears his voice. He are in a cathedral cannot be overestimated."

Mr. Edison said the machine had been so far perfected that if the Republican campaign committee wishes to avail itself of it in the coming campaign for President, it would be ready. The President smiled readily at the idea, but did not commit himself to become a supporter of any particular moving picture show.

Refuses to Talk Politics.

Mr. Edison was in rare good humor yesterday. After luncheon he was invited to pose for a photographer and amiably obliged to the pavement, where he smiled through three "shots." As he started to leave, a plea was made for one more. "Wait until I take a cher," begged Mr. Edison, drawing a big ring of tobacco from his pocket and cutting off a powerful slice. "Now," he said, when the photograph was taken, "I must be on my way to the navy yard."

Mr. Edison declined to discuss politics. "I fail to see wherein these disquisitions of the trusts are doing any particular good," he said. "The Sherman law does not seem to fit in at all. That disintegrates the trusts. It simply permits them to disband after a fashion and then reorganize in various States with the same general stockholders and directors and continue as separate companies, doing what they have been forbidden to do by the courts in one big company. There is something wrong in that condition. That should be remedied, for if the one condition is an evil, the other certainly is, too."

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY

EDISON PICKS LIST OF GREATEST MEN

Inventor's Conception of Greatness Differs Materially From Mr. Carnegie's.

Thomas A. Edison's list of the greatest men of the world is a list of the greatest men of the world.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Thomas A. Edison paused long enough today in his work at his laboratories in West Orange, N. J., to talk to reporters about his idea of what constitutes the greatest men of the world. He had prepared no list to compare with that recently given out by Andrew Carnegie, he said, and made it clear that his idea of greatness differed materially from that of the steel man. There would be no room in his list, only a few writers and no discoverers other than those who hit upon their discoveries through the regular course of inventive experimentation.

"What do you think of Mr. Carnegie's list of greatest men?" Mr. Edison was asked.

"Well," the inventor replied, chuckling, "there's a lot of iron men on that list. It's quite natural. Every man in this particular line is narrow. President Taft's list, just like Mr. Carnegie's, would be different from mine. My list would be narrow, too."

"Would you put Mr. Carnegie on it?" the reporter in question, he replied. "Mr. Carnegie claims for rapid success. He claims to have made America, for great outdoors. He has made, perhaps not as to quality, but as to extent, rapidity. His technical record is great. If a man can take a 20-ton machine and get 1000 tons of power out of it, that is a great work, you that is machine."

"Then would you put on your list Gutenberg, Watt, Stephenson," replied the inventor quickly, not even waiting to hear the rest of the question.

"And Morse?"

"Any others?"

"Parson, a far-reaching man."

"Any poets?"

"No, I don't think so."

"Any writers?"

"Yes, few, only a very few. Shakespear."

for his wonderful power in expression, for his great capacity in forming original sentences. But I do not think that he was a great man. And I don't think that he was the most in his house."

Mr. Edison would not specifically name other great men whom he would include on his list of greatest men. He talked freely, however, on his likes and dislikes, and indicated that some of the men in his list might have the necessary qualifications necessary to get into his honor roll.

"I can't give you any more right off the bat," he said, "I read Victor Hugo, for his political temperament. I like Butcher and Charles Daud. I have read a few of the best science, but I don't like them. I like the detective story. I like the kind of things better than Sherlock Holmes. I like Edgar A. Poe's more work. For had a strange, unique individuality."

"Did you ever read dime novels, Mr. Carnegie?" one of the braver interviewers asked.

"Oh, yes, boys of them," came the surprising reply. "I like them. They don't make me think."

"Would you put Doctor Bell on your list?"

"No, he was not a scientist."

"I will say that I think that Marconi was a clever inventor. Very good. He was a practical man, and is entitled to be called the father of the wireless."

BIDDEFORD AREA JOURNAL

Friday, Dec. 6, 1906

INVENTOR HAS MADE IT BY THE TIME MEXICO IS READY TO TAKE BUSINESS

Inventor Thomas A. Edison, recently called upon President Taft for the purpose, if the newspaper reports are accurate, of explaining to the chief executive the mysteries of the inventive wizard's latest achievement, which is called a campaign machine. While it will be useful for many purposes, the inventor believes its greatest value will be to alleviate the difficulties of political stump speaking, and to enable the spellbinders to address as many audiences as they choose without exhausting their strength or risking their throats. The machine is said to be a combination of the phonograph and the moving picture device. While the phonograph reproduces the speech, the pictures thrown on the screen reproduce the image of the speaker with all the characteristic gestures. Now if Mr. Edison will perfect an automatic audience to go with his campaign machine the problems of a hard political campaign will be greatly simplified.

UTICA (NY) HERALD

Monday, December 04, 1911

TO PREVENT OLD AGE.

It won't be long now before some one will discover some way of dissolving the mineral substances that deposit during the lifetime on the walls of the arteries. This will mean much toward increasing the span of life, for through the blood the body is nourished, and that the quantity of the body are nourished also. But when the walls of the arteries are hard and retard the passage of nourishment through them, the various parts of the body die from slow starvation. We call that disease "old age." As has often been said, "We are as old as our arteries." It is the mineral deposit in them which, choking up these channels of our vitality, produces the feebleness of old age. What is needed is to clean them. It is like the tubes of a boiler that get clogged, and what seems to me of profoundest importance is to find this solvent which, dissolving them, will make them soft and permeable—as good as new. Do this, and the body will be as vigorous and well nourished as in youth.—
Thomas A. Edison.

MIDDLETOWN (NY) TIMES

Monday, December 10, 1911

When Mr. Edison has put his concrete furniture in his concrete house, he will need only asbestos carpets, portieres, shades and curtains, to have the ideal divorced habitation.

PITTSBURGH (PA) LEADER

Thursday, December 14, 1911

There meet popular expressions in it. Wagner, 1869, in New York, Italy, "Wagner's Dispute" "Wagner's Dispute".

Thomas Edison has invented concrete furniture. He can erect the granitic pillars, ornamental balustrades and the marbled hallways.

ROCHESTER (NY) CHRONICLE

Thursday, Dec. 07, 1911

Nathaniel Andrew Carnegie met Thomas A. Edison yesterday in the list of men who were the grandmaster funeral orators, so gloriously worked during the solemnity of the ball team in its own home town.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

Sunday, December 10, 1911

CONCRETE FURNITURE.

Thomas A. Edison announces that it is possible to build for \$1,000 a concrete house and \$200 more supply such a dwelling with sufficient furniture, all of concrete. He has made such a house. The concrete tables, chairs, etc. will weigh only 25 per cent more than the same articles would which were they made of wood. The concrete can be stained, decorated. Edison, in providing any kind of wood. "I can put out a whole bedroom set for \$5 or \$6," said the inventor.

BROOKLYN (NY) STANDARD

UNION

Saturday, Dec. 09, 1911

CONCRETE FURNITURE.

Thomas A. Edison has declared recently he would make it possible to build a concrete house for \$1,000. He has announced that very soon he would put on the market concrete furniture, of which about \$200 worth would furnish nicely one of the houses.

PLAINFIELD (NJ) PRESS

Wednesday, Dec. 06, 1911

Thomas A. Edison, during the course of an interview yesterday in which he criticized Carnegie's list of great men, said that Edison novels were his favorite reading, because they required no thinking.

New York transferred his interest in unused thoroughfares planned to cut through the "property" of the Rockefeller Institute to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who in turn gave it to the institution founded by his father.

WINDSOR (ME) JOURNAL

Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1911

Mr. Edison should give up his long-promised storage battery before trying to get us interested in the advantages of concrete furniture.

NEW YORK (NY) PRESS

Tues., Dec. 05, 1911

UNDER WATER 100 DAYS WITH BATTERY

Edison Has New Invention for Submarine Boats.

TO BE SHOWN, TO-DAY

Crew Enabled to Manufacture Pure Air at Bottom of Sea in Case of Accident.

Thomas A. Edison has invented a new ~~and~~ submarine boat which will enable crews to live beneath the water for days. It need be, except they have with them in the craft sufficient rations and water to last them and tubes filled with compressed oxygen or the raw chemicals needed for the manufacture of oxygen. That was announced yesterday by Edison's engineer and right-hand man, J. H. Hutchinson. He added that if such a battery had been in use under such conditions on the ill-starred Japanese submarine that sank lately, with her crew inside, those Japanese lighters would not have suffered injury from their submergence, as they could have manufactured a fresh supply of fresh air and have lived in safety. If not in comfort, until their upward craft had been discovered and impromptu rescued. Nor would the daily of the heroic but hapless commander of that submarine ever have been written, how that brave crew died—out, from wounds of lack of food or water, but sick of that cruel essential of life, pure air. These men breathed out the pure air, the small amount of air in that little little tank until it was an air of carbonic acid gas that it caused death to become it again.

Edison has now put out this new invention on the market. The first half-factory is being built for the first time shown publicly to-day for the first time, however, when about six officers and men, including the professional scuba diver, will go to the Edison Laboratories in West Orange, N. J., to greet the inventor, and Hutchinson, he explained to the function, the machine, and also a fine for that.

One can charge this new submarine battery in an hour if one wants to and discharge it in thirty minutes. Its automatic charge is in thirty minutes. It can be used in submarine and recover only the same space. Under conditions as they exist now it takes from six to seven hours to recharge one of the submarine batteries. Under normal conditions one can recharge one battery in three hours, and in one hour if emergency should arise require it and the power for such re-

charging is available. Part of our battery in a submarine the size of the "Cerberus," put fourteen men on board and submerge the craft, and those fourteen men will be able to live 100 days without coming to the surface before the expiration of that time. That means they could live down there three months and some and still come out in good condition.

"How would your battery accomplish that result?" the engineer was asked.

"When men breathe their whole carbonic acid gas, which poisons the air and, in a close place, means death. The potassium solution that we use in the new Edison submarine battery will absorb that carbonic acid gas as fast as it is manufactured by the exhalation of the men and thereby purify the atmosphere and make the air fit to be breathed again. Of course it will be necessary for the men to have with them a means of supplying themselves with fresh oxygen. That may be accomplished by carrying in the submarine tubes filled with compressed oxygen such as is used by physicians now in cases of extreme illness.

Now say your battery has two and one-half times the capacity of the batteries of the same size now in use—does that mean the batteries will be the same, because the men will be able to deliver a great deal more power at a high rate than the batteries now in use. There is another point in reference to the batteries now used in such craft. They are lead batteries, and poisonous fumes are emitted from them that are dangerous to the men. If the men of the crew remain in these fumes too long, eye trouble and other ailments are produced. The new battery proves itself to be such. It is an air purifier instead of an air-polluter.

Commander George F. Cooper of the United States Navy will command the large contingent that will go from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to the Edison Laboratories the morning. Three months ago one of the bureaus in Washington announced that the electrical class in the navy yard receive instructions in relation to batteries used in scuba diving at night.

These batteries, another Edison invention, are made to withstand most concussion, which would ruin the old heavy batteries. Edison himself offered to go to the navy yard and show the batteries to the chief instructor in scuba diving, and also see many other electrical appliances that would instruct and interest them.

MAXIM (CA) NEWS

Dec. 09, 1911

WIZARD EDISON SHOWS ARMY OFFICERS NEW INVENTION



OFFICERS AND MARINES AT EDISON PLANT, ORANGE.
①, MR. EDISON ②, COMMANDER GEORGE F. COOPER
③, WILLIAM R. HUTCHINSON

Thomas A. Edison and his engineering expert, at West Orange, N. J., were hosts a few days ago to two hundred men from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who are in the electrical class there. The sailors and electricians of the navy were being instructed in the use of submarines, a recent invention by Mr. Edison, to prevent exposures in under-water craft.

The tests of the new device were conducted by William R. Hutchinson, chief engineer of the works and Mr. Edison's personal representative. Commander George F. Cooper, U. S. N., headed the delegation.

Mr. Edison Compares Workmen

(A. L. Benson, in World Today.)

I asked Edison how foreign workmen compared with American workmen in skill, initiative and general intelligence. He drew a memorandum book from his pocket and looked through its pages.

"The efficiency of a workman," he replied, "is dependent upon his ability to get quickly as well as correctly after reading instructions. After I had been working through Europe a while I noticed that there was a great difference in the time that was required by the foreign countries to get out of the road after I blew my horn. In fact, as the idea occurred to me I began to make experiments and get down the results in this book. The Frenchman would not get out of the way until I was still 100 feet away from him. The German while I was 200 feet away, while the British would not leave until I was within twenty-five feet of him. In fact, the only way I could get a Swiss out of the road was to stop up and blow the horn again and again.

"That answers your question, so far as it pertains to workmen." The Frenchman is alert and acts quickly upon instructions. The German is only a little behind him. The American, I don't need to say, are the quickest people in the world to think, and therefore the best workmen. A Chinaman can read two books at once, a German five, and an American seven.

"Proof of the same fact is afforded by the experience of my factories for the manufacture of phonographs. In France, England, Germany and Italy, great care is required to break the cylinders while making them. In America the breakage averages 15 to the hundred; in Germany, 25; in Belgium, 42; in France, 45; and in England, 60. When these figures were made, otherwise the shoving there would undoubtedly have been better, but the results in the other countries are fairly indicative of the skill and efficiency of the various workmen. Oh, there is no workman like the American. The work never of before was like this.

According to Edison, America leads the world by a long distance in the invention of labor-saving machines. He saw so many American machines in Germany that he was tempted to suggest the fitness of awarding the international trademark to "Edison's German with American machinery."

"The high cost of labor," he said, "was undoubtedly much to do with the invention of labor-saving devices in America. We simply have had to displace men with machines wherever we could. In Germany, however, the high labor-cost to spur them on, but she is in a fair way to get it. Even then, I doubt if the German type of mind does not run so much to invention. It finds great delight in the elaborate, hand-drawn-out experiments that make the German nation so proficient in chemistry. An American wants results—chemistry is too slow for him."

While Edison was in Germany, he heard of an achievement by a Ger-

man chemist that may have much to do with the world's rubber market. The achievement is the manufacture of artificial rubber. Edison says that the rubber is perfect in quality. All that prevents it from being an immediate commercial success is that its cost is slightly greater than real rubber.

"But the cost will be brought down," he said, "and then we shall have the cheap rubber. The old story of Indian dress over again. More than a million persons were engaged in making Indian dress when German chemists discovered the process of making the same cloth very cheaply, and that ended the old industry."

Asked Edison what was the most interesting invention he saw while abroad.

"A machine," he replied, "for measuring heart-beats. Put each hand in a jar of water, the two jars being connected by an electric current, and the beating of the heart will determine how much current will pass. The blood is the chief conductor of the current, and when the heart closes,

CONCRETE FURNITURE

Edison Plays the Philanthropist for

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 5.—Thomas A. Edison's recent announcement that he would make it possible to build a concrete house for \$1000 was followed up lately by his promise that in the near future he would put on the market concrete furniture, at that a new kind of building material. With \$100 worth of building material, steel, glass, etc., could invest \$200 and rival "palatial residences" with their display.

At present the weight of the concrete furniture is about one-third greater than wooden furniture, but Edison expects to reduce the excess to one-quarter. The concrete surface can be stained, Edson says, so as to look like any kind of wood desired.

MARLBORO (MASS.) ENTERPRISE.

Monday, Dec. 11, 1919.

It seems that the new paper, the Edison, has the same kind of features as the other induction into office.

Two Edison ideas.

An Thomas A. Edison grown older he seems ever more prolific of ideas and inventions. His two latest concepts of publicity. At least they are, in the moment this is being written. In a half hour he may have a new crop.

The first of the two Edison ideas, as mentioned relates to books. The inventor objects that there are chemicals in the paper now manufactured which turn it yellow in a few years. Moreover, the sources of pulp supply are being exhausted. Therefore man must seek some other material on which to print his baring thoughts.

Mr. Edison proposes nickel. He says that the nickel can be rolled into sheets thin enough so that a book of 40,000 pages would be only two inches thick. He has conceived a method by which print on these nickel pages may be as easily read as on paper. Better than all, the material would be indestructible, or perhaps it would be more than all, depending on the character of the book.

The second idea of the great inventor is yet more startling. It is to have certain speeches canned—not canned in the sense that a dog is canned, unobtainable, but as condensed beef is canned. Not only would he have these speeches reproduced by phonograph, but would accompany them by moving pictures of the speaker. The two would be combined in one machine and so fitted that the gesture, facial expressions and inhibitions would fall in the right places. He has laid the scheme before the president, showing him how he can deliver addresses in every corner of the land without the wear and tear of making 15,000 mile tours. It is a great idea, my brothers, and promises a new era in campaign oratory.

Saturday, Dec. 2, 1914

Andrew Carnegie, unlike most great men, is modest—else his recently compiled list of "the men who have made the world what it is," would number twenty-one instead of the following:

THE MEN . . . twenty:—Shakespeare, Milton, Jenner, WHO MADE Nelson, Lincoln, Burns, Gutenberg, THE WORLD Edison, Siemens, Bessemer, Mubet, Watt, Bell, Arkwright, Franklin, Murdoch, Hargreaves, Stephenson and Symington.

"The men who made the world"—twenty, out of all the millions who have done their work and dreamed their dreams, and died, down the long dim centuries since man first walked upright! As fairly might one credit the first insect to lift his branch of coral above the sea with the building of the island; or the first soldier in cross the enemy's meat, over a bridge of his comrades' bodies, with the capture of the fortress.

I would not take one little from the fame of these great men, who have accomplished high things or of the hundreds of greater men who have given high and noble thoughts and saving gospel to the world. But I would add, beyond measure, to the glory of the nameless thousands who played their parts with spirit as great and true, and who, in the world's estimation, failed.

To those who failed, in aspiration vast.

To unnamed soldiers fallen in front on the lead,

To many a lofty song and picture without recognition—

"I'll rear a laurel-covered monument,
High, high, above the rest.

"Old sailors out of many a perilous voyage, storm and wreck
"Old soldiers from campaigns, with all their wounds, defeats, scars;

"Forth from their struggles, trials, fights, to have emerged at all—be that alone,
"True conquerors o'er all the rest."

In this great drama of eternity we cannot all have the spot-light roles. But we can play our little parts as if we were stars; and the master of the show sees things from a higher than human perspective. "He took a child and set him in the midst of them."

There was a little lad strapped to a board in a New York hospital, torn with pain; but he never whimpered. Instead, he smiled, so that they called him Smiling Joe. And his smile caught the hearts of men all over the continent, and a great fund of money grew therefrom for the soothing of other children's pain. His name is not on Mr. Carnegie's frozen Crimen and eared for the sick and wounded; out of her gentle martyrdom has grown a new spirit in our warfare that shall yet put an end to wars. Neither is one named. Nor he who was crucified outside of the walls of Jerusalem. Nor you who gave a cup of cold water to "one of the least of these" the other day.

But there is another list somewhere.

REVEAL

EDISON'S LATEST PLAN IS CONCRETE FURNITURE

INVENTOR TELLS ENGINEERS HE WILL
LESSEN THE COST OF FURNISHING
HOMES AND THEN ENCOURAGE
MARRIAGES.

THE CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD TUESDAY,
HERALD BUILDING, HERALD SQUARE,
NEW YORK, DEC. 2.

Thomas A. Edison, who is interested in cement mills, explained to members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineering, whom he entertained today at his West Orange laboratory, that he was going to encourage matrimony by reducing the cost of furnishing an apartment by more than 50 per cent.

He will make the furniture out of concrete and for \$200 a young lady will be able to purchase as many furnishings as she can get now for \$200 or perhaps \$300.

WILL AFFECT TRADE.

Mr. Edison admits that this will revolutionize the furniture industry, but he thinks it is worth while, as it will encourage young men and women who might be deterred from marriage by the cost of establishing a home. The problem, according to Mr. Edison, has been to get the concrete furniture light enough so that it would be practicable. He has it now, he says, so that it is only 25 per cent heavier than hard wood furniture.

Some of the engineers who heard Mr. Edison describe this new kind of furniture ventured the opinion that a result of it would be the employment of housewives as chambermaids to handle the new kind of "square trimmings."

PRICES AGENT FOR CEMENT.

Others decided that Mr. Edison was the best press agent for the cement industry that they had ever seen.

Some of the articles in furniture have already been made and Mr. Edison is having them sent around the country by local freight to see if they will stand "the morning test."

The new kind of furniture will have a smooth surface and may be finished in bronze or in imitation of highly polished woods.

Dec. 17, 1911

✓ Sat., Dec. 9, 1911

EDISON'S VIEW OF TRADE COMPETITION AND CO-OPERATION

Special to The Dispatch

Baltimore, Dec. 16.—Thomas A. Edison, in a special interview by this week's issue of the *Meridian Dispatch Record*, discusses the question of co-operation in business, and the competition, in which he says that legislation to enforce co-operation instead of enforced competition is essential to our prosperity. "We have," says Mr. Edison, "been going on the theory of competing people to compete. Competition results in the destruction of weaker concerns and the control of the trade of the country by the stronger, and under this system, if continued, the time will come when few individuals of great concern will control the country. Competition of this kind is war. It means death to the weaker. Co-operation means life. Instead, therefore, of trying to compel competition by the Sherman law or any other legal processes, we must find a way if we are to save ourselves to develop co-operation."

Mr. Edison suggests as one step in this direction that no one should be allowed to sell the products of his factory at less than cost plus the legal rate of interest on the investment as this would prevent price-cutting in carrying on commercial warfare, which has often been practiced when one firm might destroy another by cutting prices for a time or in a given territory to a figure below the actual cost of production. He suggests that a way may be found by which all of the manufacturers of the same character of goods in well-defined zones or sections will be permitted, or even compelled, to co-operate to the extent of a central bureau knowing the exact cost of production in each plant, and that it should be made illegal for any one of these manufacturers to sell at less than the average cost of production for all in the group plus a fair rate of interest on the capital invested. He takes the ground that under this system there would be a chance for the small manufacturer to live. He says that unless we adopt as a starting point to any new legislation on business matters the fundamental idea of compelling business men to cooperate, instead of seeking to force them by law into destructive competition, we shall rapidly hasten the time when the weak shall be destroyed and the strong by unbridled power shall dominate the business of the country. Nearly all legislation affecting business works out disastrously except to what it was intended. The Sherman law is an illustration of this. A study of legislation over many years, and on many subjects, will show that nearly all acts of organized bodies, legal or otherwise, are below the average intelligence of the least intelligent of its members. This was first stated by Herbert Spencer from data collected by him.

Bearing on the question of legislation as affecting business, Mr. Edison says:

"In studying this phase of business and legislation I am somewhat inclined to think that the best government in the world is that of a benevolent despot of great mental capacity, of which Emperor William of Germany is a type. But no benevolent despot are rarely found more than once in two or three centuries we cannot turn to that form of government to secure the liberty of life and the liberty to do business and to develop business which we might find if we could be safe in getting a benevolent despot in power on every morrow."

Mr. Edison's investigations of business conditions in Germany during his recent trip across convinced him that Emperor William is seeking to conquer the world by commerce rather than by arms, and is concentrating the energy of his life upon the broadest prosperity and expansion of his country. The marvelous development of Germany is, to Mr. Edison, an illustration of what such a ruler can do for a nation, as a great financial and industrial upbuilder. Mr. Edison very graphically presents the difference between the methods of developing business in Germany and in the United States to the credit of the former. Where we are careless and wasteful in our material processes, the German is willing to spend weeks and months to work out some technical problem of economy. We waste where they economize. Nature has been as prodigal with its gift to this country that we are wasteful in their use, while nature has been so niggard in its gifts to Germany that the Germans, through science, thrift and economy have sought to overcome the disadvantages under which their labor is back of abundant resources. While we are suffering from stagnation and depression in the iron and steel industry, Germany's iron and steel works are crowded to the utmost limit of their capacity, the output now being the largest in the history of the country. Germany has legislated to produce prosperity; our legislation has resulted in depression of all business.

In the development of its foreign trade Germany exports banks as well as pig iron. Its industrial promotion banks are leaders in investigation and financing industrial enterprises. Its export banks in the sense that it establishes branch banks throughout the world, where men trained in finance and business are in the closest touch with all trade conditions of the countries in which they are located. Through this branch banking system, its close investigation of business conditions, its thousands of men trained through long experience in all parts of the world, Germany is making marvelous strides toward capturing the world's trade. It may not run England out of the foreign markets of the world, but no other country on earth is making such progress in the adjustment of foreign trade. Mr. Edison explains the system of selling abroad at a lower price than at home as the avowed policy of German manufacturers which is strongly upheld by the government, and gives the reasons for favoring such a policy of "dumping the surplus of manufactured products on foreign countries at less than the home price."

SHOW MOVING PICTURES

Successful Entertainments
Given in Miller Chapel

presentation of Panama Canal," and "Surrender At Ticonderoga," and "Rehearsal—First of A Series."

Two successful performances of original pictures were given in Miller Chapel, of the Great Regatta Race, and "Surrender At Ticonderoga," and "Rehearsal—First of A Series."

The entertainment last night was the first of a series planned for the winter by the members of the club. At each performance the program will be shown. The plan is to show films that give an educational and interesting nature to the entertainment. Pictures of travel, historical events, nature, and scientific pictures will be shown in rotation to those of the miscellaneous nature.

Sat., Dec. 09, 1911

CONCRETE FURNITURE POOLED IN ABSTRACT

Chicago Artists Say Edison's
Suggestion May Be All-
Right in Certain Individ-
ual Cases, But—er—

REALLY IS NOT "BEAUTIFUL"

"Of Course Some People Are
Interested in That Sort of
Thing," Says Clarkson,
Who Is Skeptical.

Thomas A. Edison's new concrete furni-
ture, which—several interior decorators
will supercede wooden furniture to a large
extent, met with a somewhat lukewarm
reception in Chicago art circles today.
Edith Clarkson, portrait painter, thought
the furniture might be "constructively
solid." As for beauty he was less certain.
"I think that moulded concrete furni-
ture might avoid some of the over-
ornamentation now seen in furniture," he said.
"On the other hand, I shouldn't think the
new furniture would have many elements
of beauty. It would be constructively
solid and of course there are American
architects who are interested in just that
sort of thing. For example, they are op-
posed to false columns which sustain no
weight, but I would like to see the new
furniture before expressing an opinion."

Cowan Is Non-Committal.

W. K. Cowan, manufacturer, lecturer on
furniture, and authority on interior de-
coration, was equally non-committal.
"It sounds good for simple stuff," he said,
"but it never will supplant fine wooden fur-
niture for those who can pay for the
woods. The fact that it is an imitation
always would count against it. There are
some imitation diamonds which it is hard
to distinguish from the real ones, but I
never have heard that the imitation is as
popular as the real one. You know, too,
Pullman cars are built of steel and the
steel is stained so that it cannot be dis-
tinguished from mahogany. I have not
noticed, however, that steel furniture has
much vogue. Still, as inexpensive furni-
ture I should think that there would be a
great opportunity for concrete."

House Furnished for \$200.

According to an announcement made at
West Orange, N. J., Mr. Edison estimated
that a house may be furnished completely
for \$200. A whole bedroom set in mahogany
style was estimated at \$5. The furniture
can be made in imitation of any wood de-
sired.

Several pieces are being shipped to Chi-
cago to test their resistance to rough han-
dling.

Tues., Dec. 26, 1911

EDISON PATENTS WIN MOTION PICTURE SUIT

Washington, Dec. 25.—Revolution of
the moving picture business in the
United States may follow a decision
of Justice Stafford, of the District Su-
preme Court, today, giving a sweep-
ing victory to the Motion Picture Pat-
ents Company in test litigation
against the Chicago Films Company
for infringements of patent rights
granted to the Thomas A. Edison in-
terests.

Millions of dollars are involved in
the litigation, and an appeal will be
taken to the Court of Appeals for the
district. Justice Stafford granting a
stay of a week in the perpetual in-
junction issued. In the decree, Jus-
tice Stafford set forth that Thomas A.
Edison was the "original, first and
true inventor" of the "cinematograph
true inventor" of the "cinematograph
film."

The injunction restrains the defend-
ant company from directly or indirect-
ly using or selling cinematographic or im-
itation picture films embodying the Ed-
ison patent. The plaintiff is author-
ized to recover from the defendant the
cost to recover from the defendant the
cost of recovery to it by removal of the
infringement.

MARION (OH) STAR

Tues., Dec. 26, 1911

EDISON AND DIME NOVELS.

Thomas A. Edison makes frank
confession that he "has read heaps
of dime novels." Other men of gen-
ius have confessed to the same thing,
but the wise parent who hopes that
his boy will also grow up to be a
genius should not conclude from this
that dime novels are the best mental
pabulum for youth.

Mr. Edison says that when he
reads he does not like to think;
therefore he selects reading matter
that will not provoke thought. Un-
like the famous inventor however,
the boy reader of dime novels insists
upon thinking as he reads. His ability
to cultivate the habit of reading
without thinking applies only to his
school books. As he devours the
stories that make heroes of his own
thoughts become increasingly
active, and they are along one line—
how perfectly glorious and utterly
entrancing such a life must be!

If boys only possessed the Ed-
ison habit of mind, dime novels would
cease to be a source of anxiety to par-
ents. The latter would no longer have
reason to worry over the thought
that their young hopeful might be
secretly securing and devouring lit-
erature of the more lurid variety.
It would greatly simplify what is
now a serious problem in many
households. But the average young-
ster is not an Edison, even in embryo,
and so there is no reason to alter
the widely entertained view that the
dime novel is a menace to the for-
mation of youthful character.—Cin-
cinnati Times-Star.

NEWARK, N. J., MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1911.

LAKE SATURDAY MORNING.

CONCRETE USED FOR EDISON FURNITURE

Wizard Says Newlyweds Can Equip Homes at Half Former Cost Soon.

Thomas A. Edison announced yesterday that he had a new method for making furniture out of concrete and stated that in a few months he will be able to provide newlyweds with concrete furniture for their new homes at for a palace at a cost of \$200, and equal to that turned out in Grand Rapids for \$400.

The first article to be made of concrete was shown yesterday at the West Orange plant to the Society of American Mechanical Engineers, who made it a part of their annual convention, now in progress in New York, to visit Mr. Edison yesterday afternoon and partake of his hospitality. The new piece of furniture is a photograph cabinet and weighs about 10 per cent more than wood. Mr. Edison hopes to reduce the weight 25 per cent.

Another new invention of "Wizard," which was shown the engineers, is a baby leaving-picture machine for parlor entertainment, which will reproduce with the big moving-picture machines now shown, only on a smaller scale. In reply to questions the engineers were told that the new machine will be placed on the market for about \$25—and it will be possible to use either kerosene, gas or electric light in connection with it.

Still another invention, shown for the first time, was a new disc, which reproduces sound accurately. It was stated by Miller Reese Wallace, Mr. Edison's representative, that "Wizard" has been at work on the reproducing noise evident in the present discs and the new invention reproduces the voice or tones of an instrument just as delivered. Four of the new discs were played for the visitors. The new discs require no steel points and play one-third longer than those now in use.

Pictures of the delegates arriving in the grounds from special tourist cars were thrown on the screen by the engineers left, and the reel was presented to the society. The kinematograph, which shows pictures and reproduces the voice of a speaker at the afternoon's program.

Walter Fluentsmith, professor of mechanical engineering at Columbia, who was chairman of the delegation, was presented with the key of the plant, a copper wire in a tube, before leaving the guests were entertained at lunch and Mr. Edison shook hands with each member.

THE BOSTON JOY FOR NEWLYWEDS PROMISED BY EDISON

His New Cement Furniture Will Mean \$450 Worth for Outlay of Only \$200.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 2.—Thomas A. Edison's recent announcement that he would make it possible to build a concrete house for \$1,000 was followed up today by his promise that in the near future he would put on the market concrete furniture, so that newlyweds, instead of sitting out their homes on the installment plan with \$450 worth of dilapidated chairs, tables, etc., could invest \$200 and rival "poin de Paris" with their dinings.

The inventor has already made a reinforced concrete cabinet for the phonograph and pieces of furniture made in this way and back to show what they can stand in the way of existing building by freight.

Weight One Third More.
At present the weight of the concrete furniture is about one-third greater than wooden furniture, but Edison expects to reduce the excess to one-quarter. "The concrete surface can be stained, polished, or so as to look like any kind of wood-grain. The phonograph cabinet was trimmed in white and gold. Its surface is like that of enameled wood. Not only is the concrete cabinet cheaper, Edison said to-day, but it has longer lasted than the wooden one. The first finished was taken out of the mold yesterday.

"I can make concrete furniture," he stated Edison when the question was asked how he would make it. "I intend to have concrete furniture on the market in the near future that will make it possible for the laboring man to put Paris furniture in his home and not have to depend on the cheapness of the market. The new furniture is now to be found in the most elegant residences in Paris or about there."

"It will be cheap."
"Of course it will. If I couldn't get out my concrete furniture cheaper than the oak that comes from Grand Rapids I wouldn't go into the business. If my new furniture starts out with, say, \$40 worth of furniture on the installment plan, I feel confident that we can give him new furniture and more comfortable furniture than he can get for \$25 or \$30 out of the store. The new furniture will be made from the annual convention in New York of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. It is interesting that his prediction as to the furniture was the exhibition of the values of the new home moving device, which will be placed in the market within the next three months at a cost of from \$20 to \$25 or \$30. It is no longer than an ordinary camera, but is 1,000 feet of the ordinary reel of film. It is a small, light, portable, and the only one of its kind in the world, which the ordinary reels, to give the same effect of "fast as story," would weigh twenty pounds.

BOSTON GLOBE AND AMERICAN

Sunday, Dec. 3, 1911.

Schoolboy Can Run It.

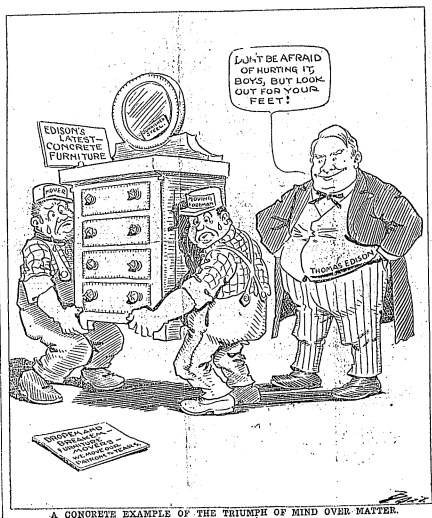
On a film barely half as wide as the one familiar to the public three strips of pictures are projected, not one of which is larger than three-sixteenths of an inch square. The operation consists of winding the strip first one way and then another and back again to get the story. The operation, the visitors were told, is so simple that a schoolboy can operate it. The film can be cut up into a reel, and the reels can be made to have thousands of pictures—made to contain the consumer of the necessity of carrying every kind of film he wants a strip. It is small as the pictures on an ordinary film, but they are so accurately visible to the naked eye. The process of their manufacture is so delicate that the slightest speck of dust lodged on one of the reels is washed with water before it is rolled in the picture. For that reason the film is washed with water before it is allowed to enter the room where the film is made.

Educational Pictures.

The home films are to cover just as wide a range of subjects as the ordinary reels of today, but special attention is to be given to religious and educational subjects. It is a hobby with Edison to get the moving picture into the realm of education.

The mechanical engineers saw also a demonstration of the kinematograph, the camera, the projector, and the phonograph, and heard a lecture by Miller Reese Wallace, one of Edison's engineers. The kinematograph, on which Edison has been working for some time, is a new kind of camera. When the delegation arrived there was a scene in the "key to the laboratory," consisting of a copper wire in a test tube, which, Mr. Wallace explained, is used by many of his schoolmates. It was acted by Mr. Wallace himself, and the kinematograph, the spokesman of the party, just before leaving the guests were entertained in a scene of a moving picture. The film was shown in a room where the film was presented to them in a room.

MINNEAPOLIS (MN) JOURNAL
Saturday, December 09, 1911



A CONCRETE EXAMPLE OF THE TRIUMPH OF MIND OVER MATTER.

Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1911.

POOH POOH EDISON FURNITURE IDEA

Local Managers Laugh at His
Concrete Scheme

WEIGHT IS AGAINST IT

Furniture Must Have Character Suitable for People's Development—Cannot Be Produced by Casting.

Furniture manufacturers and designers are evidently not worrying over the Edison proposition to make furniture out of concrete.

"Making furniture out of concrete is not a proposition to lay before a furniture manufacturer because it will make him laugh," said R. W. Irwin of the Royal Furniture company today.

"I can't imagine building a piece of real furniture out of concrete. The material is extremely heavy. In the first place, to say nothing of other difficulties to be encountered. Of course, furniture men are always keeping an ear to the ground in hear of something new, but we are not likely to take up the concrete proposition until after the

January exposition, at any rate, as we have all our samples in wood."

Porch and Lawn Furniture.

"It is possible," said A. Kirkpatrick of the Grand Rapids School of Designing, "that some pieces of furniture might be made of concrete, but I believe the field for this industry would be limited to porch and lawn furniture. It would all the best be rather bulky and heavy for interior furniture and I doubt if the cost would be cheaper. Indeed, it would take some time to compete successfully with the present plan for turning out dining chairs, for example, with the automatic machinery in use, and also especially with turned work."

"For flower places, lawn seats and a fairly bulky porch furniture, as a pedestal table, concrete might possibly find a field of usefulness. A few things might be made beautiful at little cost, as molds once made could be poured for carved pieces, as well as for flat and plain goods."

Furniture Must Have Character.

"Also in the manufacture of furniture there must be reckoned the development of style according to character and the character of the furniture suitable to the development of the people of the present day is not of a type, I believe, easy to reproduce by casting of any kind."

WATKINTOWN N. Y. TIMES 1212

Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1911.

Thomas A. Edison is now engaged in making concrete furniture, but his concrete house, to be erected in two days and costing \$1,000, has not yet become popular. Concrete furniture has its disadvantages. If the mass of the house gets heavy and goes to throwing the furniture about he may commit murder. Advantages of a concrete house furnished with concrete furniture would be that it needn't be insured.

LOS ANGELES, CAL. EXPRESS

Saturday, Dec. 9, 1911.

EDISON AND THE TRUSTS

If Mr. Edison is inclined to apply his inventive faculty to the trust problem, let nothing be done to discourage him, provided, of course, he has got his storage battery and his "poured house" off his hands.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

From *Newspaper*
Pasadena, Cal
12-11-11

THE STUMP POLITICAL SPEAKER OF THE FUTURE

Thomas A. Edison has not declared that the stump speaker and political orator "must go," but he has promised, by the use of his latest invention, the phonograph-moving-picture-machine, that any speaker or orator who wishes to may be heard and seen in a dozen or a hundred different cities at the same time.

The improved phonograph record will reproduce his speech without contracting a bad cold, and the moving picture part of the machine will reproduce his gestures, his smile, and even two rows of large teeth, if the speaker should happen to be Theodore Roosevelt.

It is to be presumed that the manufacturer will even be able to determine the exact spot where applause might be expected, and by allowing a blank space to appear in the record, and a quiet and modest attitude to be assumed for several seconds by the speaker, the entire speech could be timed so nicely that the machine would actually take the place of the speaker, with the exception of the banquet and handshaking that inevitably follow.

The invention has not been placed on the market, but it is reasonable to suppose that within a few years a stump speaker will be able to address scores of audiences, while the real speaker is either hunting bear in Wyoming or picking apples in the Island Empire.

New York American
NEW YORK

Sunday, Dec. 31, 1911.

Edison Manufacturing Company in Manhattan.

EDISON COMPANIES MERGE

A step in the combination of all the companies which have developed at West Orange, N. J., out of enterprises based on Thomas A. Edison's inventions, was taken yesterday when the capital stock of the Edison Manufacturing Company was reduced from \$100 to \$2 par, cutting the aggregate capital from \$200,000 to \$40,000.

Thomas A. Edison incorporated in the name of the holding company. It was formed nine months ago, when the Edison Phonograph Works and the National Phonograph Company were absorbed. Ultimately one company will control all the Edison output.

PITTSBURGH PA PRESS

Friday, Dec. 30, 1911.

The Paper Box Industry.

A thousand varieties of many types and sizes are produced for many purposes. The chief ones, in the manufacture of other boxes, are of cardboard boxes, which are absolutely necessary for the number of styles of cardboard boxes used for packing all sorts of articles in without limit.

One industry alone, the making of open, gentile and various, require boxes of cardboard and other materials. Paper has making, one of the most important industries of the country, has made its greatest progress during the last half century, and particularly within the last 20 years, after modern machinery has been introduced. The business has assumed wonderful proportions in New York City, where the capital investment exceeds \$100,000,000.

One hundred years ago there was no such thing as a paper box. The container of those days consisted of nothing more than a heavy sheet of paper wrapped around the article to be con-

tained. In time some progressive persons conceived the idea of cutting part way through the paper in order to make it fold more readily. With this four-sided wrapper it became the custom to tack the four ends in to prevent the contents from slipping out.

From this was evolved the idea of securing the paper so both the sides and ends folded up and then gluing the ends together. That was the way the first paper boxes were made, and it was years before any marked improvement was made. In those days a knife, a pair of shears, a kettle of glue and a straight edge, with a supply of boards, were sufficient equipment to start a man in business.

—*Edison Monthly*.

From

Prof. Hugo von Munsterberg agrees with the theory that the midwifery is the cause of high prices, while "Holland's" weekly letter says the fruits developed from the development of the inventions of Edison. Therefore the consumer knows all about it now.

CLEVELAND O. LEADER

DEC 11 1911

WASHINGTON, N. J., STAN 11275

THU, DEC. 14, 1911

... had been
office are looking for the
which who turned in the alarm

parcels of ...
and capable as fighting ships the
yacht and a half dozen nondescript
pieces of wreckage which constitute
the Italian navy.

MAY 'CAN' SPEECHES FOR NEXT CAMPAIGN

Legion Bureau,
25 Wyatt Bldg.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—
The coming convention Republican
Presidential campaign may be
enlivened by "caned" oratory.
Thomas A. Edison, electrical in-
ventor, calling on President Taft,
has agreed to the executive, just now
under fire of progressives and others,
a solution of the difficulties of pre-
serving his arguments—defenses, if
you like—before the entire nation,
without the exhaustion of continuous
travel.

Edison, calling at the White House
and meeting President Taft for the
first time, suggested that the cam-
paign managers for the President
make use of his newest invention, the
talking-moving picture machine.
The President could speak to an
audience and, by aid of the new
machine, every gesture and every
word of the President could be re-
produced, in number infinite, for re-
production throughout the entire
country. Every shout of the crowd,
everything connected with the ad-
dress, capable of reproduction to eye
or ear, would be reproduced, Mr.
Edison declared. It is possible the
machine will be given a chance.

The President, in his recent trip,
consumed fifty-eight days—it is as-
serted by students of political con-
ditions that he wasted the entire
period, so far as making political
capital is concerned. In the fifty-
eight days he spoke to audiences in
25 cities and from the car platform
to perhaps a hundred more crowds.
And he returned to Washington with
no severe a cold that he remained
away from the executive office for
nearly a week.

With the talking-moving picture
machine any one of these speeches
could have been reproduced in a
thousand or two thousand cities and
towns.

At first blush the new job acquired
by Commander W. W. White, retired
engineer officer of the United States
navy, looks to be a slender one.
The operation he is to repair the
"Seventeenth of December."

But the "Seventeenth of December"
happens to be a yacht. The vessel,
which was wrecked off Haiti, now lies
in one of the warships of that little re-
public's fleet and Commander White

has been engaged to make seaworthy
and capable as fighting ships the
yacht and a half dozen nondescript
pieces of wreckage which constitute
the Italian navy.

Attacks and defenses of navy
salaries may be expected in the next
session of Congress. If a bill is drawn
under the recommendation of Secre-
tary Meyer, of the Navy Depart-
ment, that funds be provided out of
which naval officers may pay for ad-
ditional entertainment. At present, en-
tertainment of foreign officers and
others, while recognized as a purely
official expense, incurred on behalf
of the United States, must be met
by the officers out of their salaries
or other income. The Secretary re-
commends that a fund be provided to
meet such expenses, adding to shame
Congress, that other nations pro-
vide such a fund. Congress is to be
asked to forget economy—the watch-
word now—long enough to "put
across" this fund.

Speaker Clark has dolorous news for
the members of the House who destroy
plenty of time this session to ham-
mer a few nails in the fences out in
their districts.

"The session will last well into July,
possibly," said the Speaker, referring
to the mass of work to be done, pass-
age of tariff and trust bills, of the
big appropriation bills and a mass
of others. Probably 60,000 bills will
be introduced in the present session.
"President Taft might have saved
us a little time this session if he had
signed a few of our tariff bills in the
last session," said the Speaker.
"Now we'll have it all to do over
again, along with possible strengthening
and illuminating of the trust
laws and the mass of other work."

Ohio contributed \$2,321,416.06 to the
government last year in internal
revenue. Internal Revenue Commis-
sioner Royal E. Cahill replying the
Buckeye state sixth in his report to
the Secretary of the Treasury. Of
this sum \$2,014,325.06 was collected un-
der new incorporation taxes in
New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois
exceeding that sum.

Cleveland held first place in Ohio's
contributions, due to the distilling
and tobacco business of the First dis-
trict, which paid in \$1,412,253.55. Col-
umbus A. N. Rodway, in the Ninth
century, or Cleveland district, collected
\$1,345,091.41.

Concrete Furniture Is Edison's Latest.
Thomas A. Edison, who recently
announced the work by saying he would
make it possible to build a concrete
house for \$1,500, went further Friday
on the market concrete furniture, as
that new discovery, instead of adorning
their homes on the installment plan
with \$150 worth of dainty chairs,
tablets, etc., can invest \$200 and rival
"palatial residences" with their rival
play.

Pieces of furniture made in the new
way are on their way to Chicago and
back to show that they can stand in
the way of rattling handlings by
freight men. At present the weight
of the concrete furniture is about 25
to 30 per cent greater than wood, but
Edison expects to reduce the excess to
25 per cent.

"If I couldn't put out my concrete
furniture cheaper than the oak that
comes from Grand Rapids," said Mr.
Edison, "I wouldn't go into the busi-
ness. If a newfangled new stunts out
we can give him more article and
more durable furniture for \$200. This
also be able to put out a whole bed-
room set for \$50 or \$75."

ABRANT, N. T. EVE JOURNAL

Thursday, Dec. 14, 1911.

After reading about 200
proposed concrete furniture, we are
inclined to suspect that he likes an
occasional joke.

From

Republican
Meriden, Pa.
12/11/11.

FURNITURE OF CONCRETE NEXT

Thomas A. Edison Says He Will
Soon Place This Article
on the Market.

Says It Will be Reasonable in
Price, and Will Become
Popular.

Special Telegram to The Evening Republican
WEST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 9.—
Thomas A. Edison, who recently
started the work by saying he would
make it possible to build a concrete
house for \$1000, went further to-day
and declared that in the near future
he would put on the market concrete
furniture. The inventor has already
made a reinforced concrete cabinet
for the photograph and pieces of
furniture made in the new way are on
the way to Chicago and back to show
what they can stand in the way of
resisting handling by freight men.
At present the weight of the con-
crete furniture is about 23 1-3 per
cent greater than wood, but Edison
expects to reduce the excess to 20
per cent.

"I am going to have concrete fur-
niture on the market in the near fu-
ture that will make it possible for the
laboring men to put furniture in his
home more artistic and more durable
than is now to be found in the most
palatial residences in Paris or along
the Rhine," said Mr. Edison to-day.

"Will it be cheap?" he was asked.
"Of course it will. If I couldn't
put out my concrete furniture cheap-
er than the oak that comes from
Crawfordsville I wouldn't go into the
business. If a newly wed, say now,
starts out with \$100 worth of furni-
ture on the installment plan I feel
confident that we can give him more
artistic and more durable furniture
for \$200. I'll also be able to put out
a whole bed-room set for \$5 or \$6."

Hardly less interesting than his
prediction as to the furniture was his
exhibition of the new home moving
picture outfit which will be placed on
the market within the next three
months at a cost of from \$50 to \$75,
retail. The outfit without the lighting
device is no longer than an ordinary
camera case. Seventy-eight feet of the
new film equivalent to 1000 feet of the
ordinary reels. They can be carried in
the pocket of the operator. On a film
strip half as wide as those now in
use the public three strips of pic-
tures are printed not one of which is
larger than three sixteenths of an
inch square. The operation consists in
unwinding the strip in one way
and then another and back again to
get the story.

The home films are to cover just as
wide a range of subjects as the ordi-
nary reels of to-day but special at-
tention is to be given to religious
and educational subjects. It is a
hobby with Edison to get the moving
picture into the realm of education.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS. MERCURY

Monday, Dec. 11, 1911.

"When I saw what wonderful de-
velopments in electricity are going on
today I feel that I should like to start
all over again as an electrician and an
inventor."

So said Thomas Edison to the mem-
bers of the Modern Historic Records
association, which had its first meet-
ing at the National Arts club. Mr.
Edison was not there in person be-
cause, as he said in a letter which
President Herbert L. Briggsman read,
he made a practice of avoiding New
York because it disturbed his nervous
system, but his voice was heard in a
record which he had presented to the
association for its exclusive use and
not by any means for general dis-
semination.

"I never made a practice of speaking
for a record," he wrote.

PHOTOGRAPH BY J. J. HARRIS

Monday, Dec. 11, 1911.

FURNITURE BELT HAS NO FEAR OF EDISON.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 11.—
Local furniture manufacturers do
not accept the statement of Thomas
A. Edison that he can make furni-
ture out of concrete.

One prominent manufacturer said
yesterday: "The manufacture of fur-
niture must be reckoned with the de-
velopment of style according to char-
acter and the character of the fur-
niture suitable to the development of
the people of the present day is not a
type I believe easy to reproduce
by casting of concrete of any
kind."

EDISON TRYING TO MAKE A SCIENTIFIC TRUST LAW

**Calls the Sherman
Act the Worst
Possible.**

INVENTOR'S SCHEME

**Experimenting in Search for
a Generic Plan as
Legal Basis.**

Thomas A. Edison, the "experiment-inventor," who has brought into existence new industries now capitalized at about \$1,000,000,000, earning annually over \$1,000,000,000 and giving employment to an army of more than 400,000 persons, is concentrating his energies on a scientific investigation of the country's industries precluding an attempt to develop a plan to supplant the Sherman anti-trust law in the regulation of business. He said to-day: "The Sherman law is absurd, the worst possible thing that could have been passed. The privilege to associate is absolutely essential to industry."

Mr. Edison made an announcement of his time-to-day and task of his method of working on the construction of a "generic law or plan" which he hopes so to draw as to "do harm to no enterprise, while benefitting both the business world and the public."

Mr. Edison is at present formulating thousands of problems based upon the complexity of all industries. The first plan, which Mr. Edison says may not take up more than one sheet of 8 by 10 1/2 inch note paper, may be whipped into legal shape by trained judicial minds. "The inventor is somewhat haphazard already with nearly every industry in the United States, for he has during the decades of his work as an inventor closely scrutinized every industry which his productions could affect. After he has constructed a general plan he will see if it solves the thousand and one complexities before the public to-day. If any industry is injured by the plan it must be abandoned and a new plan constructed. A good industrial law, he says, must be based on data, such as have never been gathered by the lawmakers of the country."

"The men who made the trust law didn't know pig iron from coffee, so far as the producing business is concerned. The minutest details of every industry must be considered before a satisfactory law can be evolved."

"Those men," said Mr. Edison, sweeping with his hand an arc that included both New York and Washington, "are willing to sit around a green baize table for a few weeks and then give a verdict. My way of working is to think for months and months. And thinking involves an immense amount of labor and note making and collection of data."

"Those fellows sit around this table I have mentioned and frame up a law as a sort of experiment, and instead of conducting all the experiments beforehand they then try it on business while it is still an experiment. Naturally it doesn't work—couldn't work. When it doesn't work they amend it, and after a few years of amendments the thing gets so confused that the makers themselves can hardly in the tangled field find the head and tail of the law."

PRODUCERS VS. CONSUMERS.

Mr. Edison was asked what, from his experience, seemed to be the attitude of producers toward the consumer. "Producers try to get all they can," was the reply. "It is a natural law. All men are selfish."

"You noticed a moment ago why foreign countries are industrially prospering while we experience unrest and stagnation. European countries are doing in a way what I have proposed. They permit formations of these associations to set prices if they are not unreasonable. In the case of Germany they are encouraged to form associations that they may get a fair price for their goods and 'dump' at low prices in all other countries. In Germany it is done to produce more employment for labor and to build up foreign trade."

"From German experience we should learn to form associations in which we are not to sell below cost of production. While associations would protect the small man as well as the large, it would also give the larger and more cheaply producing concerns a great chance to export goods out of the country below the average cost of production in this country. We would thus give more employment to American labor, build up a great foreign trade, while the cost of goods to the American public would be no more than the cost of production plus the legal profits were there no exports."

Asked to speak as to the specific nature of the plan on which he is concentrating his energies, Mr. Edison said:

"I am trying to invent a plan which will be satisfactory to all the commercial bodies in this country—a plan of business that will be peaceful and work to the benefit of manufacturers and the public. Whether it is possible to invent such a plan I cannot say, because the industrial situation is so complicated. Industries of the United States are so intertwined in their relationships, having so many customers, so many methods of selling and manufacturing, getting their supplies from such a variety of sources, that it comes almost impossible to get a plan so broad, so generic, that it will successfully do the desired result. We just see the extent of the complications when we drastically change the tariff. Results are far-reaching and hurt industries which the change is meant to benefit, producing good and bad results in unexpected places."

Mr. Edison is of the opinion that it is utterly impossible for lawyers alone to cope with the present situation. In this connection he said: "A lawyer cannot draw a law covering the complicated conditions of modern industry. He must have the requisite mental experience in the business world. What is wanted is some person familiar with the selling and buying, the technical as well as the financial end of all industries, to devise some generic scheme that business can work on. It will then be necessary to have the law put into a legal form by the best judicial minds."

"Law makers should not have the methods of doing business left to them. Such methods should be left to business men. Lawyers should put the methods into legal shape; for business, more and more, is getting into the hands of scientific men in technical part, becomes more literary and involved."



THOMAS A. EDISON.

They Don't Know Technique of Business.

"There's another reason why those fellows" (Mr. Edison bracketed but didn't want to name "those fellows") "never can adjust the situation without entanglement. They don't know, and haven't the time to learn, the technique of business. They have to grind out so much law on a matter of course. But on a matter of fact—Mr. Edison points with a pencil and emphasizes frequently with a gesture such as he put on "fact"—if the oil doesn't flow off the fish that run off Long Island it's likely to influence the price of locomotives in Japan.

"But what do those fellows know of that? Their tried-out law as an experiment does! They need injury. The flaws are seen but not comprehended. Amendments are made and more injury is done. It is utterly hopeless for 'those fellows' to make a law to control industry that will injure no one. It is a hopeless task for lawyers to try to make such a law unassisted by the industrial experts of the country. No amount of amending the Sherman law can make it right. In this country, with numerous Legislatures and a Congress pouring laws out at regular intervals, what chance has business?

"The form of government, which I believe to be the best, is subject to its greatest limitation in just this field of industrial legislation. When two or three men attempt to frame a law or discuss a problem in an attempt to decide upon executive policy in business or government, there is always considerable difficulty. When five men take up the task the difficulties are materially increased. If fifty take up the task it is hopeless. A committee, generally speaking, composed of a large number of men, frame American industrial law. The result is, to say the least, an obscure phenomenon.

Mr. Edison does not underestimate the task before him. He says the task is one of the greatest he has ever tackled—he faces the problem of the incandescent lamp was nothing beside it.

Why Sherman Law Fails.

Mr. Edison was asked why the Sherman law is a failure. His answer was brief:

"Because it makes every one in the United States pursuing business do just what he desires not to do. Every man does not want competition. This law compels him to have it.

"The attempt to solve the trust problem by forcing cut-throat competition upon the public, thus destroying the weaker, must be given up for some basis of cooperation, which shall by its inherent qualities control the power of great corporations to carry out destructive policies if they have the desire.

No supplementary legislation is likely to make the Sherman law a success, in Mr. Edison's opinion, and on this subject he said: "Amendments cannot make it practical, for the law is wrong in principle. If a man builds a machine on a wrong principle he may succeed in getting it to work after a fashion but soon finds bad defects. He then tries to cure these defects by adding more parts. These again cause more trouble, and he adds more machinery to cure them. The machine eventually becomes a hopeless failure. Had he started off to build a machine on the right principle he would have found it had defects, and in the end of these defects he would have taken off parts instead of adding. He would continue taking parts off and simplifying the whole. This is always true in inventing new machines. If you have the right principle the rest of the work runs from complex to simple; if you start with the wrong principle it runs from complex to more complex. That is the way with the Sherman law, and hence no amendments can make it right.

"Most of our industrial legislation, as in the case of the Sherman law, works out in a manner directly opposite to that intended. From data that he collected Herbert Spencer stated a law which in this connection is exceedingly illuminating. Nearly all the acts of organized deliberative bodies will be found on examination to be below the average intelligence of the least intelligent members. The majority of the best plans in Congress and in the State legislatures when put into execution, have had a directly opposite effect from that intended. This, I tell it, goes to show that Spencer's law applies to the American situation.

"Consider the incomprehensible action of labor unions in this connection. One never hears of them ordering a strike when there is a chance to achieve desired ends. At the most inopportune time the strike order is almost always given out.

Lakes Emperor William's View.

"Observations of the emperor have convinced me that the best government in the world is one dominated by a benevolent despot, such as Emperor William of Germany. If it wasn't for the fact that such despots are few and far between we would surely adopt that form of government to secure freedom from the chaos which by the incapacity of legislative bodies.

"Emperor William is greatly given to seeking the advice of experts on any subject affecting Germany. Industry and business he cannot know as do the men who have spent their lives in such work. It is natural and wise for him to seek knowledge on financial, industrial, governmental affairs from those who are best versed in them. So, the marvellous development of Germany in the reach of what a benevolent despot of ability, breadth of view, can do when he rules a country for the sake of prosperity and expansion.

"While we suffer from what is variously called depression, industrial unrest and stagnation, Germany marvellously prospers. We have had recent depressions in the steel and iron business, but I understand that Germany reached the high-water mark of production last month. The simple truth is that Germany has legislated for prosperity, while we, trusting to the inspiration of our legislators and lawyers on subjects with which they are very slightly acquainted, have brought this depression upon ourselves.

"The remedy for this country is a law which shall be generic, which shall prevent destructive competition and give every man just what he wants in the way of cooperative association—that is, so much as he is entitled to of what he wants; a law which shall permit groups of industries to associate for the purpose of preventing destructive competition without injury to the public; a law which shall prevent the manipulation of prices from the effort of men except as they can make legitimate use of the law of supply and demand. Make it against the law to combine to increase prices, not for the corporation, but for the responsible officers of the corporation.

"In the end it will be found essential to legislate to enforce cooperation in-

stead of competition. The theory of compelling men to compete when they are fit for their best good is to bring about competition, described as outthroat, which accomplishes the destruction of the weaker concern. The control of the nation's trade is thus surrendered to the strong.

"The inevitable end of such a system will be the real if not apparent ownership of the country by a few individuals in the leadership of a far-sighted agent of industry or finance can concentrate its attack in some section of the country and by cutting prices, destroy its rivals. Following up such destruction, which we have seen by experience to be possible, repeated victories will be won until the entire trade of the country is controlled.

"The idea of the corporation has little to do with the subject. It isn't of much account to say that Mr. Gutz is a fine man, nor to urge that other fine corporations are managed now by highly ethical men who would not stoop to tyrannical use of their power, if the capacity for evil remained in existence the corporations will eventually come into the hands of contrary minded men and the disregard of standards recognized by their producers would be disastrous to the consumer. While we find a way of preventing a combination from retaining such enormous power within its grasp we must not try to compel competition by such devices as the Sherman law. We must bend our energies to developing cooperation."

Asked how he would protect cooperatives under such a scheme, Mr. Eelsen said: "By permitting no retaliation to be formed whereby they enter with each other, with any practices they may see fit, not to sell articles below cost of production, including depreciation on the price and legal rate of interest on the investment; by preventing members of this or any other association from agreeing with each other to raise prices above what would be due to supplying demand.

"This would also protect the consumer. All these contracts of association, should be filed in a bureau open to the public and to the officers of the Government, given the public and parties of the association through the judicial part of the Government to enforce the law and see agreements carried out."

TOPEKA (KS) DAILY CAPITAL

December 25, 1911

KANSAS CITY (MO) TIMES

Sat., Dec. 16, 1911

CONCRETE FURNITURE? NO!

AT LEAST THE DEALERS TREAT EDISON'S SUGGESTION AS A JOKE.

MR. EDISON'S CONCRETE FURNITURE



Just Think of a Girl Heaving a Nigh and Throwing herself on a Stone Sofa, or of Mother Trying to Clean House.

A "joke" is the sentiment of the majority of Kansas City furniture men regarding Thomas A. Edison's proposal to build furniture out of concrete. And next to their positiveness in believing it never will be used is their positiveness in hoping it never will be.

"I saw a cartoon which reflects my sentiments exactly," said Herbert Collins, manager of the furniture department of Baer, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Company. "One of the pictures showed a girl who had 'heaved a sigh and thrown herself on the sofa.' Needless to say the girl got up from the sofa in a badly battered condition. The next picture showed the arrest of a husband for damaging the parson. He had thrown a tennis's furniture into the street. And think what would happen if a man playfully tossed a concrete chair across the room!"

"I can see no advantage concrete furniture would have. I suppose Edison suggested it as an expedient when wood became exhausted. However, I do not think we will face that condition soon. An oak wood becomes extinct, another replaces it. Now, for instance, we are getting in a little furniture made from red gum trees, and it can hardly be distinguished from mahogany."

WOULD HAVE TO STRENGTHEN FLOORS.

W. A. Repp, president of the Deft & Repp Furniture Company, when asked if he thought concrete furniture would ever come into general use, exclaimed, "I hope not!" Then he looked around his store and said, "I guess the first thing we would have to do would be to put in reinforced concrete floors. But I really think there is little chance of that ever happening. Concrete furniture inevitably would be cold and distasteful, and I imagine the mere suggestion of it would call down the wrath of the housewives. She would have to get a section gang from a railroad to come in and help her when she wanted to take the carpets up."

C. W. Mohrman, president of the North-Mohrman Furniture Company, says that the introduction of concrete furniture is impossible.

"That is the most impractical suggestion we have had yet," he said. "I hardly believe it came from Edison. It is a joke. The only thing which could recommend it is its cheapness, and people take into consideration a whole lot of things besides cheapness in buying furniture. A man could nail up a few boards and it would serve him as a table as well as polished mahogany, but men don't do it."

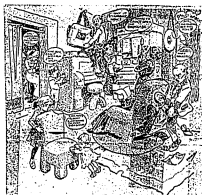
ONE MAN TAKES IT SERIOUSLY.

A. B. Stuebel, manager of the furniture department at the Jones Store, says he is inclined to take any suggestion seriously which comes from Edison.

"I thought when I first read Edison's suggestion that perhaps his plan at some future day would revolutionize the furniture industry, but the more I think of it the less probable it seems to me. About ten years ago there was a great deal of talk about metal furniture and it was said that some of the Grand Rapids manufacturers were going to begin using metal. The metal which was used was not very noticeable. From the appearance of it one could not distinguish it from the wood, the finish on it was so perfect, but when the drawers were opened there was a tiny effect that was unpleasant. The amount of metal furniture is limited. I believe it would be even harder to introduce concrete furniture."

BUFFALO (NY) MORN. EXP.

Sunday, Dec. 24, 1911



EDISON INVENTS CONCRETE FURNITURE, WITH HOPES HIM A NOBEL PRIZE!—Chicago News.

THE EVENING SUN, MONDAY, 12 December, 1911

THE EVENING SUN, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12

EDISON PICKS HERBERT SPENCER AS THE MENTAL GIANT

The Inventor Always at Work--His New Cement Furniture Compared with Francis Joseph's Outfit--Some Radical Views.

Thomas A. Edison, the man who has brought things to pass, sat at his desk in the library of the Llewellyn Park laboratory the other day when two visitors entered. The desk is in the center of the room, and for the inventor's work lights are usually necessary.

For half an hour the visitors strolled about the library while the inventor, oblivious of their presence, continued his note making on a yellow, blue-ruled pad which he uses for all records, specifications and sketches. It was at the close of a busy day. The inventor had just come from an all-afternoon conference. He looked it. His hair was rumpled and he was tired, though he kept steadily at his task. He poised his pencil now and then above the pad before writing. Finally he laid down the pencil, put his feet on the desk and took off his glasses. He was ready for a talk.

"What am I working on now? Oh, forty things. But many are called; few are chosen."

The heavy duty battery for submarines was suggested as deserving a word.

"That's all done," was the reply. "Hitchcock—he's my live wire—I'll tell you about that."

"There's going to be no more trouble on those engines. We're going to do away with those horses over in New York. They're too slow. They eat too much and take up too much room. The battery will run a truck that takes up half the room of the present truck and carries twice the present load twice as fast. But that battery is a thing of the past."

Mr. Edison was going home by way of the Cortlandt street ferry one day when he saw the congestion. He stayed over a few hours and looked over the situation. The result was a continuance of the experiments on the battery to which he had already devoted ten years. But, as he said, the battery is a thing of the past, except as it influences the future.

"Your current house?" was suggested.

"Oh, I'm not working on that. It isn't commercial. Besides, enough people don't say I can't do it. It's a mere matter of recreation."

"The idea of moving pictures for the home, is there any thing in that?"

"What this poor generation of children has got mixed up under is something awful. There's going to be a new method in

education—something children can understand. We'll teach the three R's by moving pictures, geography, science in all its branches, chemistry, electricity, light, heat, botany, entomology, astronomy.

"We're going to teach morality, pound it in. If the American boy doesn't know good from bad when we get through with him it won't be our fault. I've got an idea that the reform schools will get a crink after children learn by moving pictures that the good boy is rewarded while the bad boy is unhappy."

"Children will remember what they learn because they will see it all. A promenade will be known because the picture will show a boat sailing around it. Textile manufacturing will be pictured from the minute 'mantis' before to pick cotton in the fields till the cotton is baled in bales at Boston and comes out of the mill in print goods."

"It's a new kind of education. I think it'll succeed. The machines for the home will be on the market before long."

Mr. Edison's ideas on education are to be carried out by means of a new moving picture machine for use in homes and schools. The machine will throw a picture six feet by means of a film, 70 feet of which are equal to 1,000 feet of film used at present. There are three rows of 3½-inch pictures on a single film, which is run through the machine three times to complete the picture.

Two of the films can be carried in the vest pocket. The minuteness of the pictures necessitated a new silver emulsion process that would make possible exceedingly sharp details. Films will be

rented from up institution like a circulating library.

From his educational scheme Mr. Edison went to the subject of the new furniture for "twenty weeks." He was told that it was reported he would put a whole cement bedstead onto the market for \$5.

"Thoughtful," he said, "what do the fools expect? I never sold it. I have to stand

by what I say. The furniture will roll at half the price of the stuff that comes from Grand Rapids."

"Some of this furniture is shipping now. We're going to make more. It will be an artistic one—no—I'll say any of the stuff in Francis Joseph's palace at Budapest."

The inventor became very earnest. He himself forewent and embellished with a fat that rose from a forearm resting on his desk chair.

"Of all the follies of men, the greatest palace at Budapest in the world. Millions

are wasted there in artistic things and luxuries. Yet fifty miles from it I saw a woman in harness with an ox pulling a plough." The inventor paused. "I say it's deplorable—rotten. A Hungarian said the statement was a lie when I made it in Hungary. But I had witnesses and produced them."

"The cement furniture we're producing here is going to be half-price at half the price, as good looking as the best in the world. I'll be pained for luxury. That won't hurt it."

"But, here," the inventor interrupted, "I'm talking. If I was to say anything else I'd put something down without talking. I really would like to do something else. I've talked it over. I'm constantly being misrepresented. For instance, Mr. Carnegie published a list of 'world movers' and then I was created to say you I thought had needed the greatest effect on civilization. I said Gutenberg. For all I know he may have been a man of meagre intellect. All he did was use a bar of wood instead of with calligraphic letters on ink blocks. That simple thing in its effect cannot be overestimated. Gutenberg, in my opinion, was the greatest of all world movers. I didn't put poets on the list of world movers. I wasn't asked for a list of great men."

In response to a question as to who he would have said was the greatest mental giant, Mr. Edison ran his hand up through his hair, and sank deeper into his chair. "Well," he said after a moment, "I should say, I guess, Herbert Spencer."

The inventor sat up.

"You know he worked with data. His law about the result of legislative bodies

being below the average intelligence of the average members was based on data. It's gospel, too. He always says that. That's the only way to work. If I'm on a problem give me data, then data, then some more data. An industrial law to replace the absurd scientific law must be based on data."

Mr. Edison is working on an industrial plan to take the place of the law by himself.

He works on it at his home, 122nd street. He is in the library while the members of the family pass in and out, but without distracting him, for he has reduced concentration to a fine art, aided by his deafness. Up at the house deep in a chair that may have come from Grand Rapids thinking over the difficulties of a general industrial plan. "As a new problem comes to mind, something forgotten by the memory, have, hunched the shoulders, the head, the eyes, yawn and snore. Mr. Edison, chuckles, sets down a note of the oversight, and

THE EVENING SUN, MONDAY,

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after gently slapping his knee in the most human fashion imaginable says:

"There is no reason why haven't got half a chance."

The inventor says that in making decisions as to what to do, while studying this ~~new~~ problem, he is helped to decisions to a very large extent by an instinct which is the result of the integration of information gathered in the past. It is the great quality which makes Mr. Edison's mind in the world capable of understanding the task of hundreds of minds of "mental experiment" with the likelihood of coming out of the task with a constructive formula. Speaking of this instinctive quality of mind, he told the story of "John Fritz," the "Nobel" of the steel industry in the United States.

"A man came to Fritz for a little advice about a machine. Fritz looked it over and said, 'That's all right, only you've got a 12-inch shaft there. I make it 16 inches.' The workman asked him why. Fritz said, 'Because.' It would have taken Fritz a week to tell how he knew a larger shaft was necessary. But the workman wasn't trusting to any 'instinct.' He didn't take the advice about the shaft. The machine was a failure. When the 12-inch shaft was put in the machine worked all right."

The inventor is interested in everything under the sun—except metaphysics. He has little use for mathematics. "I can't figure all I want to in arithmetic without any integral calculus," he says. He has read much metaphysics, but detests the "limbo" stuff.

He was asked the other day if the X-ray and his own control of the material universe hadn't shaken his faith in matter. "That sounds like Kant," he said. "Do you know I've read some of that fellow. It's a letter to his kind are very queer some. Why do they go out of their way to hunt up problems that concern no one? There are enough problems right here before one's nose."

"I went into the monastery at Prague not long ago and there I saw 20,000 or 30,000 books all on religion. Think of it! all those heads dealing with a subject that no one knows anything about."

Mr. Edison fell into silence for a moment. Then he burst out almost indignantly: "No one in this world knows where he came from, why he is here, nor where he is going. Why should we talk and write about it?" Religion is a hopeless place of insanity.

Mr. Edison was asked if he had any objections to the publication of the last statement. This was his answer:

"Print it! I don't care. Religion is nothing to me. Let every man have his own belief. I won't interfere. He mustn't interfere with mine."

What Mr. Edison says sounds much more forcible than it is oftentimes for the reason that while he is quiet in his manner he has deep convictions. The human side of this man, so often described, has never been written about—much.

Among the things that will always amuse the inventor is a cartoon by an operator on the "quadruplex" telegraph. It was made at a time when the quadruplex was not perfected and occasionally caused considerable excitement in the office using it. Mr. Edison is represented in the cartoon in the lower right hand corner tearing out the hairs that stick straight out from his head, while the uncouth sounds proceed from the "quid." This was stuck in his.

The inventor sits a square meal, which he says fits like a round one (though it would gag most people) in five minutes. All the courses, it is said, go on the table before he sits down. The inventor begins with the first and ends with the last, which is always pie, and takes never more than five minutes to the task. He was asked why he always ate in so short a time. Here is the explanation of the phenomenon:

"All the courses are on the table, and I have to eat my way through them before I come to the pie. I just eat that pie out there—no 1 lunch."

The inventor sometimes uses appliances that help him to hear the articulation of the actors in his moving-talking pictures. One of his friends wondered some time ago that he didn't use something of the sort all the time.

"I can't follow your reasoning in that," was the reply. "The average man's gray matter always runs out before his voice does."

As a worker it is well known that Mr. Edison is indefatigable, but after the longest period of concentrated labor his good nature still asserts itself, and he has been known to come from the laboratory to be "snapped." After mixing a lever he prefers to lie down on an 18-inch bench rather than to go to his library, where he has a reading couch. His family has learned to prevent him from ruminating the ceaseless working hours which he indulged in as a younger man.

His live wire and confidential man, Miller Reese Hutchison, who has been a faithful investigator to his own credit, just before Mr. Edison's last trip to Europe began to work all day and most of the night. Mr. Edison said if anybody else could do it he could. The inventor's family called the "live wire" into a corner, and shortly afterward Mr. Edison got the habit of spending his nights at home. But it's hardly worth while for him to go to bed. Instead he works well into the early morning hours. Then he comes up on a couch in the library and stays there frequently until it is time to go to the laboratory.

Tuesday, December 19, 1911

EDISON FORESEES MOVING VIEWS USED IN EDUCATION

Great Inventor Believes That Mission of the Film Is to Instruct as Well as to Entertain, and Gives Reasons.

Thomas A. Edison, father of motion pictures, has intervened "at length" by the New York Dramatic Mirror, a journal "which" is "beginning to devote space" to this "form of amusement." Asked as to the future of the motion picture, Mr. Edison seemed much impressed by the educational possibilities of motion views, a field, he said, which is quite without limit. "To my mind, although, of course, to 'enormously smaller extent,'" said Mr. Edison, "the motion picture art will eventually, if it has not already done so, supplement the art of printing for the transmission and diffusion of knowledge." It will be used for teaching many of the elementary subjects. What child, for example, has a very well defined idea of a foreign country or people merely by reading about them? A printed description is obviously incomplete, and mental pictures are formed that are generally incorrect. No one visits a foreign land, no matter how much may have been read about it, without a sense of newness and surprise. For a child, reading and study are generally irksome. Now, if geography were taught by moving pictures, if foreign lands and cities were illustrated, if the topography and general characteristics were shown, if the habits and demeanor of the people were depicted, and if their occupations and methods of work and recreations were illustrated, the child would have as clear an idea of everything as if the original scenes were viewed directly; and not only so, but the study of geography would be a tremendously interesting, experience, and "not a hardship, as is now likely to be the case."

"The study of history is quite possible. At the present time the incidents and events of history are more or less of a confused mass of kings, statesmen, wars, treaties and failures in the minds of most children, whereas by moving pictures the actual events could be depicted and would form as indelible an impression as if really seen. By means of moving pictures the average school child of the future should be as familiar with the incidents of the battle of Gettysburg as one of the soldiers who fought in that battle—more so, because the child would be in position to view the entire incident, and not be confined to a limited field."

"In the study of literature the moving picture will also play an important part, because the books and poems of the great writers can be illustrated as actual incidents, and not

be confined to cold type. In fact, for educational purposes, the field is without limit, and pictures, for example, have actually been taken illustrating chemical reactions. When I was a boy one of my greatest delights was the study of experiments of Sir Humphrey Davy. What would I not have given if that work had been brought to my attention as a reproduction of the original experiments of the great scientist! When so abstract a subject as chemistry can find an opportunity for enlightenment in moving pictures, I think that specialists in other branches will have no difficulty in utilizing them effectively for their own work."

"Motion pictures as a pastime," said, would grow enormously in popularity and in the perfection of types."

EDISON IS RIGHT,
FEW \$10,000 MEN,
DECLARES PERKINS

Financier Says That Modern Inventions Compete With Human Mind.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—George W. Perkins was questioned today concerning the scarcity of \$10,000 men, as claimed by Thomas Edison, who said recently "A New York man was looking for a couple of \$10,000 men the other day; he could not find 'em; plenty of \$3,000, but no \$10,000."

"The great reason is a natural one," replied Mr. Perkins, "and no one is more competent to know the reason of the dearth of \$10,000 men than Mr. Edison. The human mind has been emancipated from the body. Electricity has given wings to the human mind; and it is the mind, not the body, that does business. The last 100 years have been the supreme day of the inventor."

"Steam and electricity, in his hands, have annihilated distance and brought the people of the world face to face with one another, and therefore face to face with entirely new problems in commercial affairs. In the last few years the men who have been making their way to high salary work have been facing these tremendous strides, almost unprepared. It has come too fast, so that when they have reached the \$10,000 point they have gone on up the line and have been rarely found out of a job.

"Thus it" comes about that when a man, as quoted by Mr. Edison, goes out in search of a first-grade product who can at once shoulder the responsibility of a business that has grown as rapidly as the enormous trend of the times dictates, it is no small wonder that he has difficulty in finding such a one.

"The reason of this lack of preparation? Things have assumed such proportions that the human mind has difficulty in keeping up with the production of man's own machinery. Approximately \$9,000,000,000 is invested in the inventions of one man, Edison. Imagine the number of \$10,000 men needed here alone.

When you think of multiplication, division and adding machines that bring wonderful results at the touch of a finger you must come to realize that the man who can cope in any business with this condition of affairs must be well trained indeed.

HEAR MESSAGE FROM EDISON

Inventor's Greeting
to Electric Club.

Eames Predicts Use of Fast 10-Ton Trucks in City.

No. Short Circuits for
L. D. Gibbs' Program.

"Electrocute your horses and electrify your business" was the epigram of W. H. Wood Jr., representative of the Electric Vehicle Association of America, at the Boston City Club last night in considering what the future had in store for men who would conduct their business with a view to maximum efficiency at the lowest possible cost.

The lowest possible cost. Mr. Blood was a speaker at the banquet of the Electric Vehicle Club of Boston. He dwelt upon the various uses of electric vehicles. He said they are cheaper than horse-drawn vehicles. Considering the humanitarian standpoint, he said that during the hot spell last summer, 600 horses, worth approximately \$100,000, died in New York City.

It was the most enthusiastic banquet ever held by the organization and brought together many prominent men. The dinner was interspersed with many popular airs and L. D. Gibbs of the Edison Company saw to it that the current of fun and entertainment flowed no short circuit.

After dinner **Pete Day Baker** welcomed the guests: He read a number of telegrams from similar organizations in various cities conveying greetings and good wishes for the Boston organization.

Calls It the "Universal Power."

"Here is a message that will delight every one," said Pres Baker as he began to read, but he had no sooner read the date line of Orange, N. J., when many present realized that it was a message from the Thomas Edison, the inventor, and they interrupted the speaker with cheers. When he was able to proceed he read the following message:

To Bay Baker, president Electric Vehicle Club of Boston, City Club, Beacon st., Boston Mass;

To you, members of the Electric Vehicle Club of Boston and your guests assembling, I send you my cordial greeting. I am glad to have you here and to finally convince the great public that the universal power will be given out by electric motors. Already cotton mills, machine shops, fruit works, meat markets, steam roads and oil refineries are using electric power. Transportation in cities and suburbs will ultimately be done by electric storage battery vehicles. There is no escape from the fact that an electric motor has but one moving part, and that rotating wheels on electric motors have hundreds of parts. Mostly, the electric motor is very light. **THOMAS A. EDISON**

Pres. Baker introduced LaRufo-Bratton as "transportmaster." The latter called "first up" to Henry M. Crowley of the Governor's office. The officer gave facts and figures relative to the motor industry in this State and what it represented. He paid a tribute to the efficiency of electric vehicles that came under his observation.

Myron Gaines of Cleveland was the principal speaker of the evening. He is recognized as the authority on motor transportation hereabouts, abroad. He told of conditions abroad, dealing particularly with reports of transportation in-

For Urban Delivery Work:

He quoted statements from Army officials of various countries, who have their opinions on the use of motor vehicles for war purposes. He dwelt upon the manner in which electric vehicles may displace horses in solving the transportation problems of urban and suburban deliveries.

Mr. Eames pointed out why the electric vehicle has many advantages in large stations where the equipment is first class and the maintenance cost of either is not too high. He said the future will see trucks as large as 10 tons traveling seven and eight miles an hour through the streets, and that the city will begin to use them to transport freight. He said that the city will begin to use them to transport freight in the future. He said that the city will begin to use them to transport freight in the future.

Mayor Fitzgerald said he is in hearty sympathy with what the Electric Vehicle Club represents and that he is ready to aid in any way he can the plans and projects, realizing what a great benefit it would be to Boston to have more motor vehicles transporting merchandise through the city.

HOLLAND'S LETTER.

GREAT BUSINESS COMBINATIONS ARE LOOKED UPON AS THE INEVITABLE EFFECT OF MODERN INVENTIONS.

Under the Great Changes, Due to the Utilization of Electricity, in Thomas A. Edison—The Great Inventor Sees Financial Gain in Enforced Competition, the Strong Crushing the Weak, and Bunking Along—Edison's Remedy—Government Regulation.

In the course of George W. Perkins's statement made to the sub-committee of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate at Washington a few days ago, he said that if he were called upon to name the one man who was responsible for modern economic conditions and the creation of great combinations, commonly called big business, he should say Thomas A. Edison. Mr. Perkins, of course, used Mr. Edison's name as typifying the marvelous inventive genius which, within the past twenty years has so wonderfully harnessed electricity as to make by its utilization instant communication of intelligence between man and man, no matter how apart physically they may be, possible. All of the writers and editors who have investigated the economic aspects of the great combinations have without exception traced their organization to the inevitable effects of modern invention. That includes labor-saving machinery, the construction of powerful engines by which transportation of commodities has been greatly facilitated, the perfection of the wireless apparatus and the vast commercial extension of the telephone and telegraph. In addition to these thinkers, the men who have organized or who are now directing the greater business combinations are conscious that one of the inevitable effects of the utilization of apparatus devised by modern inventors has been the establishment of co-operation and the subordination of the kind of competition which until recently was regarded as the life of trade.

In some of his addresses Mr. Perkins has said that co-operation does not necessarily mean the complete elimination of that kind of competition which is healthful, stimulating, and which hurries us on. It is best illustrated by the organization and operation of the clearing house associations of the United States, which are, in fact, nothing but powerful co-operative associations of banks, a co-operation, however, which does not eliminate a healthful competition maintained by the banks which are members of the clearing house for the purpose of getting as much business as possible.

EDISON AND CO-OPERATION.

By a curious coincidence, at the very time Mr. Perkins made use of the name of Thomas A. Edison to typify the inventive genius which has made modern co-operation and combination inevitable, Mr. Edison himself was mentioning upon modern industrial conditions. The "Wizard of Menlo Park" is reported throughout the South as the highest practical authority on industrial and economic conditions in that region. In that conversation Mr. Edison expressed very strongly his view that it is absurd for legislatures or courts to attempt to enforce competition. He does not believe that enforced competition is profitable. He is of the opinion that if it is ever attempted it will surely lead to destructive industrial and commercial war.

Yet apparently it was the expectation or hope of the Department of Justice at Washington that by the dissolution of the American Tobacco and Standard Oil companies it would be possible to produce an industrial and trade condition which would inevitably result in strong competition. That is spoken of here as not exactly enforced competition, although it is said here that there is very little difference between a competition which is stimulated by the Government and a competition which is actually enforced.

As a result of his tour through Europe last summer Mr. Edison was able to confirm impressions which his experience as an inventor and manufacturer had already made. He said to Mr. Edmonds that enforced competition if continued, will ultimately result in the placing in the hands of a few individuals or a few very great corporations the industrial interests of the entire country. "Co-operation is war," Edison says, "and war means death to its weaker. Competition of this kind means that some great general of finance or of industry will mass attack upon competitors by cutting prices so that after a time he gains the victory over all and controls the trade of the country."

That is a kind of competition which Mr. Edison believes should be legislated against. His own experience justifies him in saying that legislation to enforce co-operation is essential to our business prosperity.

N. Y. WALKER ET AL. 1881.

Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1911.

FIXING A PRICE.

If there is to be legislation which favors co-operation Mr. Edison is of the opinion that it should be so worded as to forbid any corporation from selling its products at less than the cost-price, plus the legal rate of interest in the investment. That is, in fact, fixing by legislation minimum prices, but it seems to Mr. Edison that it is the best way to prevent a corporation which receives its character from and is protected by the state from carrying a competition by means of cutting prices.

It is observed that Mr. Edison does not say that private individuals should be prohibited by law from selling any article in which he deals at a price less than the cost of production, plus the legal rate of interest. There are intimations in what he said that he realizes a law of this kind would be both futile and unconstitutional. Mr. Edison was evidently favoring the general plan which was advocated by Mr. Perkins before the Interstate Commerce Commission—namely, the creation of an official and authoritative body whose jurisdiction would cover all industries which enter into interstate commerce. He believes that a central bureau of this kind would be able to regulate manufacturers that there would be a chance for the small manufacturer to live, while, of course, the one having the best facilities would be enabled to market his products at the lowest cost, and, therefore, make the larger profit, the price to the consumer of a commodity being the same.

Mr. Edison is strongly of the opinion that producers should have permission to form associations and make contracts with each other by which they would agree not to sell below the cost of production, including the depreciation on the plant and the legal rate of interest on production. In his opinion, however, these agreements should be filed at a central bureau, whether that be called a commission or by whatever name, so that publicity might thereby be obtained.

LEGISLATION AND BUSINESS.

In the course of Mr. Edison's conversation with Mr. Edmonds he spoke of the common effect of legislation upon

business, saying it had been his experience that nearly all legislation affecting business works out diametrically opposite to what is intended. This statement is not based by Mr. Edison on mere general or superficial observation. He has been studying legislation upon business matters from the point of view of a student, and these investigations have shown him that nearly all of the acts of legal bodies are below the average intelligence of the least intelligent of its members. Edison told Mr. Edmonds that this fact was first stated by the great philosopher Herbert Spencer, and was based upon data which Mr. Spencer himself had collected.

DUMPING OF THE FOREIGN MARKET.

Edison told Mr. Edmonds a very interesting personal anecdote, especially pertinent at this time when the accusation is made that the United States is dumping large amounts of manufactured products on the foreign market. Edison said: "I was the first manufacturer in the United States to adopt the idea of dumping surplus goods upon the foreign market. Thirty years ago my infant shoe showed me that I was not making much money. My manufacturing plant was not running to its full capacity. I couldn't find a market for my products. Then I suggested that we undertake to run our plant on full capacity and sell the surplus products in foreign markets at less than the cost of production. Every one of my associates opposed me. I had my experts figure out how much it would add to the cost of operating the plant if we increased this production 25 per cent. The figures showed we could increase the production 25 per cent. at an increased cost of only about 2 per cent. On this basis I sent a man to Europe who sold uncounted hundreds there at a price less than the cost of production in this country. The result was able to employ more labor to run my plant to full capacity, and this labor, of course, received high wages. American consumers were not injured in the least. I was enabled to employ 25 per cent. more men and get rid of surplus product by dumping it upon the foreign market."—HOLLAND.

CATHELINE, M. V. 1911

Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1911.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR EDISON.
 Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of Menlo Park, claims to have perfected an electric storage battery after nine years of almost unbroken experiments. He says the battery, among other things, would make it possible for men confined in a submarine to survive for three months, providing they had food and water. The new battery will be used on vehicles and machinery of various kinds. This latest announcement of Mr. Edison, with all due respect to him as the world's foremost living inventor, will be taken with a grain of salt, because of the present controversy regarding his storage battery now in use and that of another company. It does seem strange that the announcement should be made just at this time.

YORK, PA., DISPATCH 1911.

Friday, Dec. 22, 1911.

ECLIPSING EDISON.
 The inventor had appeared at his home one day with a number of home appliances. "Why this bunch?" queried his wife. "My dear," he replied, "I feel sure they will make me famous. By closely observing their habits and methods I shall make an invention which will bring me millions and provide mankind with something of which it stands in dire need. Yes, my dear, I have given up for the moment my effort to find a cure for smothering and a cheap substitute for ivory billiard balls. What do you propose to invent?" he queried his wife. "Something that will cause my name to be blessed in every home in this land," he replied. "A homing umbrella!" he replied. — Philadelphia Ledger

DENVER, Colo. REPUBLICAN 1911.

Friday, Dec. 22, 1911.

Is somebody in congress to write "The Best That Walks Like a Man."
 No need for Mr. Edison to come out in favor of movement by "reconvert" and "denial," when State, the most brave, and denotive of all rulers, is right in the middle of his reign.
 A New York pastor divides —

Friday, Dec. 22, 1911.

It is reported that Winthrop is in the grip of the "Cincinnati" convention. And just to think that that should happen when Thomas A. Edison is announcing how "brilliant" the furniture and photograph cabinets.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. GAZETTE 1911.

Saturday, Dec. 24, 1911.

Now that Edison is going to make concrete furniture we ~~the~~ people may soon rest in concrete beds. Instances have been known where men who have stayed out later than they should and had a better time than they should have been found resting in mortar beds.

DECEMBER 22, 1914
SERVEN (210) TUNING

Copy sent to ~~Arizona~~
(Specimen to The Times) 102
COODY, Wyo, Dec. 22.—Colonel W. F.
Cody (Buffalo Bill), in a message to his
states, Mrs. L. E. Decker of this place,
states that he and his associates in a
Tucson, Ariz., mining venture have
closed a contract with Thomas Edison
whereby the latter is to erect electrical
reduction works and purchase the entire
output of their property.-----
"The deal is the biggest I have ever
put through," writes Colonel Cody to
Mrs. Decker.

THE FIRST EDITIONS WITH SPECIAL DELIVERY
Newspaper Clipping Bureau in the World
ELIZABETH, N.J.

JOURNAL

DEC 26 1911

EDISON FIRM WINS VICTORY

Favored in Decision in Infringement Action.

RULING MAY REVOLUTIONIZE PICTURE BUSINESS.

(By Telegraph to the Inquirer.)

Washington, Dec. 26.—Revolution of the moving-picture business in the United States may follow a decision of Justice Stafford, of the District Supreme Court, today giving a sweeping victory to the Motion Picture Patents Company in test litigation against the Chicago Films Company for infringement of patent rights granted to the Thomas A. Edison interests.

Millions of dollars are involved in the litigation, and an appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals of the District, Justice Stafford granting a stay of a week in the perpetual injunction issued. In the decree, Justice Stafford set forth that Thomas A. Edison was the "original, first and true inventor" of the kinetoscope film. The injunction restrains the defendant company from direct or indirectly using or selling kinetoscopic or motion picture films containing or embodying the Edison invention.

The plaintiff is authorized to recover from the defendant the "profits, gains and advantages that have accrued to it by reason of the infringement."

TIMES

Buffalo, N. Y.

DEC 26 1911

DECIDES LITIGATION IN FAVOR OF MOTION PICTURE PATENTS CO.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Revolution of the moving-picture business in Washington may follow a decision of Justice Stafford, of the District Supreme Court, today giving a sweeping victory to the Motion Picture Patents Company in litigation against the Chicago Films Company for infringement of patent rights granted to the Thomas A. Edison interests. Millions of dollars are involved in the litigation, and an appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals for the District, Justice Stafford granting a stay of a week in the perpetual injunction issued. In the decree Justice Stafford set forth that Thomas A. Edison was the original, first and true inventor of the kinetoscope film. The injunction restrains the defendant company from directly or indirectly using or selling kinetoscopic or motion picture films embodying the Edison invention. The plaintiff is authorized to recover from the defendants profits, gains and advantages that have accrued to it by reason of the infringement.

THE FIRST EDITIONS WITH SPECIAL DELIVERY
Newspaper Clipping Bureau in the World

TIMES

ROCHESTER, N.Y.
DEC 26 1911

MOVING PICTURE PATENTS EDISON'S, SAYS COURT

Washington, Dec. 26.—Thomas A. Edison is declared to have been the "original, first and true" inventor of the kinetoscope film, the original patent for the present-day motion picture films. In a decision today by Justice Stafford in the District Supreme Court, granting a perpetual injunction against the Chicago Films Company, restraining it from infringing on patent rights granted the Motion Picture Patents Company, an Edison concern.

Justice Stafford also awarded redress to the Edison company for profits

gained by the Chicago company by reason of the infringement. Auditor Dunt of the Court, was directed to ascertain the amount of the refund. Millions of dollars are involved in the litigation, which was begun June 11, 1910, and was bitterly fought. Appeal was filed by counsel for the defendant. Justice Stafford granted a stay of the injunction for a week and ordered the defendant to file a bond of \$10,000 to insure payment of the costs.

TIMES

Washington, D. C.

address

at

EDISON INTERESTS WIN BATTLE OVER MOTION PICTURES

York, 1884

Justice Stafford's Decision
May Mean Sweeping
Changes in Business.

Meaning perhaps the revolution of the moving picture business in the United States, a decision of Justice Stafford, of the District Supreme Court, today gives a sweeping victory to the Motion Picture Patents Company, in its test litigation against the Chicago Films Company for infringement of patent rights granted to the Thomas A. Edison interests. Millions of dollars are involved in the litigation, and an appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals of the District, Justice Stafford granting a stay of a week in the perpetual injunction issued. The filing of a supersedeas bond of \$10,000 by the defendant company to insure the payment of costs was ordered. The suit alleging infringement was instituted June 11, 1910, and has been keenly contested. It asked for a permanent injunction and damages.

In the decree signed by Justice Stafford it is set forth that Thomas A. Edison was the "original, first and true inventor" of the kinetoscopic film, which was the former name of the present day motion picture film and that the Chicago company was guilty of infringement. The court issued a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant company from directly or indirectly using or selling kinetoscopic or motion picture films containing or embodying the invention set forth in the recitals of letters of patent No. 808,645, granted to the Edison firm, held to be the original.

It is ordered that the plaintiff recover from the defendant the profit, gains and advantages that have accrued to it by reason of the infringement, and that the Chicago company pay all the costs of the litigation.

In order that the amount of damages may be determined, the court referred the cause of Action to a Master for a report, and directed that the efforts and expenses shall appear before the auditor as instructed by him, and that they shall produce all books, papers, records and documents necessary to the end that damages are found.

Attorneys Church & Chickering, Washington, represented the plaintiff in the case, while Attorneys William H. Harrison, New York, and William A. Wallace represented the defendant.

THOUGHTS ON CURRENT TOPICS BY PROMINENT PERSONS.

Men of
Today
Not
Equal
to Their
Duties



By
THOMAS A.
EDISON

WE are A RAW, YOUNG PEOPLE and will continue to suffer for our ignorance just as we have since the foundation of the country.

Our
Hope
Lies
In Men
of the
Future

The
Famous
Inventor

Herbert Spencer evolved the theory and established the fact that all legislation on economical subjects is of a lower grade than the poorest intellect in the body from which it emanates.

I believe that when congress passed the Sherman anti-trust act it actually meant to curb the trusts. It failed absolutely. After almost a generation the court decisions show that this act was a farce. The dissolution of the Standard Oil company and the American Tobacco company is a sham. It might be called a DISTRIBUTION, BUT NOT A DISSOLUTION, OF MONOPOLIES.

NOW, IT WOULD BE A SIMPLE MATTER TO PASS LEGISLATION THAT WOULD FOREVER SETTLE THE TRUST QUESTION TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE PEOPLE AND THE INTERESTS. THE ONLY OBSTACLE IS THE CLASS OF MEN ON WHOM THIS DUTY DEVOLVES. THEY ARE NOT EQUAL TO THEIR DUTIES.

If they were men who knew the technique of business, the inner workings of commercial life, we might expect some RESULTS from their laborious efforts.

IN FIFTY YEARS FROM NOW I HOPE THAT WE WILL HAVE EVOLVED A CLASS OF MEN WHO ARE CAPABLE OF GRASPING THE GREAT TANGLED MASS OF BASIC PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH OUR INDUSTRIAL LIFE IS FOUNDED. UNTIL THIS CLASS OF MEN APPEARS ON THE NATIONAL HORIZON I EXPECT LITTLE REAL PROGRESS.

ATLANTA, GA. 12-19-11
DECEMBER 1911

SAY EDISON DIDN'T INVENT THE FILM

Suit Involving Infringements of
His Moving Picture Patents
Now in Court.

New York moving picture men are very much interested in the suit of Thomas A. Edison "claiming" in the United States Courts for royalties on all perforated moving picture films. Several conferences have been held by representatives of concerns which have hitherto refused to pay royalties. These firms feel that the present litigation is all-important, as Mr. Edison, in event of winning his suit, will be able to collect a percentage from all moving picture houses using perforated films, or else forbid the pictures being thrown on the screens. In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia the presiding justice gave notice last Saturday that he would decide in favor of the plaintiff in the suit brought by the Motion Picture Patents Company against the Chicago Film Exchange for infringement of patent. Mr. Edison owns half the stock of the Motion Picture Patents Company and is its directing genius.

The suit brought against the Chicago Film Exchange will serve as a test case. The District Court of the District of Columbia because the Chicago firm had established a branch house in Washington. Evidence in regard to the patent infringement was worked up by Mr. Edison's representatives, who had been on the case for some time.

An appeal from the decision will be taken at once to the Court of Appeals there, in event of adverse decision there, to the Supreme Court of the United States. Independent concern over the entire country are much interested in the conduct of the case, and everything seems to indicate that a bitter fight will be waged to the last ditch.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia the Chicago Film Exchange contended in defense of the suit change contained in the art of the patent. Mr. Edison was not entitled to his patent rights, that Louis A. Duys, a Frenchman, originated the moving picture idea fifty years ago. The inventive development of the art of cinematography at that time prevented the materialization of the idea or a lucidness prospect.

"In the Ducos patent, granted nearly fifty years ago," counsel for the defense contended, "Mr. Edison was instructed exactly how to make the thing which he now claims by virtue of the patent laws to monopolize on the ground that he himself of Ducos was the inventor.

"Ducos taught Edison to take a series of instantaneous photographs of an object in motion, one after the other, in rapid succession; to have this series a long and continuous one of indefinite duration; make positive transparencies from successive negative photographs and to exhibit the same by aid of a single lantern to a multitude of people; to make the long and continuous series of positive photographs in the form of a tape or band and handle the same by rollers to bring each picture in succession before an exposure window for viewing purposes. Ducos left the art in such condition that any one who could photograph at all would be able to produce without further instruction, the exact thing claimed by Edison. The manner, the photographic knowledge of mankind subjected to such a patent, that a more sensitive photographic apparatus produced.

"Then many years after Edison came and with the sensitive apparatus and hand it to Edison, who now asks to be permitted to gather the fruits of this advance as a result of his own effort. No, it belongs to Ducos, to the ideal Frenchman, be the honor." The Motion Picture Patents Company herefore have been able to collect royalties from about half of the moving picture exhibitors. The income from this collection has amounted to about \$200,000 a year. If the company's pending litigation is successful this amount will be practically doubled.

PUBLIC PA PUBLIC LIBRARY

DEC 30, 1911

ESTABLISHED 1877

Housing Conditions Abroad.

For the cause of the Public Ledger. At the same time are there appeared several articles in the Liberty Bazaar about the housing conditions of Europe, especially Germany. Thomas A. Edison, who spent last summer in Germany, was the president of the working people in Berlin and other German cities. V. D. Davis, the president of the National Municipal League, also. Now with that the apartment view, he says the housing conditions are better in Europe than in America. He says he took into his eyes last year, after having been in Germany and Berlin, and other cities, with Mr. Edison, when I saw made an apartment for my own United States. I believe Mr. Hutchins picked out a certain block that was built five years ago and compares it with a West Philadelphia apartment. I am sure the housing conditions have solved the problem of housing the working people. The houses are very bright and they must be admired. The old houses that were built 100 years ago are disappearing fast and are being replaced by new apartment houses. Any person that is interested in European housing conditions will find interesting statistics in the American Architectural and Social Record, here in Philadelphia. W. A. BRIDGES, 1212 N. Philadelphia, December 28, 1911.

FRANK RAP'S VICTORY
GRAND RAP'S VICTORY

Thursday, Dec. 21, 1911

Ranking his competitors...
yield him an independence.

Something New in Furniture.

A great deal of furniture has been invented, much of which should never have been invented and none of which should be invented all over again. For instance, there is the frivolo and eccentric folding chair, the chair with the artistic temperament, which always gives up the fight for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and collapses suddenly at the funeral or which shuts up dully at the funeral or which shuts up with a crash during the amateur musical episode which gives discouragement when called upon to support a regular sized man. Then also there is the foolish "fector" sofa which stands in the middle of the parlor and is so arranged that highland and lowland can sit face to face and gaze upon each other's eyes and "over which" the old man can fall, when he comes into from the lounge and tries to hang his shoe on the chandelier.

There are many styles of furniture, including the Sheraton, Louis XIV, Louis XV, Colonial, Elizabethan, Plowden, Chippendale, Chippendale, Allen Dale, Derbyshire, Federal Court, Percheron, Southern Style, Camerlender, Inverness and the many others. But a great many persons have sought something new in furniture and among them in Tennessee is Thomas Edison, the famous inventor of the talking machine and the concrete garage. As held in the new dispatches Edison has come up with a new style of furniture. He makes it out of concrete and it seems as though it ought to be sensible furniture. There is no likelihood that a 40-pound parlor chair made of steel and concrete can possibly wear out before the installers have been paid on it and one can only grasp fully at the possibility of the concrete folding bed.

Then again it would be impossible to split up the concrete mattresses and dining tables or even attempting to start the performance, as to do so often with the old fashioned wooden furniture. If a man, in protecting his house against an intruder, should hit him brisely over the dome of thought with a concrete reclining chair, said intruder would know that he was not wanted, and almost any act with wood tendencies could be successfully discouraged if struck by a concrete chair. Most likely he would know that he was not wanted, and almost any act with wood tendencies could be successfully discouraged if struck by a concrete chair. In that way, maybe, Mr. Edison's ponderous new furniture will be a great want.

EDINBURGH, N. Y. JOURNAL, 1911.

Friday, Dec. 29, 1911.

A perforated moving picture film is alleged to be covered by patent. It is said by Thomas A. Edison, and he is now asking the United States Courts to prevent any picture house from using such films unless it pays him a 10 per centage. He has won the first point in the legal contest in the United States Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the case will probably go to the United States Supreme Court. If successful he will not a royalty of 10 per cent, or more, during the life of the patents.

PAWNBROKER (MAGAZINE) 1911-1912
MAGAZINE

Friday, Dec. 29, 1911.

Editorial Notes.

Mr. Edison can not hope to get out of the picture business that will be able to compete with the article commonly found in the country hotel.

SAVANNAH, GA. NEWS 1911

Saturday, Dec. 30, 1911.

EDISON COMPANY

WANTS ROSIN DATA

Information concerning the market for rosin and the reason for the advance in price of that commodity is requested of the Chamber of Commerce in a letter received yesterday from the purchasing agent of the Edison Crutchfield Oil Co. Executive Officer Gray of the Chamber of Commerce is getting up data to answer this request, and yesterday he took the opportunity of putting in a good ad. for Savannah by sending to the concern one of the new "Savannah" booklets.

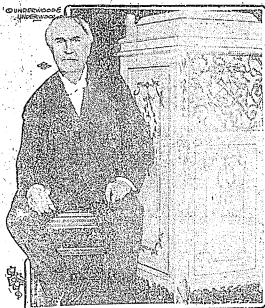
D. S. KIRK.

MONKIE, N. F. OBSERVER 1911.

Friday, Dec. 29, 1911.

29.

COSTS ONLY \$200 TO EQUIP HOUSE WITH INVENTOR EDISON'S CONCRETE FURNITURE



THOMAS A. EDISON and his LATEST TRIUMPH,
A CONCRETE PHONOGRAPH CABINET.

The latest miracles of Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, are being wrought in concrete. He has announced that he will shortly put on the market concrete furniture to go with his famous concrete houses. By his plan a home can be furnished for about \$200. In the picture he is shown sitting beside a concrete phonograph cabinet, trimmed in white and gold, and with a surface very similar to enameled wood.

SAVANNAH, GA. TIMES 1911

29.

Saturday, Dec. 30, 1911.

Perhaps Mr. Edison invented the concrete concrete furniture to go with the concrete houses of the young housewife.

HIS ANSWER TO THOMAS EDISON

Cardinal Gibbons Replies
to Inventor's Denial
of Immortality.

PLENTY OF PROOF

That We Live Again Says
Prominent Catholic

By J. J. Gibbons

Cardinal Gibbons's aversion to controversy is very well known; it was reluctantly, in view of the wide publicity given to Mr. Edison's opinions on the soul, on God and other matters touching religion, that he consented to receive me and comment upon the utterances of the great inventor.

When we were ushered into his study we found the venerable prelate busy at his desk. Active, alert, vigorous, he shows a few traces of age; yet he is never completing 50 years of ministry, of hard, unceasing labor and great achievements, a period fittingly marked this year by the celebration of the golden jubilee of his priesthood. He greeted us with a kindly courtesy that made us feel immediately at home.

"Your Eminence has read Mr. Edison's interview?" we suggested.

"Carefully, very carefully," he replied, with deliberation. "And I regret exceedingly that he has given such views to the public; for I admit Mr. Edison's genius. Some believe him as a mere mechanic, I have no patience with such a view, for no man could achieve what Mr. Edison has achieved without extraordinary mental powers. He is the representative of American inventive genius and has brought glory upon our country in the whole world; he is truly a marvel, and, as well, a great benefactor of the race. He has been intensely devoted to his penmanship; and he has paid the penalty, just as Darwin did, just as so many of our great men do. Darwin labored at the end of his life, you know, that intense devotion to scientific investigation that atrophied his sense of poetry, of music, and I have not what I would add, his sense of religion, for the religious spirit, if not cultivated, will die too. So has it been with Mr. Edison; he has drained his own mind, just as Darwin did, by a too one-sided exercise of his powers. He talks with great freedom, and I may say, with not a little contempt, of theology; but one suspects that he has been too occupied, and perhaps too contemptuous of theology, to devote much time to its study. One suspects that his acquaintance with it is almost limited to fragmentary reminiscences of sermons heard in boyhood days."

"Your Eminence, then, finds him very skeptical?"

"Skeptical?" the Cardinal replied. "Not in the least. In fact, he is unshakably dogmatic; first," he said, "he took the Catechism, and pointed out several marked passages. 'Angels—angels everywhere.' Proof given to the public. The proof? He does not suffer any. Such a procedure is not expected of an eminent scientist. It is expected, indeed, in a Pope, for it is a Pope's office to teach and define, and he is to teach the Catholics in the same manner. Even the Pope does not dogmatize until the question has been discussed for centuries and settled by the voice of experts. But here is a scientist who proclaims dogmas to the public; and he seems to ask us to believe them—because he believes them. If he spoke as the head of a school, he might refer us to their acceptance; but I do not know for whom he speaks. Not for the materialists, because he believes matter cannot explain life; not for the idealists, for he believes in matter; not for the monists, evidently; not for the agnostics, for he acknowledges a Supreme Intelligence; nor for the Pantheists, so far, at least, as he reveals his mind. In fact, I cannot place Mr. Edison. I do not know any school that would claim him. All I can be sure of is that he dogmatizes on his own account."

Your Eminence will kindly point out some instances of this dogmatism?" Certainly, with pleasure. The most striking is his fundamental assertion—that cells have intelligence. Mr. Edison does not prove this; he does not try to prove it; he asserts it, over and over again, and perhaps some simple people will believe it is true. "Proof, proof!" he says. "That is what I have always been after." And he claims to "accept no scientific fact without the final proof." Now, who ever proved the existence of an intelligent cell? There is not a scintilla of proof, not the beginning of a proof for such an assertion. Assumption, mere baseless assumption," the Cardinal said, with a wave of the hand.

"I will read you another of his assertions: 'A man's intelligence is the aggregate intelligence of the innumerable cells which form him—just as the intelligence of a community is the aggregate intelligence of the men and women who inhabit it.' He says, 'It breathes, it bleeds. Then run your cells, and that is quite as if a city lost its intelligence through some tremendous accident!'"

The Cardinal paused. "Is it true that Mr. Edison assumed the responsibility for this interview?" he was asked. This was so, the needed very pointed.

"Of course, Mr. Edison does not mean what he says. That would be impossible. If my hand bleed, then, according to his theory, I lose part of my intelligence. If I lose my hand, then I lose more intelligence, and so on. One of my friends put it, an appalling loss of mind would go with the loss of a leg or when a stout man retires in flesh."

"All these remarkable consequences are strictly involved in Mr. Edison's expression of his views. Assuredly, he rejects them; but that only proves the striking looseness of his language. We theologians are used to precision of terms and strictness of reasoning. One or two more interviews like this, and the world would have a new idea of 'scientific accuracy.'"

"And Mr. Edison's real view?"

"Mr. Edison's real view seems to be that a man's intelligence is composed of the combined intelligence of his brain cells. He expresses this, practically, later in his interview; and this saves him from some of the consequences of his former loose expressions. But how does Mr. Edison know that a man's intelligence is made up of the combined intelligence of his brain cells? He claims to have reached his conclusions 'through the study of hard facts'; he tries his scientific method; and given his facts to the world before his conclusion. The facts are those—at least until Mr. Edison produces new facts as yet unknown to the scientific world; he only takes upon himself the existence of an intelligent cell. No proof, not the slightest, has ever been 'reached to show intelligence in it or so far as science knows, there is a mere proof of the existence of live gases in a brain cell than there is in the cells of a potato, or in the egg cells of matter that make up this paper. We do know there is a connection between the brain and the spinal cord, that the spinal fluid flows through all of the brain, as it does through all of the nerves of the eye; but that does not prove the brain thinks, or more than the nerves of the nerves of the eye see. No more even than it would prove that the strings of a violin enjoy their own music. If we do not know that cells have intelligence, we cannot know that the brain or 'cells will produce intelligence.'"

"If you cut your hand, it bleeds. Then run your cells, and that is quite as if a city lost its intelligence through some tremendous accident!"

Sat., Dec. 30, 1911

"St. Edmon uses a comparison to make his idea credible to the mass."

St. Paul: "A man's intelligence is the aggregate intelligence of the innumerable cells that form him—just as the intelligence of a community is the aggregate intelligence of the men and women who inhabit it." Surely, he permits himself here to be a victim of a figure of speech. "No new symbolic language when we speak of the aggregate intelligence of a community. The community shows its intelligence only through individuals; it is made up of individuals of different and often contradictory ideas, principles and sentiments. Mr. Edmon could hardly choose a less happy comparison. What does he think happens when an idea enters the mind? Do all the little brain cells begin to vibrate? Are some of the little brain cells anemic and inactive, and others invulnerable stand-patrons? Has each intelligent little brain cell an opinion of its own? How does all this intellectual activity go on absolutely unknown to us? How do the brain cells manage finally to reach an harmonious conclusion, so harmonious that a political forecaster can the war in comparison?"

"No, if the brain cells have intelligence, no scientist has ever shown it. The fact, we know nothing, then, about intellect at mind or soul. We do not distinguish between mind and soul in the way St. Edmon does, in his philosophical terminology; the mind is the soul in its intellectual operations. The mind is one and knows itself as one. Memory proves this. I remember the Civil War. The little brain cells that had then early experience have passed away, physiology tells us; but I remain the same individual, the same individual through all these changing years. Nothing is clearer to me than my own individuality, and the principle of fact is what we call the soul. Mr. Edmon speaks of the 'investigation' into the soul; he seems to have looked for it with a microscope. St. Paul was a true philosopher; for what man knows the things of a man, save the spirit of man that is in him? It is only by searching into our consciousness that the nature of mind or soul can be discovered."

"Your language, how would you prove that the soul endures after death?"

"Frequently? For the vast majority of people? By revealed religion. Let a man study earnestly the life of Jesus Christ; let him try to form a complete conception of His work, His teachings and His Personality; let him not, like so many nowadays—Mr. Edmon among those—who can only choose between two or three doctrines and refuse to listen to the rest; let him study the laws of the universe and the power of God as to be in a position to scout the idea of miracles. Then let us see what Christ's life, His words, His doctrine, His Personality, are for him. Nothing short of that satisfies him. All other explanations and no changing, as passing, as the fumes in a kaleidoscope. Each decade swarms with them, one devouring another and all in turn devoured by new explanations. Only in the full Catholic doctrine about Christ can the restless mind and heart of man find satisfaction; but the heart of man? The venerable Cardinal said truly, 'is rebellious to the truth; and they do not wish to have their mind controlled by the teaching of Christ. Now, Christ brings to humanity the continuity of eternal life. He proved it by His own resurrection; and if any one doubts the evidence, I ask him to study and think deeply over fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians. No sane scholar, rememorial, denies that we have here the testimony of St. Paul himself; nor that St. Paul is honestly setting down the testimony of those who claim to have seen our Lord after His death. If so many Christians are mistaken, if they cannot believe the testimony of their own eyes, if such a delusion can keep so firm a hold on so many different characters for so many years and become actors for all their beliefs and the transforming power of their lives, then no human testimony is of any value; then let us close our courts of justice, for no case is proven by so many contradictory witnesses. No! the Cardinal said, in the tone of deepest conviction, 'Christ is risen; and His resurrection is the plainest evidence of man's immortality.'"

"But, Your eminence, are we not to provide for those who refuse to accept Christianity?"

"Yes, plenty of them; and good ones. They are to be found in a thorough course of philosophy; and they can be really proved only by those who have made such a course. Philosophy is perhaps the most abstract and difficult branch of knowledge. It is the crown of a liberal education, a crown, I may say, worn by very few, exceedingly few. Most students are averse to philosophy, because they have not the patient capacity of mastering it. The readers of your publication are intelligent men, no doubt; but they will not, I think, be able to believe they are trained philosophers. Perhaps not more than one person in ten or fifteen has a philosophical education or a truly philosophical mind. One might as well discuss algebra problems in a popular lecture. If Mr. Edmon were a better philosopher, he would have realized that. But his is an intuitive mind, one that makes brilliant guesses of truth (and sometimes proves them) and brilliant blunders; but—I can say this without offense, I am sure, for I acknowledge his genius in other lines—his is not at all a philosophical mind. No philosopher, I may even say an excellent, who had undergone the drill of a university, could ever have given to the public such an interview as this in my hand."

"No genius can afford to neglect the patient labors of the world's great thinkers and strike out for himself. Mr. Edmon, like many another great man, has no recognition his limitations. The greatest mortals are quite, very finite. None of us knows every-

thing. But I said there are philosophic proofs for the spiritual nature of soul and its survival after death; let your readers, if they wish, study such a work as Shaler's 'Theology of Philosophy'. Now, what has pleased me, the beginning and working study up to the end. It is a noble treatise and very satisfying, in my judgment; and very interesting as well. There is perhaps no more beautiful book as well-philosophy; not happily, as St. Ambrose said many years ago, it did not please God to save the world by logic or philosophy. Now, what has pleased me, the world was never governed by philosophy. It is never was to be told the nature of man; it has a far deeper vision than was ever dreamed of in the philosophies of the great thinkers."

The Cardinal rose, as if to conclude the interview. One thing I am glad of, he said. "In this Mr. Edmon recognizes the existence of a Supreme Intelligence. To say, the whole world besides this; and I cannot understand this world as the result of blind forces. I have many, how careful, how interested are the laws of nature; yet how harmoniously all work together, and what marvelous results they produce! Mr. Edmon rose Supreme Intelligence directing the formation of human ears, then his testimony is of great value. Because he speaks on a subject which has been studied directly. It is good to see that he cannot evade the point, but is accounting for it, nor for other wonders of nature. Mechanism alone, he says, cannot explain the world; only Supreme Intelligence could produce it, rule it and bring it to its perfection. There is one point I can hardly understand, Mr. Edmon admits, a Supreme Intelligence with the will and the power to direct the forces of nature. Philosophers, I believe, would call such a being a person; yet Mr. Edmon refuses to believe in a personal God, without telling us what he means by 'person.' I think he does not, with some confidence that a 'personal God' is a sort of imagined man, with a name, magnified only. Like many others may, he fears to use the term 'personal God,' although his ideas and observations should lead him to believe in Him. In that admirable fight with Supreme Intelligence, directing the world and the universe of it, this idea is the only one in harmony with right reason; and it has no alternative. It is of the world's great philosophers. It would be a disastrous day, indeed, for our country and for civilization, not to accept of it. If this idea ever becomes a religion, it will be the noblest and the most beautiful of all religions."

in a situation.

ST. LOUIS POST-RECORD, 1908

Monday, Jan. 12, 1908.

That the play was a picture, an action picture, was a Jew, not the Jews.

MOVING PICTURE ROYALTIES.

Lawrence Income for Thomas A. Edison at Stake.

Thomas A. Edison is making his final stand in the United States courts for royalties on all perforated moving picture films. Hereafter Mr. Edison and the Motion Picture Patents company—sometimes referred to as the motion picture trust—half the stock of which Mr. Edison owns, have been able to collect royalties from half, or perhaps less than half, of the moving picture exhibitors. The income to the Motion Picture Patents company has been about \$250,000 a year. If Mr. Edison is successful in the pending litigation his moving picture royalties, it is said, will jump to at least \$1,000,000 a year, perhaps more for the life of the patents, says the New York Sun.

The inventor has been successful in the first step of the litigation designed to curb the independent exhibitors. Last Saturday in the supreme court of the District of Columbia the presiding justice nullified the Motion Picture Patents company and the Chicago Film exchange, which had been sued by Mr. Edison's company for infringement of patent, that he would give a written verdict for the plaintiff. No opinion was handed down. An appeal will be taken at once to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, and from there the case will go undoubtedly to the supreme court of the United States for final adjudication.

New York moving picture men are keenly interested in the local fight and several conferences were held yesterday by representatives of concerns that have been using perforated films and that have declined to pay royalties to the Edison people. On the ground that the Edison patents were invalid. The present litigation, they say, means everything to the independent exhibitors. If Mr. Edison wins, he will be able to forbid any picture house from using films unless it pays him a percentage. Not a perforated film could be operated, in that event, without a royalty to Mr. Edison, and moving picture men say that it is impossible to get good results without perforated films.

The Motion Picture Patent company brought suit against the Chicago Film exchange, a small company with headquarters in Chicago. The suit was brought in the supreme court of the District of Columbia because the Chicago Film exchange had maintained a local agency in Washington. Evidence had been worked up against the concern by Mr. Edison's representative, and it was the purpose to make a test case.

Counsel for the Chicago concern argued that the Motion Picture Patents company is the creature and expression and instrument of an unlawful conspiracy in restraint of trade; that it held only a bare legal title to the patents in suit, that it does not make or sell or use moving picture films, either positive or negative; that the Chicago Film exchange is a small concern, with little capital, doing a small business in Chicago, but that the Edison people, finding that the concern had temporarily established an eastern collection agency in Washington, chose to bring the suit there to the great hardship of the exchange.

The defense also contended that it was Louis A. A. D. Duces, a Frenchman, who isolated the way nearly fifty years ago—in 1817—in the modern moving picture exhibition, and that it was Mr. Duces who proposed to utilize cinematography for the purpose of exhibiting a long series of accurate representations of an object in motion, the series being unlimited in extent and exhibited to the eye by the aid of a moving tangle of hand. At that time, of course, the art of cinematography was not developed as now.

In the Duces patent, granted nearly fifty years ago, said counsel for the defendant company, Mr. Edison was instructed exactly how to make the thing which he now claims by virtue of the patent laws to monopolize on the ground that he instead of Duces was the inventor. Duces taught Edison to take a series of instantaneous photographs of an object in motion, one after the other in rapid succession, to have this series a long and continuous one of indefinite duration, continuous one of indefinite duration, to make positive transparencies from such negative photographs and to exhibit the same by aid of a magic lantern to a multitude of people; to make the long and continuous series of positive photographs in the form of a tape or band and handle the same by rollers to bring each picture in succession before an exposure window for viewing purposes. Duces left the art in such condition that any one who could photograph at all would be able to produce without further instruction

the exact thing now claimed by Edison. The argument the photographic knowledge of mankind should advance to such a point that a mere sensitive photographic surface would produce them many years after some Eastman and others with the sensitive surface and hand it to Edison, who now asks to be permitted to gather the fruit of this advance at a result of his own effort. No, it belongs to Duces. To the dead Frenchman in the hands.

FOR BUSINESS MEN TO SETTLE

We have the following letter:

From the laboratory
of Thomas A. Edison.
Chicago, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1911.
To the Editor of the Hartford Times:
I have just received your newspaper clipping of the first issue of the Hartford Times, entitled "A Non-Profit Corporation," which I have read with much interest. As one has not become acquainted with all my views on the subject, your views and mine may not be entirely agreed, but let me say that all the difficulties you mention, and several thousands of others in addition, can be taken care of when the proper light is worked out and the power toward the direction of costs increased.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS A. EDISON.
In the article in which Mr. Edison refers we commented on an extract from the very interesting article in the Manufacturers' Record in which he proposed that cut-throat competition shall be abolished by requiring manufacturers and producers not to sell their products at less than cost. We are glad to know that the most eminent of American inventors, himself a practical and successful business man, believes it possible to introduce a new rule into the business of the country which will stabilize it without retarding or diminishing it. We shall be glad to hear more of his plan and to claim it if it is really a workable plan.

We have a congress of politicians at Washington. We wish that Mr. Taft would summon a congress of the best business brains of the country, including every man of conspicuous achievement in American industries, manufacturers, and, if possible, to agree upon some plan for putting an end to the existing confusion of thought and of purpose concerning the great business of the country.

In a letter Mr. Edison would not say, "We cannot do it," but in a nation of proving with a set of business rules and regulations, compliance with which should be easy, and the terms of which should be clear. What we have now is merely a penalization of restraint of trade or monopoly, under which the administration at Washington is prosecuting every corporation which anybody may venture to accuse of having effectively and successfully competed with others in the same line of business. It makes no difference whether the effectiveness of the competition is based on patents, or superior capacity, or command of larger capital. It is only necessary to be successful in order to be prosecuted in a United States court. The wonder is that Mr. Edison himself has not been connected thus to appear before now. We see a host of the leading business men of the country haled into court and accused of offenses which until recently nobody ever regarded as offenses, or even as unbusiness practices—such methods, for instance, as are alleged to have been used by the National Cash Register company of Dayton, Ohio, before this new set of culpabilities can be outlawed they must be defined by the United States congress and by the state legislatures. If it is to be a penal offense, as we suppose Mr. Edison proposes, for a farmer to sell a bushel of potatoes for less than it cost him to raise them, or for a cotton manufacturer to sell a big stack of cotton cloth for less than cost of production in order that he may use the money to advantage in buying a new supply of raw cotton, then this requirement should be put on the statute books as soon as possible. The Hon. Woodrow Wilson, when asked the other day: "Do you think, governor, that competition can be re-established by law?" replied as follows:

It is not necessary to answer that question until we have done what the law requires. The methods by which the greater truth have driven competitors out of business are well known. So also are the methods by which those who have floundered have won it. It is not those who tried to establish rival enterprises were prevented from doing so. There are lawyers available who can describe these methods with abundant freedom. In short, those include all the methods of business and the non-business use of trusts can be stopped by the punishment of every person who tries to make such use of their power.

We don't believe these things can be left to lawyers to determine. All the practical business sense of the country will be needed to write the new laws governing business which it is proposed to enact. The very first thing of all to be settled, he should say, whether we are going to punish business men for enhancing the prices of the "necessaries of life" (which Mr. Edmunds and other wise men say is the chief crime of the trust), or whether we shall punish them for driving competitors out of business by selling things below cost (which Mr. Edison thinks should be prevented). At present we are accusing them of doing both things and proving them guilty of neither.

CEADAR RAPIDS (IA)
REPUBLICAN
Dec. 31, 1911

EDISON ON POSITION OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Thomas A. Edison, in one of his recent interviews with America is the paradise for women. Throughout Europe, he says, women are badly treated, taken as a whole. In Switzerland and Hungary he saw women hitched up with cattle, pulling plows, and it impressed him "almost irresistibly." Comparing the treatment of women in Europe with their treatment in America, he says:

"There is only one place in the world where women really have either opportunity or that peculiar consideration to which their sex, its limitations and its unavoidable responsibilities entitle them, and that place is this country. In the United States, no matter what our critics, foreign and domestic, say to the contrary, our women are the freest in the world, mentally and physically, and we have treated them and do treat them better than women ever have been treated elsewhere.

"Is that not the best recommendation that can be given to a people? By what other one thing shall a people be more accurately judged than by its treatment of women? Further on in the same interview, still speaking about women, he said that the American woman are far ahead of European women in looks and in intelligence. To quote him exactly:

"I saw some very beautiful women when we were in Paris, but throughout France the women do not compare with ours. The Hungarian women are some of them, very handsome and their are handsome women in Vienna. There are not many in Berlin.

"But any comparison of the women of any European city with the women of America is so absurd that it becomes ridiculous. I had previously believed, and now I am quite certain that our women are the handsomest in all the world."

Mr. Edison thinks that this beauty of American women is largely due to "our cross breeding," the mixing of many bloods and nationalities into one composite type. But may it not also, be partly due to the consideration that women are given in America and to the kindly treatment with which they are surrounded from the time they are born? Perhaps, the result of which Edison speaks with so much warmth, may be attributed to the combined causes.

In any event, the least that Edison makes for women in America is one that ought to be cherished by all of our men and highest national achievements. May the position of women never lessen in this nation.

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In Plain English

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Mr. Edison's Impressions of Europe

By W. H. MEADOWCROFT



For the first time in 22 years Thomas A. Edison has taken a real vacation. Starting on August 2nd on the Mauretania, with his son Charles, he went to England to join Mrs. Edison and their daughter Madeline and son Theodore for an automobile trip in Europe, returning to New York on October 7th. Believing that the readers of POPULAR ELECTRICITY Magazine would be interested in Mr. Edison's impressions of his foreign trip, I interviewed him at his laboratory in Orange, N. J., and found the great inventor looking rugged and well, and although extremely busy, willing to grant me some of his valuable time.

When asked to mention the most interesting experiences of his European trip, Mr. Edison smiled and said, "That's a large order, and I don't know that I can fill it, but let us begin at the beginning."

"One of the first things I did on arriving in England was to visit the House of

Cummons, where they were holding an all-night session, and where I saw two votes taken on the bill relating to the House of Lords. A seat was given me in the strangers' gallery. I could see, but, of course, could not hear the speeches. It was all very interesting, but there was no excitement. After the House adjourned everyone went out on the terrace, where I was introduced to a great number of the statesmen. They presented me with a copy of the Lord's Veto Bill, signed by Prime Minister Asquith, Lloyd George, John Redmond, John Burns, T. P. O'Connor and others. I was invited to visit the House of Lords the next day, but could not spare the time, as I had arranged to meet my wife in France.

"Next to Americans the English have the best practical brains. I like the English and admire their institutions and statesmen, and the way the country is run. They are strong on ancient tradi-



MR. AND MRS. EDISON AND PARTY WITH DR. EMIL RATHENAU AT THE ELECTRICAL GENERATING STATION AT NOARDT, GERMANY, SEPTEMBER, 1911

tions, but they are fast realizing that mere hereditary institutions must go. When I was in England a great railroad strike began, but the Government realized that it had a duty to perform to stop disorder, and it acted firmly. Governments are merely huge business concerns, and no allowance for sentiment should be made in their practical dealings with the affairs of the world. In this case England took energetic measures to insure the right of the individual to work for whatever wages he pleased, despite the tyranny of labor societies, and I think it is a healthy sign of her basic common sense.

"Motoring through France is a source of unbounded pleasure. I have seen no superior roads anywhere. I traveled over more than 2,000 miles of roads there and less than three miles were bad. There was not a rut more than two inches deep. We are far behind the French in this respect, and our American road engineers can get some valuable pointers from France.

"I was disappointed, however, in Paris as the so-called 'City of Light.' It bears no comparison to New York in that respect. The Champs Elysees, which is the most brilliantly illuminated street in the city, looks like twilight compared with Manhattan's 'Great White Way.' Paris is ever a wonderful city. There is much to interest the visitor, and I took no small pleasure in revisiting the familiar scenes of years ago, but my stay in the city of magnificent prospects was very short.

"I did not visit any of the great scientific institutions, the purpose of my trip being to see the country.

"The historical monuments of Paris do not impress me. I see them resting on the bones of countless victims of Napoleon's personal glory. Conquest costs; it never pays. The Germans have paid more than a thousand dollars an acre for Alsace and Lorraine and they thought they had gained it free. Their little march around the Arch of Triumph was in the end the costliest promenade



MR. EDISON WAS ENTERTAINED WHILE IN HUNGARY BY MR. ETIENNE DE FODOR, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE BUDAPEST GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY—VIEW TAKEN ON THE TERRACE OF THE UNION CLUB IN BUDAPEST

By
Courtesy
of The
Electrical
Builder

ever made. The glory of the war lord, wherever he may be, is fading away. There is too much independent thought, too many newspapers and schools in our present day of civilization to permit of the antiquated methods of these over-ambitious men who, hiding behind their selfish aims, cry loudly for the glory of their country and force ruin on their people. The terrible price of war would be clear to coming generations if every monument had inscribed upon it the details of its cost to the people. The war game has received a solar plexus blow, anyhow, in the coming of the aeroplane. A thousand aeroplanes would cost less than one Dreadnought. But think of the frightful effect of a fleet of a thousand armies dropping nitro-glycerin bombs. Another great international war in Europe seems impossible now so far as I can see. In other words invention has gone beyond the thirst for blood; the power of science, that has been let loose, must overwhelm aggressive diplomacy.

Although Europe has learned her economic lesson, the subject of war seems to be ever in the minds of her people.

"But returning to more pleasing subjects than war, let me say that I enjoyed my tour through France. Its beautiful scenery is restful, and its agricultural richness is very impressive. I was amazed at the bountiful crops of wheat, barley and other small grain. There were no such extensive fields of one kind of grain as we see in our western states, but cultivation is done in small acreages. A few acres of wheat, with a similar patch of oats adjoining it, and so on, but all in the highest state of perfection. The farmers are successful and well to do, and it was not difficult to discern one reason of the wealth of France. The vast vineyards were particularly interesting. Unfortunately it did not happen to be the time for gathering the grape crop. I would like to have seen it, for I understand they make a great holiday of the occasion. Everywhere we went on our



MR. EDISON AND DR. EMIL RATHENAU AT THE ELECTRICAL GENERATING STATION AT NOARDIT, GERMANY, SEPTEMBER, 1911

motor tour we found the people apparently happy and contented. They have savings in plenty, but they put the money out in government bonds. Land investments with them are practically *nil*. I was struck with the lack of new buildings going up. The peasants are certainly geniuses in making the most of a tiny strip of land. In one small farm I counted no less than seven different kinds of crops. The apple orchards of Normandy astonished me by their wonderful crops of ruddy apples.

"The French bread struck me as particularly good. It was palatable and nutritious, and I ate a great deal of it while in the country. The French are wiser than we in not seeking to make their bread dazzlingly white by sacrificing the nutritive parts of the wheat. Their skill in cooking is apparent everywhere, for even in the smallest villages everything that was served had the magic of their art.

"Switzerland is a country of magnificent scenery and practically unlimited

power going to waste. In motoring it is quite a change to leave the beautiful French roads where one can speed, and get into Switzerland, where sixteen miles an hour is the limit. The people are progressive, but lack the daring in business that is characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon. They are hampered by over-prudence. In some respects they remind me of the Japanese, for their genius shows itself in minute sorts of labor. They are a little people in a little land. As far as I can judge, they are more intricate in invention than in mind. Their watches, clocks, music boxes, wooden toys, and what not,—everything is little. We showed them how to make Geneva watches by machinery, and now they are imitating us in their own country. But occasionally a great engineer will arise among them. One is my friend Turinini, who constructed the great power works on the Rhone.

"Cheap electricity is waking up Switzerland, and there are some signs of growth. You will find new buildings going up, which cannot be said of all the countries in Europe. It is to be hoped that the Swiss will soon be so thoroughly awakened that the dreadful spectacle of women harnessed to the plows, yoked with cattle, will be a thing of the past.

"Bohemia was a surprise to me. I had not expected to find much progress there, but was agreeably disappointed. New construction was in evidence not only in the larger towns, but even the smaller towns are extending somewhat. Most of the old houses are built up to the sidewalks, and there are no gardens or lawns in front, but the modern houses are different, and one sees flowers in the front yards. Perhaps this may be due to the influence of Bohemians who have returned to their country with a competence made in America, and have taken American ideas with them. There is a general tendency in Bohemia toward commercial and manufacturing development on a larger scale than ever before.

Many factories are in course of construction. But the country is at present handicapped by ill-feeling between the laity and the Church, which must work itself out before any great progress can be made. I was struck with the fact, here, as elsewhere, that the European farmer makes more out of less promising land than ours, by intensive farming. Over there they spend their time and energy in carefully cultivating small areas instead of crudely cultivating large areas, as many of our farmers do. Nothing in the way of land goes to waste in Europe. Even the roadside is lined with fruit trees, principally apples, then come pears, then cherries. Ninety-nine per cent of such road land goes to waste with us. The Bohemians grow great crops of apples. There must be at least 250 square miles of the country devoted to apple growing. Their fruit is not as good as ours, however, being smaller and mostly used for the manufacture of champagne, vinegar, etc.

"In traveling through France I found myself looking always for the nation's factories, but generally in vain. Of course, she has her factories and plenty of them, but her manufactures, generally speaking, are artistic in nature, high in value and small in bulk. Hence, they do not require large machinery to produce them. On coming into Germany one immediately sees evidence of its being a great industrial nation. I saw more factory chimneys in the town of Chemnitz alone than in the whole of France.

"It seems like a humiliating thing to say, but it is the fact that Germany's manufacturing industries are pushing ahead much faster than ours are. The growth of her manufactures is constant and tremendous.

"Thousands of factories are in course of construction. I saw many factories in North Germany, and whether they were built or in building, the construction, generally speaking, was better than the construction of the best of ours. Their building methods are extremely

sensible, economical and effective. They use cement more freely and more wisely than we do. One sees everywhere buildings of loose stones faced with cement which fills in the interstices.

"Every detail of factory construction over there is hedged about by carefully restrictive laws, which are rigidly enforced. The consequence is well built buildings, safe, sanitary, admirable. There is very little danger of fire in such buildings. I was told in Prague that the city's fire loss in one year was only \$26,000. The fire horrors which are continually occurring in America are impossible. The construction of the buildings is such that the workmen's health is carefully protected; they have fine light and air, and in the arrangement and management of the machinery they are carefully protected against accident. We have many things to learn from Germany in these details of factory equipment, construction and management.

"When our American people realize that the average depreciation on an average building is three per cent as against one-half of one per cent in Germany, they will wake up and throw aside tradition and take a lesson from our German friends who make liberal use of cement as a building material. We are apt to think of them as being slow and conservative. They are certainly conservative, but in that respect they have forged ahead and have made haste economically.

"Germany is up to date in all branches of mechanical and scientific advance. She is not behind us in these lines, generally speaking, although her shops are full of American machinery or imitations of it. I went through two great electrical shops in which 85 per cent of their machinery was American. This illustrates the good sense of the Germans. While Germany is the most scientific of all the nations, she does not approach us in applied science. She is pre-eminent, however, in some lines. In chemical industries she stands alone. In automatic labor-saving

devices of all kinds and in their application we excel her.

"The Germans are the world's most persistent people. They usually get what they are after, and they have started now to capture our mechanical prestige. If the United States is to prevent them from outstripping us in the race, we shall have to get down to hard, intelligent work.

"The German domestic trade is enormous, but from indications in the packing rooms of several large German factories which I visited, I should say their foreign trade is still larger. They are organizers of great ability and extraordinary patience and are wonderfully energetic and intelligent. Not only are they fighting us for the world's trade, but they are also fighting England wherever she has business that they want, and they have engaged in a persistent campaign for the world's business. This campaign is not sensational, but there is no slackening up of it. If we are going to hold our own or win out, we should watch them closely, for there is much in their methods that we could learn with profit.

"They have gone so far as to establish banks with German capital in all parts of the world for the purpose of assisting resident German merchants, thus Germany not only exports goods and makes the profit from their sale abroad, but furnishes the necessary banking facilities, also highly profitable, through which the business is conducted, and she sends the goods in German ships.

"Another thing in Germany impressed me greatly, and that is one great advantage which their manufacturers have over us and every other country. I refer to her great promoting banks. In our country a man desiring to put something new on the market must have a promoter of his enterprise, and our promoters are notoriously irresponsible. In Germany inventions are brought out by the promoting banks.

From _____
Address _____
Date _____

POPULAR ELECTRICITY

079

"For instance, The Deutsche Bank, which is one of the largest banks in the world, has a corps of engineers and auditors ready to investigate any proposition. If a manufacturer wishes to exploit the invention he can get money promptly at a reasonable interest if he can prove that the proposition will be profitable. It saves time and keeps him out of the clutches of sharks.

"A good part of this plan is that the bank will carefully watch the progress of the invention and the manufacturer, and will place the stock on the

and manufacturers, and I predict that it will soon put the German nation in advance of us in the origination and development of new mechanical ideas.

"I believe I see the true inwardness of the Emperor's unwavering naval policy.

He does not want war; no one wants it less. But he apparently considers a large navy a good business investment. It insures protection to German capital invested in the remote parts of the world, as well as to German merchants wherever they may be. Hence



THE LABORATORY BOYS GREETING MR. EDISON ON HIS FIRST APPEARANCE AT THE LABORATORY AFTER RETURNING FROM EUROPE. ABOVE, MR. EDISON GREETING MR. FRANK L. DYER, PRESIDENT OF THE EDISON INTERESTS

Exchange, and when it has arrived at a certain point of prosperity, will sell the shares and take its money back, when it gets a fair profit for its use. This leaves the inventor or the manufacturer with his invention and factory in his own hands to proceed alone without encumbrance. This shows the wisdom that the Germans exercise in providing the utmost encouragement to their inventors

their navy may be looked upon as a commercial proposition, and its cost as insurance premium.

"My visit to Berlin was exceedingly interesting. I had not been there for 23 years, and the city had grown almost beyond my recognition. It has been called the Chicago of Europe, and it is certainly growing with Chicago speed. I have good reason to be interested in

Berlin, for it is the center of electrical industry in Europe. The greatest of the electrical works, the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft, is there, and is operated under the direction of my old friend, Dr. Emil Rathenau, employing about 60,000 workmen. I feel a sort of paternal interest in this works, as it was practically started by me, and once bore my name.

"Another of the great electrical works in Berlin is owned by another of my friends, Sigmund Dergmann. He started his electrical life with me by working at the bench in my Newark shop about 40 years ago, and later on made carbon transmitter telephones and phonographs, and afterwards became my partner in manufacturing the detail apparatus for the electric light system. His shrewdness and ability kept him ahead of the procession in this country, and he has kept up his reputation by organizing and operating his great establishment in Berlin, where he employs about 12,000 workmen and makes everything electrical.

"Still another of the great electrical shops is the one established by Schuckert, who also worked at the bench in my Newark shop with Dergmann, leaving my employ to go to Germany to settle up his father's estate. He stayed there and took up the manufacture of electrical apparatus and established the great works that bear his name, and in which many thousands of workmen are em-

ployed. He died immensely wealthy. But the works still go on.

"I also visited the Siemens-Halske and Siemens-Schuckert Works. These cover a large area and employ about 48,000 workmen. They manufacture not only everything that is used in the electric light and power fields, but also an immense variety of fine instruments and apparatus for philosophical and other purposes.

"I was much impressed with the great progress Germany is making in electrical manufactures and in the use of electricity. The people use electric light and power with great liberality, for they can buy current very cheaply. While there are many other important manufacturing plants throughout the country, Berlin is distinctly the electrical center. The importance of the electrical industry to Berlin may be readily appreciated when it is realized that at least one-sixth of that city's population depends upon it.

"I found my trip through Europe most interesting and instructive. It was made mostly by motor car, so we really saw the countries we went through, and really came in closer contact with the people who live in them than if we had traveled from place to place by train. I am well satisfied, however, to get back to my own country, for I did not see any country on the other side of the ocean that can compare with the United States, if considered as a whole."



Unbound Clippings Series Clippings (1912)

These clippings cover the year 1912. Most of the items are taken from newspapers, but there are several longer magazine articles as well. Clippings relating to Edison's inventions and business matters include articles about the introduction of three major new products: the disc phonograph, the Blue Amberol cylinder phonograph, and the home projecting kinetoscope. There are also articles concerning Edison's views on patent law; the resignation of Frank L. Dyer as the president of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., and his replacement by Edison; and the federal government's initiation of an antitrust suit against the Motion Picture Patents Co.

Other clippings pertain to the celebration of Edison's sixty-fifth birthday; his support for Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive party in the presidential election; his endorsement of women's suffrage; and the deaths of his mother-in-law, Mary Valinda Miller, and his longtime associate George E. Gouraud. In addition, there are articles discussing his plans to make motion pictures for use in schools; his attendance at the first annual "Edison Field Day" company picnic and game day; and a contract for the use of Edison Portland cement at the new baseball park at Ebbetts Field in Brooklyn.

Approximately 30 percent of the clippings have been selected. In addition to numerous duplicate versions of most of the stories, the unselected items include articles not directly related to Edison on patent, copyright, and business law; recording contracts; and the phonograph industry.

Monday, Jan. 01, 1912

BILL PROVIDES FOR NEW PATENT OFFICE BUILDING

Designed to Preserve and Ex-
hibit Models and to Create
Commission.

The creation of a new patent office building on the river opposite Congress Hall, to be used for one of the 37,000,000 patent models, the preservation and exhibit of the collection of patent models, and the creation of a patent reform commission are contemplated in a bill which will be introduced into Congress at the present session.

An address and petition to Congress, favoring and recommending such action, has been prepared by Joseph J. O'Brien, editor of the Inventor's Outlook. He has the endorsement of business men, scientists, patent attorneys and others in his agitation for a new patent office building, the conservation of patent models in a museum and for amendment of the patent system by commission.

Indorsed by Edison.

"Thomas A. Edison has approved the idea of an inventory hall for scientific, technical and educational societies," says Mr. O'Brien, "and the idea of exhibition galleries for the hurried models of the patent office and other models representing the practical industrial embodiment of inventions, and a sort of permanent industrial museum."

The proposed structure, as suggested in the petition, is to embody the highest ideals in building art. A hall of invention and science in the building is to be set aside as a museum for the display of patent models. An assembly hall is to be provided for meetings of scientific, inventive, technical, educational and agricultural societies. The construction would be planned in the hands of a commission, and carried out by competition.

Regarding the reform of the patent system, it is suggested in the petition that a commission be created which shall be directed to examine the patent system in force all over the world; receive evidence of defects in the American system; hold open hearings, and report the results of its inquiry and recommendations; for legislation to effect the best possible results.

Tuesday, Jan. 02, 1912

The problem of married women as teachers in the public schools is too complicated to be disposed of in an epigram. So Mr. Edmon did not settle the matter when he declared: "A public school teacher cannot raise a family and perform her school duties at the same time; either the pupils or her own children must be neglected." The Board of Education's concern is only with its pupils; if it can be proved that these are neglected in any particular case, summary action is justified. Whether the married teacher's own children are neglected is not the Board of Education's concern, and to force a woman to take better care of her children by depriving her of her chance to earn a living is kindness over-disguised. Unfortunately, there is little question that a married woman cannot work ten hours a day in a factory and bring up her children well, or stand twelve hours a day behind the counter of a little candy shop and do her duty by her family. Until we are prepared to recog-

nize the general principle that no married woman shall be permitted to engage in employment away from her children, there is no reason for requiring a test to the school teacher alone.

Thomas A. Edison.



Inventor: Declares Papers Will Dethrone Practically Every King During Present Century

(By Leased Wire to the "Examiner").
NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Back in his laboratory after two days' rest over New Year's Day with his family, Thomas A. Edison today wrote out for the "Examiner" a list of what he considered to be the greatest achievements in the world during 1911. Here it is:

- 1.—Discovery by Ehrlich of Salvarsan for the cure of a specific infectious disease.
- 2.—Attempt to establish a Chinese republic.
- 3.—Unexpected rapidity of the construction of the Panama Canal.
- 4.—Improvements in aerial navigation.
- 5.—Important discoveries in surgical technique at the Rockefeller Institute.
- 6.—Final proof of the efficiency of typhoid vaccination.
- 7.—The rise and near perfection of the Diesel engine.

Newspapers Growing Better Have They Improved?

"He responded earnestly: "You improve every day. Every day I open one it is better. And the greatest slight which I know is to find one which meets you at the door—no ferry in the evening—a visit—years of dinner talks and newspaper. That tells the tale. Nobody can ever do anything to this little public of ours so long as you see sights like that."

"It was mentioned that "everywhere in the world there seemed to be unrest, a rise in the price of food and at the same time an increase of riches and an increase of poverty."

Over Mr. Edison's face there passed a cloud. He thought a moment, took a paper from his desk, looked at it long, hesitated, then began to write on a pad. The reporter felt that perhaps he had presumed too long upon this busy great man's time and that some office work had interrupted the chat.

Greatest of All

"What," he was asked, "would you say was the supremest achievement in science for the year?"

"Do you speak in a parochial sense, or have you in mind the whole world for the whole year?" he inquired.

"The whole world," was explained.

"Then," he answered, "I will say that first should be placed the discovery of Salvarsan. The specific disease for which it is a remedy is continually prevalent through contact or here. Most of us have it and don't know it."

"You put the republication of China on the general list. What do you think will happen to other monarchies?" was inquired of him. "Within this century," he said, definitely, "monarchies will be through and done with. I do not prophesy—they simply will have to go. If any are left it will be only because the king remains a social figurehead. These darn newspapers are doing 'em up. Newspapers and monarchies don't jibe."

Middleman to Blame

Suddenly Mr. Edison landed over the memorandum. It gave the name and address of the author of a book on the "High Cost of Living."

"If you want to do a good turn to workmen," said he, "get that book and write an article on it. He shows what things cost and what the poor man has to pay for them. Verify him by the United States Bureau of Commerce statistics. It's the middleman that causes the high costs. Take up the poor man's clothes, the simple articles he has in this home and you will answer your every question. It's outside my line."

Greatest Works of 1911

Science Tops Edison List

- 1.—DISCOVERY by Ehrlich of Salvarsan for the cure of a specific infectious disease.
- 2.—Attempt to establish a Chinese republic.
- 3.—Unexpected rapidity of the construction of the Panama Canal.
- 4.—Improvements in aerial navigation.
- 5.—Important discoveries in surgical technique at the Rockefeller Institute.
- 6.—Final proof of the efficiency of typhoid vaccination.
- 7.—The rise and near perfection of the Diesel engine.

EDISON DOOMS I. C. SMOKE IN PACT WITH RAILWAY

Arranges to Provide Electric Locomotives in Tests for Terminal Electrification

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, declared today—and solved the smoke nuisance problem for the Illinois Central railroad.

After a conference with the officials of the road, that continued throughout the morning, Mr. Edison announced that an agreement had been reached whereby he will furnish three electric engines immediately for a test. At the office of the Illinois Central Mr. Edison's statement was confirmed.

The three cars will be shipped in Chicago at once. The first test will deal with the passenger problem only. Later the freight problem will be taken up.

Mr. Edison declared that the new storage battery which he had perfected would pull forty loaded freight cars, and with other equipment he had in mind the pulling power would be unlimited.

May Run Forty Miles an Hour

"I conferred with the Illinois Central officials," said Mr. Edison at the Blackstone, "and we reached an agreement. This new storage battery solves the smoke problem for Chicago. There will be no smelly third rail. The trains will run on the same tracks that are used at present. The storage battery is placed under each car and a speed of forty miles an hour can be maintained.

"The test will be made as soon as the cars can be completed.

"It may require three months to complete these test cars, but I am satisfied that in the end the road will see the advisability of using our appliance not only

for passenger traffic, but for freight traffic as well.

Officials of the Illinois Central expressed the keenest surprise when the inventor suddenly told the secret of his visit to Chicago. One of the men high in the councils of the road said:

"It is true, but we never suspected that the terms of this attempt to 'electrify' the road would become public at this time. We had decided to make the secret."

"Perhaps you don't know our here that, with my battery, only partly perfected, a company in New Jersey is running a street car system without tracks or overhead or underground wires, running cars that can go over any street or take a jump through the country," said Mr. Edison, in discussing the Illinois Central project. "When I get a storage battery that will run cars at six or seven miles an hour and run them at high speed without feed wires or tracks, Chicago, anywhere as it is over a vast level territory. The only problem is to get a battery light enough and powerful enough to make long runs without being recharged."

Mr. Edison declared also he believed it would save the busy yards before the average workman; of Chicago would be doing it in concrete houses as his own laboratory.

"The house will be cheap," said Mr. Edison. "But when a workman has a house, he's not to furnish it, and that's why I turned my attention to the working out of a process of manufacturing concrete furniture comparatively as inexpensive as my concrete houses."

THE CONCRETE LIFE.

(Thomas A. Edison says the furniture of the concrete house of the future will likewise be of concrete.)

At John's concrete mansion
Brown rode the concrete bell;
Twin in the newest concrete row
In neighborhood quite swell.
On concrete neck he hung his lid,
And in a concrete chair
He sat, while John's youngest hid
Dashed up the concrete stair.
And told his Pa Brown had arrived,
Wherefrom from concrete bed
For concrete hairbrush Johnny divot
And brushed his Sunday hair.
And Brown's foot tapped the concrete floor—

He studied concrete art,
In concrete frames, with more and more
And

He felt importance start:
The concrete clock upon the wall
Told his concreteest times
But, eveling through the concrete hall,
"Come not his good had, John,
The leaves of concrete books Brown turned—

He hummed a concrete tune,
And for a concrete meal he vented—
"Twould be a concrete boon."

At last they camp, with sweetest
In the concrete house.
Delay in coming down
Was caused by busted concrete hooks
In Madame's concrete gown.
—Denver Republican.

Angelenos Buy Land

BAKERSFIELD, Jan. 2.—C. A. Foster has sold 225 acres of land adjoining the Edison Company's property for \$250,000. The purchaser is W. V. Taylor and Donald Hutton, both Los Angeles men, who will improve the land by planting the culture of citrus fruits.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Thomas A. Edison says that when he reads ~~news~~ not like to think. It is not necessary to attend the Congressional Record.

THOUSAND ISLAND CLUB MEETS.

Richmen Come From Afar for the Midwinter Dinner.

The Thousand Island Yacht Club of New York held its midwinter dinner last night in the sun parlor on the top of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. About sixty members of the club and twenty-five guests were present. After dinner they were entertained by moving pictures furnished by Frank Dwyer, a club member and an assistant at the Edison laboratories. Members came from New York, Pittsburgh and Providence to the dinner. Commodore Thomas A. Gillespie secured the members in better condition than at present. William H. Edwards, Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, was one of the guests.

BERNARD FRANKS EDISON Governor Declares Inventor Has Made Life Happy.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—At a banquet for Thomas A. Edison given by the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, Governor Bernard F. Squire said that Edison's life has been the essence of making the mountains and wilderness more habitable.

Mr. Edison has placed within the reach of every farmer in Minnesota," he said, "but that they also assisted in the development and exploitation of the country and have made life brighter and happier."

"The development of water power, the utilization of the resources are the things that will develop communities. We have Edison in Minnesota. We want more of him. We want you engineers to come up there."

CHICAGO (IL) NEWS**Monday, January 4, 1912****The Electric Tender.**

Whether Mr. Edison says about electricity receives respectful attention from the public. Here in Chicago he has been telling the operating officials of the Illinois Central railroad that he will make cars for them with electric storage batteries that will do very well for the time being and will shuttle trucks from the Chicago terminal. Indeed, he has arranged to provide the road with a few cars of this sort. However, Mr. Edison says that the real solution of the problem will come a little later and will take the form of electric tenders to carry loads of electricity for the locomotives as the tenders of today carry coal.

According to Mr. Edison, whose storage battery has already succeeded in performing wonders, the problem of the electric tender is a relatively simple one. A 1,500 horsepower plant up, declares the Menlo Park engineer, "A tender of this sort will give a locomotive power enough to haul forty freight cars forty miles an hour. It will take them out of the city limits, make all the switching maneuvers necessary and run back to the main yards for more 'juice.' The plan has never been tried, but I am sure it is going to be successful."

Why should it not be successful? Anyway, Mr. Edison, who says it will be, ought to know.

SCHENECTADY (NY) UNION**Monday, January 15, 1912****"HUNKS" NOT HEEDED**

Thomas A. Edison Believes Sharp, Short Signal Best Warning for Autos to Sound.

CHAMBERS, N. Y., Jan. 15.—"Thomas A. Edison believes that a bulb 'hunk' is an auto signal. He says:

"I believe," said Mr. Edison, "automobiles should be made to carry a louder, more efficient warning device than the bell horn. In order to attract any attention with the inter-estingly where traffic is dense—it is necessary to sound it almost continuously. This means an incessant din, but it is ineffective noise."

"The short, sharp blast of a more powerful signal is a better warning than a dozen 'hunks' of about a tenth of the volume of actual sound produced. The bell horns have come to mean nothing to the average pedestrian and it is consequently useless as a danger signal."

"The proper method of warning, in my opinion, is an electric light, with the powerful, incandescent, and extremely short flash, and allow it to be used only when danger is imminent."

MANSFIELD (OH) NEWS**January 10, 1912**

Where Edison's Genius Falls.

Mr. Edison cannot hope to get out a concrete mattress that will be able to compete with the article commonly found in the country hotel.—Cleveland Leader.

GLENN FALLS (NY) TIMES**Saturday, January 18, 1912**

leant.

When it comes to rest winter weather we must all doff our head-gear to sleeping hats.

Mr. Edison has no idea of inventing concrete biscuits. The newtyeds long ago anticipated him.

Mr. Chandler says he doesn't want to see Cavalieri again. Who can blame him?

TENN. COR. APPEAL (?)**Thursday, January 11, 1912**

Mr. Edison says "there are very few \$10,000 jobs" in the world. Is a security of \$10,000 jobs. Know of any hanging around town?

CHESTER (PA) TIMES**Monday, January 15, 1912****MAR EDISON'S DEAR,**

Denver Republican.
Mr. Edison will observe, however, that in the matter of concrete pillars the Pullman Company beat him by several years.

FINDLAY (OH) REPUBLICAN**Thursday, January 14, 1912**

Edison announces that he will have the talking picture machine ready for use in the next presidential campaign. He must figure that Bryan will suit him in it, for of what use would a talking machine be along side of the key stone?

NORTH ADAMS (MA) HERALD**Monday, Jan. 08, 1912****EDISON IS FORGOTFUL****Chauveteur Borne Worry by Neglecting to Pay Fares**

Cattaraugus, Jan. 8.—(Continued.) are treated with being absent minded and oblivious to money matters, and Thomas Edison lived up to his reputation when he hired a taxi to take him from the Blackstone hotel to the Continental and Commercial National bank.

Upon reaching the bank the inventor disappeared within the president's office, and the driver of the taxicab never saw him more. After waiting for an hour the chauffeur went within and inquired as to the whereabouts of his fare. Unable to obtain any information, he waited four hours longer, varying the monotony by frequent telephone calls to the hotel and visits within the bank.

Finally, when a clock had arrived, he returned to the Blackstone and told the story of having lost his gliding-quietest passenger. Edison could not remember whether he had told the man to wait or not, nor could he recall just how he had gone from the bank to his next appointment, but gave orders that the chauffeur's bill should be settled in full.

BOSTON (MA) EVE. HERALD**Thursday, Jan. 11, 1912**

If Thomas A. Edison speaks any more concerning the new Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the Technology Club luncheon in New York Saturday night, then he has spoken and written recently, it will be because he has turned his genius to the invention of new forms of hypnosis.

MANCHESTER (NH) MIRROR**Friday, Jan. 06, 1912**

The inventor of the electric light bulb, that Edison tells that any he cheap, but the time of the house seems to be careful how he sits in the rocking chair in the dark.

LOS ANGELES (CA) TRIBUNE**Saturday, Jan. 06, 1912****ALUMINUM WIRES**

ANATHEM, Dec. 6.—The Southern California Edison company has a force of sixteen men engaged in replacing its high-power transmission wires through this city with aluminum wire capable of carrying 60,000 volts. The old copper wire that carried 35,000 volts, is being taken down and reburied in Los Angeles. Four large aluminum wires are used in the transmission line. The entire line will be completed in February; its length is 45 miles. This line is one of the most powerful in the state.

CANONSBURG (PA) NOTES**Wed., Jan. 24, 1912**

Thomas A. Edison failed to knit the Nobel prize for physics, Germany, with whom Mr. Edison suffered, on beer, furnished the winner.

PARSONS (NJ) CALL**Tuesday, Jan. 09, 1912****Edison's Latest.**

How'd you like to walk into the rocker of one of Tom Edison's concrete chairs in the dark?—Washington Post.

When Mr. Edison's concrete furniture comes into general use, what pleasure is there going to be in going home and smacking things?—Denver Republic.

After Mr. Edison has made his present furniture popular, perhaps he will turn his attention to the manufacture of asbestos gloves, mica waistcoats and gun metal pajamas.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PORTLAND (ME) EXPRESS**Friday, Jan. 05, 1912**

The Edison company has been placed in coming value from \$100 to \$25 a share, and the capital stock from \$200,000 to \$100,000.

NEWARK (NJ) MORNING STAR**Tues., Jan. 26, 1912****GLUCK THOUGHT TO BE INSANE.**

Believed to be deranged on the subject of electricity Simon Gluck, 29 years old, of 311 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested by the West Orange police yesterday and turned over to his relatives. He was walking along the street muttering to himself and acting strangely when a policeman arrested him. On Sunday night Gluck had called at Edison's home in Llewellyn Park and was then turned off by being told to call again.

EDISON IS HERE; SAYS 'HOW DIRTY'; GOES TOMORROW

Inventor to See Markham
About Electrification
of Illinois Central.

GIVES TABLOID ADVICE

Visit With Family for the
Bylesby Dinner Is the
First Since 1893.



THOMAS A. EDISON.

EPIGRAMS UTTERED BY EDISON IN CHICAGO LAST NIGHT.

It goes to be a five wire. All the dead ones are made up into door mats.

Don't worry over loss of money. It plays a very small part in our lives. I've made a couple of millions several times and lost it. Keep doing something worth while and your life will be happy. Chicago is an unimproving place to look at, but a good place in which to do business.

No one should be such a fool as to believe in suffrage. Every person who believes.

Thomas A. Edison arrived in Chicago with Mrs. Edison and their daughter, Madeline, yesterday afternoon to attend in the evening the dinner arranged by J. M. Bylesby in Mr. Edison's honor in the Congress Hotel. Edison's giving utterance to the epigrams quoted the inventor had something to say about the electrification of the Illinois Central Railroad within the city limits.

Incidentally, he found his suite in the Lincolnston Hotel literally charged with electricity, doorbells, curtain rings and electric light buttons giving off shocks when touched.

"It must be caused by the extreme cold," Mr. Edison said.

The dinner arranged for the inventor was in connection with the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Bylesby & Co. Mr. Bylesby was an employee of Mr. Edison years ago.

FIRST VISIT SINCE 1893.

It was the first visit of Mr. Edison and his family to Chicago since the World's Fair in 1893.

"It's an unimproving city," was Mr. Edison's comment, "and I don't see why anyone should care to live here except for business purposes. It's a good place to make money, but oh, how dirty!"

He pulled out the cigarette and pointed to columns of smoke rising above the Illinois Central tracks.

"That is one reason Chicago is dirty," he said. "We are seeking to have that rail road adopt electric power for its trains. Then there will be less smoke and dirt."

"The electrification of the Illinois Central or any other railroad entering Chicago will be a very easy accomplishment. I have an appointment tomorrow morning with Mr. Markham, president of the road, and will tell him so. The electrification of him. First we must electrify the terminals and, after them, the main lines."

HAZELTON
HAWKSWOOD (PA) SENTINEL

Friday, January 12, 1912

EDISON MAKES PREDICTION.

"Electrification of Hellwode Coming, and Soon, Too, He Says."

"There is one great thing coming," said Thomas A. Edison, "and that is electrification of the Hellwode. That is coming, and soon too."

He then spoke of his latest inventions.

"Converse furniture will be a success," he said. "Motion will be improved so that they will be in constant service, and a purchaser will need only one in a lifetime. The talking moving picture is going to put the theaters out of business."

"I am not all in yet and hope to give the world a few more ideas before I go into the hereafter."

COSHEN (IN) NEWS-TRIBUNE

Friday, Jan., 12, 1912

Thomas A. Edison says that a monarchy is impossible in this country because of the newspapers that safeguard the people's rights. That's a pretty compliment, and it's a dead clinch that if we have a king during Edison's lifetime he will get first chance at the job.

READING (PA) EAGLE

Sunday, Jan. 14, 1912

MRS. EDISON DITCHES PLATS.

Simplicity, Not Luxury, Should Be Remnants of Woman's Lives, She Says.

"American women indulge in too many luxuries. Simplicity should be the keynote of their lives. Continued extravagance will undermine the nation."

"To all girls I say: Get off the education you can, make the most of yourself that you can; have an ideal and live up to it—and never consent to live in a flat."

These are opinions of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, wife of the great inventor. "I am essentially a housewife," said Mrs. Edison, "therefore you can infer that I am not much in sympathy with those outside of the home, such as suffrage for all women. I believe, however, that women who hold property should be represented in the vote. The third men who know little of government are allowed to vote. That, as a whole, I think women wield more influence in our houses than they could possibly do by the ballot."

ROCHESTER (NY) CHRONICLE

Monday, January 08, 1912

"The Hellwode have by no means died out. A Denver man has invented an electric sawe plow. Now if a way can be found to inject a little electricity into the small boy one serious domestic problem will be solved."

SCHENECTADY (NY) STAR

Tuesday, January 09, 1912

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Thomas A. Edison and Samuel Insull, surviving executors of the last will and testament of John Edward desceased, of this city, have rendered their final account and have been charged by the Surrogate of Schenectady County.

ROCKFORD (IL) STAR

Sunday, January 07, 1912

"Is a live wire," says Edison. "All the dead ones are made into that again."

NEW YORK POST

Friday, January 12, 1912

Dr. Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said Thomas A. Edison will be the guest at the dinner of the Technology Club of New York to-morrow evening at the Hotel Knickerbocker.

NEW YORK (NY) SUN

February 11, 1912

EMBLEMATIC EDISON BIRTHDAY DINNER

Prepared at His Home by Friends
While He Labors in
a Tent.

YOUNGSTER IS JUST 65 NOW.

Prefers to Talk of Politics and of His
Inventions Rather Than of
Himself.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 10.—Ninety-four years ago today, and present-day admirers of Thomas A. Edison gathered at his home to celebrate his sixtieth birthday. There were given to him a testimonial and a loving cup, the one presented by T. Comford, Mayor of New York and the other by Edward H. Johnson of New York. On behalf of the inventor the responses were made by Samuel Insull of Chicago.

The dinner was served at 1 o'clock in the music room of Mr. Edison's residence in Llewellyn Park. Afterward there was a reception, at which the guests numbered twice as many as those at dinner. Mrs. Edison, their daughter Madeline and their son Charles participated in the tribute to the inventor.

Mr. Edison, showing his appreciation of it all with his smile of pleasure, sat in what appeared to be an ordinary mahogany chair, but in reality one of his late achievements, a reinforced concrete chair strived to look like mahogany. Edison recently announced that he had

EDISON SAYS MEN WILL LIVE TO 150

Thomas A. Edison, is sixty-five.
"It's a good age to begin your useful year," said he in his laboratory. "You begin to think you know a few things from experience."

"Once you add a man should live to 150 years"—the questioner began. At once the sage of Menlo Park broke in:

"To be as active as twenty years ago and feel an emaciated. It's a matter of a short time when we will be able to live to 150 years. If a community should stop short and follow the teachings of Church—no soldiers and bacteria—there is no reason why the life of the coming people should not reach 150 years."

"Our life is relative to that of our ancestors. If they had a good one it lengthens ours from ten to fifteen years. If we in turn did nothing to shorten it there would be added thirty years more."

"Fruits of terra life prove it, though go on and on and on. There's the second, the big California red tide. It has lived 5,000 years."

"If one form of organism can do that, why not another?"

"We humans are up against bacteria, infusoria, spirochetes. They're trying to live off us; we're good farmers for them. We must add ourselves to them or conquer them. They are our enemies by nature—in the animal kingdom: enemies to overcome."

"Years ago Minnesota's legislature offered a bounty for captured rabbits began to overrun the state. The bounty had to be rescinded and the state began to try to breed coyotes, which are hard to breed. This is what I mean by the balance of nature. This special adjustment the legislatures disturb."

"Man is balanced against germs. Some are malignant and some are innocuous. As they disappear he flourishes—so do those rabbits die."

"Today the death rate in most cities is much less than it used to be. Our modern knowledge of care of the infection, isolation, and of preventive measures brings it down."

"It will continue to bring it down as politics alters it. A bundle of health do the best they can—putties don't run along equally with science."

"What can the individual do, aside from the community prevention, sanitary and disease prevention, etc., to prolong life?" Mr. Edison was asked. He answered:

"A man can take everything as it comes, calamity—he's not running the universe. If things go wrong no one need worry about it. For things do go wrong."

"Analyze most of those wormholes and you'll find that they're from bad organizations. These usually result from excessive eating."

"Down in Wall street, if a man takes you to lunch he thinks you ought to have two or three cocktails first."

"Now cocktails mostly defeat nature's own system of taking care of digestion. I know of nothing more deadly than the concoction called a cocktail."

Mr. Edison, being specifically urged,

added this:

"My wife thinks my worst habit is chewing tobacco. I put it when they forbade my smoking in a telephone office. The trouble with man is that he can be taken up smoking or tobacco or whiskey or eating he overdoes it. Especially eating. Eating is too much of a function. If you found out you could probably learn that Hermann died from too much eating for too much of food he needed."

"Children ought to be taught to take to eat little. Four tons of coal should not be piled into a boiler that needs only two tons. As a matter of fact, we take two and a half times more food than we require—and that adds more to your cost of living. It may feel good to eat more than you need or want. But it's a poor position and not scientific."

1911'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.

Thomas A. Edison, Manages Seven of Them.

1. Attempt to establish a Chinese type public.
2. Discovery by Kitchin of Salvarsan for the cure of specific infectious diseases.
3. Unopposed rivalry of the construction of the Panama Canal.
4. Improvements in aerial navigation.
5. Important discoveries in surgical technique of the Rockefeller Institute.
6. Final proof of the efficiency of typhoid vaccination.
7. The rise and near perfection of the Diesel engine.

The Diesel engine is a gas machine built on the principle of internal combustion, and has been on the market for several months.

Abolished Slavery, the celebrated St. Louis sewer, millionaire and philanthropist, furnished thousands of dollars to make Dr. Diesel's invention a possibility.

A vast plant is soon to be built in St. Louis to manufacture the Diesel engine. Thousands of men will be employed.

The forthright and daring initiative of Mr. Diesel is now apparent. However, it took years of faith in the principle of the engine before success was attained.

Dr. Diesel's invention is a radical departure from all preceding internal combustion engine construction. It is a new kind of operation makes the use of the best grade of crude oil or residual oil possible, and results of an efficiency far superior to that of the most modern steam engine.

Mr. Diesel first exhibited the Diesel engine at the St. Louis World's Fair in the Alsace Convention, and it furnished the light and power on their ground, and caused widespread attention among the world's engineers.

LOS ANGELES (CA) TRIBUNE

Sunday, February 11, 1912

Edison, 65 Today, Says He Feels Just as Young as at 25

Wizard Talks Politics, Asserts
His Only Bad Habit Is
Chewing Tobacco

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Thomas A. Edison is sixty-five years old tomorrow. He will have a few friends and early-day spectators visiting with him at his home in Llewellyn Park, Orange.

Edison was inclined to talk of politics when seen today at his laboratory.

"Politics now is nothing more than a annual game played in the newspapers," said Edison. "What the country needs is men who will arrest it without taking office for personal aims."

Edison favors Roosevelt. He said he felt as youthful as when he was twenty-five years old. He commented for this by the fact that he eats but little and sleeps no more than is necessary.

"My only bad habit is chewing tobacco," he said.

February 19, 1912

THE RIGHTS OF INVENTORS

The organization of the Inventors League, in which the names of Edison and Cooper Hewitt appear prominently, may serve to bring to public attention the growing complaint that the patent laws of the United States which were designed and supposed to protect the interests of inventors are now being used to restrain invention. The patent records at Washington are replete with patented ideas abstracted, placed in cold storage, and kept from development for the service of the people by the restraining power of interests other than the inventor.

The individual inventor finds many obstacles in his way. Competition of brain in inventive product is as handicapped as is competition in industry and trade. There are monopolies in patents, and individuals are forced to make terms with them and to market new ideas under the patronage of those monopolies, if at all.

Existing conditions have been called to the attention of Congress repeatedly during the last five sessions, but while there has been enthusiasm and activity in the chase after bugaboos in other directions, the complaints against patent trusts have been pigeon-holed, and no action taken.

The suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company promised to lead the way for an investigation of this situation, but present negotiations for the compromise of that suit and the voluntary reorganization of the corporation suggest that much will be yielded if the real nub of the patent trust question can be passed by. The complaint of the public against the monopoly of patents always has been met by a defence of the "inventors' rights." Now that the inventors are joining hands with the public, something may be accomplished.

ST. LOUIS (MO) POST DISPATCH

Tuesday, February 13, 1912

Thomas A. Edison prophesies that he will serve out many years' work after his 65th birthday. The American people will heartily hope that his prophecy will come true.

Monday, February 12, 1912

EDISON NOW
SIXTY FIVETHE GREAT INVENTOR FEELS AS
CHILDREN AS A YOUTH.

Can Run a Race With Anyone Up
Six Flights of Stairs—Only Sleeps
4½ Hours a Night and
Says It's Plenty.

New York, Feb. 12.—Thomas A. Edison was 65 years old yesterday.

"I don't feel any older than 25," he said. "I never was in better health or spirits. My sixty-five years sit lightly on me and I'll guarantee to run up six flights of stairs with any man of my age and be either ahead at the top or pretty close to the other fellow."

"You people who got up late this morning, at 6 or 7 o'clock perhaps, think it was cold. What do you think about the weather when I got up at 4:30? And I did not go to bed until midnight. That is my system, bed at midnight and up at 4:30. It gives me plenty of sleep and a lot more time for my work."

"My chief interest now is in perfecting and elaborating my talking picture and perfecting my plan for manufacturing concrete furniture."

"The talking picture idea is well worked out, and I have the actors working every day under a tent in West Orange, putting on scenic and talking performances. While the scheme appears to be pretty close to perfect, I want to keep at it until there is nothing further for me to do."

"The talking picture is a combination of photography and phonographs to produce even more real talk motion pictures."

QUINCY (IL) GEM CITY

February, 1912

MOVING PICTURES IN SCHOOLS.

A short time ago Thomas A. Edison made the extreme statement that in a short time moving pictures would do practically all of the work of the schools. Brooklyn is the first city to adopt the suggestion of having moving pictures in the public schools. As there was no fund available for the purpose the cost is being met by private philanthropy. The pictures now in use are divided into four groups, history, geography, literature and dramatic, and are being circulated through all of the schools.

NEW YORK EVEN. WORLD

Thursday, Feb. 15, 1912

EDISON INDORSES VANIMAN'S IDEA OF PERFECT AIRSHIP

New Dirigible Solves the Problem of Equilibrium Lacking in the "Akron."

"A dirigible airship" that will not only automatically ascend and descend at will but which will sustain as perfect equilibrium in the air as a steamer on the surface of the ocean has been invented by Melvin Vaniman, according to an announcement made to-day in the Scientific American.

The inventor, who recently built the giant dirigible "Akron," was called in an attempt to cross the Atlantic, and his previous failure resulted because he had not solved the problem of equilibrium. Vaniman, who is backed by P. A. Saterling of Akron, O., is preparing to build an air craft which he thinks will revolutionize aeronautics. The envelope of his balloons will be made of a cotton and rubber preparation, reinforced by the finest piano wire wound in such a way that it will have the maximum tensile strength. This he says will render the increased pressure in the gas bag due to a rise in temperature from the sun's rays.

Inside the envelope will be a softspace air ballast tank. If the operator

wishes to ascend he allows the air to escape. To descend, he merely pumps in more air "ballast." With this kind of craft, Vaniman says, it would be possible to remain in the air for weeks. He believes it would be adapted for the economical transportation of passengers, troops or explosives.

Thomas A. Edison, when interviewed to-day at West Orange, in East Orange regarding the invention, said:

"Strictly speaking, I do not believe in dirigibles, although I know nothing about them except what I have read. But Vaniman has applied a principle which is so obvious that it does not need to be demonstrated. I wonder that it has not been thought of before. It is the simple idea that usually proves a success."

MINNEAPOLIS (MN) JOURNAL

Sun., Feb. 18, 1912

Decorations To Startle

Amazing Lighting and Color Effects Planned for Big Electrical Show.

The magnificent decorative and electrical features which have been planned for the 1912 Northwestern Electrical exposition, to take place at the armory, Minneapolis, March 16-23, extending to Manager E. W. Clark, will not only be fascinating to the public but there will be amazed by its gorgeous effects promised. The great ceiling of the main drill hall of the armory will be entirely covered with a black fabric producing a night sky effect or invisible background which will be covered with over 1,000 translucent power incandescent lamps placed on three-foot centers giving an illuminated canopy of approximately 20,000 square feet and rising to a height of nearly ninety feet in the center.

Each lamp will be surmounted by a ten-inch star, one-third to be red, one-third white and one-third blue, each to be equipped with a special flashing attachment, giving a twinkling or starlike effect over the surface of the great dome.

Another startling effect will be produced by electrically constructed master darkness of an intricate nature which will automatically and completely change the ceiling color effect giving seven different colors or combinations. At the highest central point of this great ceiling or dome, will be placed a large silver chandelier over twelve feet in diameter and ten feet deep, containing upwards of 1,000-candle power, produced by 100w 15-candle power frosted bulbs, which, against the dark ceiling, will stand out in pleasing contrast and create a crowning feature of the great electrical canopy.

\$5,000 Spent on Art Globes.

The planet-aria booths on the main exhibition floor are to be equipped with special flares, elevated five inches, and to be covered with a green carpet harmonizing with the ceiling effect. At the corner of each booth on the globe side are to be massive white columns surmounted by fifteen-inch art glass spheres. In all, 150 columns are to be used. Over each booth will be a thirty-six-inch art glass dome and above the extreme center of each hall

KANSAS CITY (MO)

Saturday, February 17, 1912

AUTOMATIC MACHINE DISPLAYS AND GIVES TALKS ON ADVERTISING

There were two or three men in shirt sleeves in the doorway waiting for an opportunity to speak to the great inventor. They had pairs of machinery in their hands and they seemed impatient, but Mr. Edison paid no attention to them. He put another record on the machine and sat down to enjoy it.

It was "Moonlight in Joseph Land," a rhythmic ditty sung by a colored quartet.

A violin solo by Spaulding followed. "We are not so abroad for our violinists either," he said. "It is the best violinist, I'll tell you!"

This was followed by half a dozen grand records. During most of them Edison sat with right hand to his ear to catch the slightest sound. One record produced a slight scratching noise which he threw out.

Ben Charles explained that his father was really testing 11,000 records. No wonder the great busy man has to content himself with three or four hours' sleep a night.

In fact, he had not been home for four days since my visit. His meals had been brought over his home and he had slept in a cot in the first floor of the laboratory building.

"This isn't all father has been doing," a Charles. "He's been working on the talking records. They are practically perfected."

When the phonograph was silent for a moment turned to Edison, Sr. for verification of the statement.

"Talking pictures?" he repeated. "The quite ready. We're testing them in the test the yard. I think they'll be ready this evening."

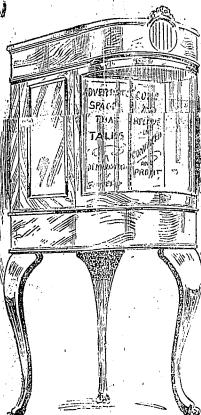
"Anything else?" I asked, my attention being called to the fact that some of the records were made of concrete.

"No, nothing of any importance," said Edison. "I've devoted practically all my time these new disc phonographs. Concrete is an idea we play you another record."

Before I took my leave a score of records were played. The wizard had become so used to listening to them that he had forgotten to stop. And when I said "good-by," he stood up and said:

But I had got what I was sent for.

1912



THE ELECTRO-PHONOSCOPES.

SITTING at a bare wooden table in a vine-covered but on the outskirts of Marcellus, France, a long-haired hermit, Antoine LeGrand, poured over a pile of blue prints, and fingered with a mass of intricate machinery. He was the white on broad water, until he hit upon an invention that has outdone the greatest work of the American wizard, Thomas A. Edison. One triumphant twist and LeGrand gave to the world just a year ago this month, the electro-phonoscope.

As it usually the case with advertising, American dropped in just to "smoke" a cigarette from the hermit. The cigarette lighted, the American's eye fell on the machine and blue prints, which, the half-starved hermit was trying to hide. It was too late. The "Yankee" had spotted it, and his curiosity led him on and within a half hour the Frenchman had explained the whole thing and sold it to the American for \$10,000.

Six months later the American was

at some apartments in Madison Square Garden, New York City. Every scientist who has seen it pronounces it the wonder of the age. This machine works like an album and a graphophone combined and is operated by electricity. Its present use is to display advertising. On the folder attached to it it displays an ad, and the talking part of the machine, be it on the ad spot a poster is used automatically to explain the lecture.

This machine will be in convention hall during the coming week.

Atten Brothers of Tulsa, Okla., will have the machine working the minute the doors open. Several of Kansas City's business merchants have asked for space in the exhibit.

The invention of the electro-phonograph antedates still more wonders. It would, get, be unreasonably to let it go in the light of the fact that a man who has just made the "talking pictures" might stand there in the light of the voice, wind them on and push the button.

Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1912

N.Y. MORN. SUN

Tues., Feb. 20, 1912

COLONEL GOURAUD, PROMOTER, DIES

Associate of Mr. Thomas A. Edison
Had Lived Abroad for Score
of Years.

Colonel George Edward Gouraud, father of the late Jackson Gouraud, the news writer, and of Powers Gouraud, died last Sunday at Vevey, Switzerland. His son, Powers, said last night that he thought his father's death was caused by the shock of the death of his third son, Capt. Bayard Gouraud of the English army, in Aden on February 9.

Col. Gouraud was 71 years old. He was born in the country but for twenty-two years he had made his home in England, and then the Continent. He represented the Edison Company in Europe for many years and took the first telephone and phonograph to England. He retired about eight years ago.

At one time Col. Gouraud and the idea of founding an empire in Africa were so much on his mind that he would probably have made his headquarters in France, England and America. His wife, who was a French girl, died four years ago in London. He will be buried at Brighton, England, where she is buried. He leaves two sons, Bayard and Powers Gouraud, and a daughter, Mrs. Ingham of London.

COL. GOURAUD DIES OF SHOCK.

Had Come at Vevey on Sunday—Had Dream of African Empire.

Col. George Edward Gouraud, father of the late Jackson Gouraud, the news writer, and of Powers Gouraud, died last Sunday at Vevey, Switzerland. His son, Powers, said last night that he thought his father's death was caused by the shock of the death of his third son, Capt. Bayard Gouraud of the English army, in Aden on February 9.

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N.Y. TIMES

Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1912

COL. GEORGE GOURAUD DEAD.

Civil War Veteran's Death at Vevey
Follows That of His Son.

Word was received early this morning of the death at Vevey, Switzerland, of Col. George Gouraud of London. Col. Gouraud, was 71 years of age, and had lived for many years in Europe. He was the representative of Thomas Edison in London, and took the first telephone over land in Europe across the Atlantic. He also introduced the first phonograph into Europe.

Capt. Bayard Gouraud of the Seventeenth Lancashire, British Army, died at Aden on his way to England from India a week ago. It is believed that the news of his death was the cause of the Col. Gouraud's death. Another son, Powers Gouraud, lives in this city.

NEW YORK ? AMERICAN

Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1912

Colonel George E. Gouraud—
Colonel George Edward Gouraud is dead in Vevey, Switzerland. His son, Captain Bayard Gouraud, died February 9 at Aden. Colonel Gouraud was born in New York in 1842. In the Civil War he was attached for a time to the staff of General Sherman. Congress gave him a medal for bravery. After the war Colonel Gouraud became associated with Thomas A. Edison in the sale of electrical inventions.

PERRY L. HUBBARD, EDISON'S TEACHER, DIES IN DENVER

Was a Colonel in the Civil War,
an Attorney and Politician.

Perry L. Hubbard, age 76, school teacher of Thomas A. Edison, and prominent lawyer and civil war veteran, died this morning at St. Anthony's hospital, following a stroke of paralysis, at the home of his son, Henry B. Hubbard, 512 Queen street, last Tuesday. Mr. Hubbard came to Colorado in 1877, since which time he had been prominent as a lawyer and politician until the time of his retirement ten years ago.

Perry Lamb Hubbard was born in Woodstock, Vermont. At the age of 20 he was the school teacher of Thomas A. Edison, at that time 12 years of age, at the little school in Port Huron, Michigan. Owing to their ages, the two young men, pupil and teacher, formed a fast friendship which has never been broken. Mr. Hubbard was Edison's first and best teacher the period in which he was serving his apprenticeship in the telegraph office at Port Huron. After their separation the two kept in close touch with one another. Mr. Hubbard received his last letter from the great inventor just two weeks before he was stricken with paralysis.

Edison and Hubbard became separated at the opening of the civil war, when Hubbard enlisted as lieutenant. During the war, Hubbard distinguished himself for bravery a number of times, and was promoted to colonel, which rank he held at the close of the war. At the battle of Fort Sumter he was killed. He was the only one of the army, carrying a number of horses, for which act he was given honorable mention at Washington.

At the battle of Gettysburg he was captured and confined in the famous Libby prison for two months, experiencing all the horrors and hardships of a prisoner, unintermittent enough to be confined in that place. When he finally exchanged, his condition was such that he was in the hospital at Fort Sumter for two weeks.

In 1862 Mr. Hubbard returned to St. Louis, Kansas, where he remained in the service of law for a number of years. While in Atchison he was appointed colonel of the state militia, which rank he held for two years. He was elected city attorney several times, and was twice chosen as district judge.

Mr. Hubbard came to Denver, Colo., in 1887. In 1888 he came to Denver, where he remained in the practice of law until his retirement in 1898.

Mr. Hubbard is survived by the following relatives: Two daughters, Susan Hubbard Martin, of Golden, Colo., a noted writer of short stories, and Mrs. Edward T. Trunk, wife of a local druggist, and three sons, Henry A., connected with the Davis-Holdeman Drug company, formerly of the district court, and Paul D., professor in the law department at Olathe, Kansas.

JUDGE HUBBARD, EDISON'S TEACHER, DIES IN DENVER

Noted Jewish and War Veteran Succumbs to Paralysis
at Age of 70 Years.

Judge Perry Lamb Hubbard, once a teacher of Thomas A. Edison, Civil war veteran, and noted jurist, died at St. Anthony's hospital this morning from the effects of a paralytic stroke suffered a week ago today.

Judge Hubbard came to Denver in 1882 and was a prominent figure in legal and political circles for twenty years. Ten years ago he retired from active practice and had been making his home part of the time with Mrs. Edward T. Trunk, wife of a prominent druggist, at 1110 Clarkson street, and S. Hubbard of the Davis Drug company, living at 1347 Quinman street.

Judge Hubbard was born in Woodstock, Vt., May 15, 1841. At the age of 19 he removed to Port Huron, Mich. Thomas A. Edison, then 10 years of age, and secured a position as school teacher. He was one of Hubbard's pupils and a strong friendship sprang up between the two youths. Young Hubbard was a companion of Edison when the great inventor was first learning telegraphy in Michigan.

Mr. Hubbard served through the Civil war, attaining the rank of colonel. Nine months of his service was spent in the notorious Libby prison.

In 1877 Judge Hubbard came to Colorado and settled in Ouray, where he engaged in mining and continued his law practice. He was one of the original owners of the Virginia mine, one of the most famous ore producers in the San Juan district. He moved to Denver five years later.

He is survived by three sons and two daughters, Henry B. Hubbard of Denver, Dr. Paul S. Hubbard of the deaf and dumb institute at Olathe, Kan.; J. B. Hubbard, clerk in Judge Allen's court; Mrs. Susan Hubbard Martin, a well-known author, and Mrs. Edward T. Trunk. Funeral arrangements will be made until Dr. Hubbard reaches Denver.

BOSTON (MA) EVE. AMERICAN

Wednesday, March 13, 1912

The Eye Is the Great Educator, but the Things It Sees Must Be Explained

That is the Reason Why Moving Pictures in the
Schoolroom, as Advocated by Thomas A.
Edison, Can Never Supplant Books.

By GARRETT P. SEEVISS.

IT is a very interesting project which Thomas A. Edison has on hand, as described in a magazine called 'The World To-day,' for substituting moving pictures in the place of school books. It does not appear that the idea, in itself, is original with Mr. Edison, for I remember to have seen an editorial in the *Herald* papers some time ago, in which the immense educational possibilities of the cinematograph were pointed out. But he has taken it up with his characteristic energy, and when his emissaries, with their crowded films, have returned from Africa, Asia, Europe and South America we shall have a chance to see what this new kind of public school will be like.

Prefer Seeing Things to Reading About Them

That it will be popular nobody can doubt. Even grassy people would rather look at tigers in a jungle than in a cage, and would rather see elephants, giraffes and rhinoceroses moving about in their native haunts than to read about them. The home life of strange and savage men; the native customs of remote peoples; diamond diggers at work in the mines of South Africa; toipilats laboriously climbing up the faces of the great pyramid of Cheops; the soldiers of different nations, on the march, or performing evolutions; scenes in the streets and parlia of the great cities of the world; workmen of all kinds engaged at their tasks—one making a pin, another turning out a steel rail, an engineer in his cab at the locomotive speeds on his way,

so that the onlooker seems to accompany him, and can study his every movement while he controls the mechanism of the engine; carpenters, masons, ironworkers, wire-stringers, divers and steeple-jacks—all these things, scenes and persons are to be included, together with a thousand others, in the new scheme of education through the eye.

The basis assumed is sound. The eye is the great educator. Look into the face of your dog as he settles himself on his haunches at your side, and, with up-turned ears, surveys the stranger who is approaching. Observe the lateness of his gaze; he would know that stranger again if he met him in Africa; if he could speak he could tell you more about the personal bearing of your friends than you know yourself.

First Knowledge of the World Comes Through the Eye

Look at a cat who finds herself, as we say, "in a strange garret"—her eyes tell her everything in a second, and discover the road to safety before you can throw a stick at her. Observe the tendril-like eyes of a little monkey in his cage, darting everywhere, distinguishing friends in the crowd, inquiring what is offered to it with a decisiveness of judgment that surpasses science, and penetrating even the secrets of human nature with those lightning-quick glances.

Then look into the eyes of your child, as they study your face or gaze at a toy, or a ticking watch, or a mechanical plaything, and

imagining yourself in its place, demand of your reason, whether it would not be through the eyes that all your first knowledge of the world would come to you.

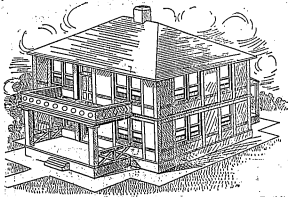
But the proposed motion-picture schools will not be quite independent of other teachers or books. Mr. Edison admits that he doesn't see how he can teach grammar with moving pictures, but he thinks he can teach almost everything else. But, in fact, even the scenes in the jungles and the workshops will have to be explained with words, either printed or spoken, while the elaborate reproductions of such historic events as Washington crossing the Delaware will need a great deal of explanation.

And then there is the great world of music, concerned not with sights but with sounds. Perhaps Mr. Edison will supply phonographs to cover this ground. But even so, there will remain many avenues by which knowledge finds its way to the mind that will admit of no mechanical substitutes.

HOUSTON (TX) CHRONICLE

Sunday, March 31, 1912

THIS RESIDENCE IS BEING MOULDED OUT OF CONCRETE



W. C. Munn Is Making Test of Edison Model in Home Building

Mr. W. C. Munn, general manager of the Mistrout-Munn Company, is building a residence on the corner of 29th and Albany entirely of reinforced concrete. This type of residence construction was originated by Thomas A. Edison, and is a radical departure from the present form of building. Every part of this residence will be made of reinforced concrete, from the foundation to the roof, making it absolutely fireproof. The completed building

will closely resemble a frame house in appearance.

This "moulded home" will be modern in every respect and on completion will be open to public inspection. It will be interesting and instructive to those interested in home building and advanced ideas in construction.

Mr. Munn is building this house as a model and should it prove successful he contemplates building several more of this type.

"BATTERY"

WASHINGTON (DC) TIMES

Tuesday, March 26, 1912

Japanese Admiral
At Edison Factories

NEWARK, N. J., March 26.—Rear Admiral T. Arima, retired, of the Japanese navy, spent three hours late yesterday at the Edison Laboratories in New Orange, N. J. Edison's personal representative, Mr. Hutchings, showed the veteran naval officer the new battery designed to overcome short service of submarine vessel of war.

With Mr. Hutchings and Admiral Arima was Tomita Goro, of the Edison plant, who was along as an interpreter.

"BATTERY, STORAGE"

ALBANY (PA) CHRONICLE

Friday, March 29, 1912

J. M. MACK ACQUIRES NEWARK AUTO PLANT

**Declared With Associates He
Purchased Landis Electric
Truck—Will Build Them**

ESTABLISHED BY EDISON

**Albany Capital to Be Invested and
Branch Plant Is to Be Estab-
lished in This City.**

John M. Mack, formerly head of the Mack Bros. Motor Car Company, recently merged with the Zander Company into the International, which has since acquired the Hewitt Company, has with a number of associates purchased the Landis Electric Truck Company, of Newark.

The Danaher was started by Thomas E. Danaher, and is said to be the leading electric truck in the world, utilizing chiefly the famous Edison storage batteries, although others can also be used.

Mr. Mack's associates in the new enterprise are said to be some of the leading business men of Albany. The Danaher plant is well equipped, employing several hundred men. From reports, it is the intention of Mr. Mack to start a large branch plant in Albany, for which purpose, as a starter, it is said the old Evans plant had been acquired. Men who have heard of the plans as far as developed, they would not be surprised if Mr. Mack would, as an electric truck builder, duplicate his wonderful success in a maker of the Mack gasoline trucks.

It is reported that E. B. Smith & Co. of Philadelphia have become largely interested in the International and Mack's large party of Philadelphia manufacturers will visit the plant.

Altogether the prospects are bright that Albany will become America's largest center of auto, truck construction.

"CINEMA"

BROOKLYN (NY) EAGLE

Monday, April 01, 1912

EDISON AT WORK ON EBBETTS FIELD

Wizard of Electricity Putting in
Ginger Wires to Im-
prove Play.

NEW PLAN FOR STANDS.

Telegraph Lines Full of Other Sen-
sational News To-
day.

(Special to The Eagle.)

West Lomon, N. J., April 1—It has just been learned that Thomas A. Edison has greatly improved his plans for the new structures from concrete, and now the very largest jobs can be done in twenty-four hours. The first big contract will be the molding of the stands for Brooklyn's new baseball park, and Mr. Edison has guaranteed that the stands will be ready for use for the first game on April 11. Mr. Edison has a remarkable process for hastening excavation, the method being the reverse of construction in molds.

The only trouble with the new process is that the cement must be prepared by good masons, and Edison insists that "Charlie" Ebbetts have charge of this branch, assisted by his own staff.

Several improvements that the architect overlooked will be poured in with the concrete. There will be electric fans under every seat to keep the human fans cool when the sun's heat has piled. There will be taps every two feet, which, on the pressure of a button, will give forth enthusiasm and joy in unlimited quantities.

The diamond, Mr. Edison says, will be lit with electric "ginger wires" and the simple turning of a switch will cause even the laziest player to take wing interest when the game seems hopelessly lost.

"PHOTO. — GENERAL."

BROOKLYN (NY) EAGLE

Monday, April 01, 1912

PHONOGRAPHS IN JAPAN.

Amplified in Their Manu-
facture in Orient.

The manufacture of phonographs in Japan by Americans continues to prove successful, and in some branches native Japanese makers produce approximately similar results at about one-fourth the wages paid in the United States, says Consul General Thomas Baumann of Yokohama.

The directors of the Nipponophone Co. (Ltd.) in their semi-annual report state that as the result of an increase in business of 50 per cent. over the first six months of the year 1911, they are able to pay a dividend of 10 per cent., placing the stock on a 20 per cent. per annum basis.

However, this phonograph enterprise in the Far East was carried on for two years previous to the organization of the present company at a loss of over \$25,000 in building up the business to a paying basis. The company was incorporated when it was earning 10 per cent. on its present capital stock.

The company has 21 branches and 104 agents. It plans to increase its stock on hand from \$100,000 to \$250,000 in order to supply dealers and agents promptly.

April 02, 1912

THE ACTIVITY ABOUT PATENTS.

Everybody knows and admits that the patent law has been abused and that it needs amendment. Since Chief Justice White, in his dissenting opinion in the *Dick* case, said that the law as construed by the court would "enable monopolistic interest to dominate and limit the rights of every one in society," the Nation's lawmakers have been busy. A dozen or more bills have been introduced, some of them even before this court decision was rendered, and, most of them, radical bills. Congressman Prouty has attacked the law at three points. He would prevent the filing of applications for unimportant patents that would double the life of the original patent monopoly; he would prevent the monopoly of articles manufactured by patented machines after they have passed into the hands of merchants, and he would prevent the leasing of patented articles so as to create a monopoly, not only in the article manufactured, but in other unpatented articles.

Congressman Prouty's bills may be all right, and they may be all wrong. The rest of the bills introduced at the instance of this and that inventor or manufacturer should be subjected to scrutiny after the facts have been ascertained. A commission, the membership of which would command the respect of the whole Nation, should be appointed. The Inventors' Guild, headed by men like Mr. Edison, Prof. Pupin, and Mr. Ralph Merlions, has asked President Taft to urge the appointment of an investigating commission authorized to summon witnesses, take testimony, and require the production of books and documents bearing on all phases of the question. With all its defects the conditions of life in the United States have profoundly changed, and for the better, under the present patent law. It ought not to be overthrown.

It ought not to be submitted to vital amendment without the gravest and most intelligent consideration. Inventors, manufacturers, merchants, and all public-spirited men should unite in calling for a thorough investigation and report before any of the patent bills at Washington are passed.—New York Times, April 2, 1912.

A SCHWEDGER
1510 BROOKWAY
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

April 12, 1912

PROPOSED NEW PATENT LAW.

It Eliminates Actions for Contributory Infringement.

Washington, April 11.—A bill proposing a complete revision of the patent laws, including a provision to eliminate actions for contributory infringement, such as obtained in the case of *Dick vs. Henry*, recently decided by the Supreme Court, was introduced simultaneously in the two houses to-day by Senator Dwyer of Nebraska and Representative Oldfield of Arkansas, chairmen respectively of the Senate and House Patent Committees.

The result of the doctrine of contributory infringement, as illustrated in the decision of the court in the *Dick vs. Henry* case, is to limit the use of patented and non-patented articles and practically to set up a "patent monopoly" under the proposed law parties selling non-patented articles for use in a patented machine cannot be sued for infringement of the patent, nor can the patentee fix a minimum price at which articles may be sold by retailers, however remote from the manufacturer, as is done at present.

Another feature of the bill is the introduction of a compulsory license clause, which is intended to prevent the locking up of patented inventions. It provides in effect that if an invention is not manufactured within four years from the date on which the patent is granted and no reasonable excuse exists for the failure to manufacture, any person may compel the owner to grant a license on such reasonable terms as the district court in the district in which the owner resides shall deem equitable and just.

The dissolution of large corporations under the Sherman anti-trust act will not affect the result sought for by this bill, for even if such large corporations based upon patents should be dissolved into units each of the units would have the power to buy up other patents and thereby withhold the use of valuable inventions owned by it from the public, and by sufficiently accumulating such patents substantially restrict others from the field of competition in the same manner as obtains at the present time.

Another feature of the bill provides that the term of a patent shall not continue for more than nineteen years after the date on which the application is filed, exclusive of the time the application is held in the Patent Office awaiting action on the part of the commissioner or in such cases where the action of the applicant is delayed by reason of interference proceedings.

Another important feature of the bill is the provision creating a bar of attorneys entitled to practise before the Patent Office, requiring that such attorneys shall demonstrate by legal and technical examination their fitness to give applicants for patents valuable service.—New York Sun, April 12, 1912.

April 20, 1912

PROTEST NOW!

The proposed changes in the patent laws are of vital interest to almost every stationer in the land. On the basis of self-interest, therefore, Stationers and Congressmen should be flooded with protests to hold up the bills till the trade can be heard in opposition to certain very objectionable features which they contain.

The worst feature of the proposed changes is that if they become law the patent holder will have the right to sue the patentee will be a thing of the past. This means that certain standard staples from which stationers now get a good profit will be sold at any old price which the big buyers and the department stores wish to pay. With the price protection withdrawn, those distributors who sell in that form of advertising will reveal these goods at cost, to the great detriment of the smaller stationer. Some will buy in large quantities, and who cannot hope to gain much trade in other lines by sacrificing their profits in patented articles. If the department stores and mail order houses can cut prices of these staples they will flood the country with them, thus robbing the retailer of his just due. The manufacturers, in the struggle for existence, must then go into the quality business and order for their profit on the sale of order rather than in the wide distribution of their goods through retailers, as at present.

In many of the articles referred to there is, of course, a wide margin between cost of manufacture and the selling price. And it is this difference that the legislators at Washington now seek to give to the consumer—plus a small return to the maker. This is the way they have settled the question to their own satisfaction, and unless the protest is loud and strong, the little middlemen will cease to handle patented goods.

The fact is that the Senators and Congressmen on the respective Patent Committees are practically all from the Far West, where the cost of an article is thought to be the cost of manufacture, which fallacy, thanks to the recent instruction in cost finding received by stationers, is known to be only one factor in the computation. The legislators, therefore, need to be told that if an article leaves the factory costing a dollar, at least two dollars must be added before all the other items are taken care of and the article placed in the hands of the consumer. They must know very little about commercial affairs, and it is up to the stationers to help open their eyes. Plenty of time for presenting their side of the case if all that stationers wish to do is to protest.

Least protests are lodged at once with the Senators and Congressmen, that the proposed time limit will not be given. Hence immediate action is absolutely necessary. So, if each stationer will write the Senators from his State and the Congressman from his district, time for hearings may yet be arranged. In this case, action will be fatal.

The American Stationer, April 20, 1912.

Supplement to THE BOSCOTT, April 4, 1912.



Picture Personalities: MR. PAUL M. CRONELIN.

Mr. Cronelin is the head of the Edison Manufacturing Company, Limited, this side of the herring pond, and is a firm believer in a Trade-Censorship. Our artist has sketched him using the latest Edison invention—the wonderful "dictating machine."

Friday, April 05, 1912

HOME "MOVIE" ALSO EXHIBITED

Edison Invents Novel Educational Machine.

FILMS ARE MADE SMALL FOR
LIVING ROOM.

THOMAS A. EDISON, the veteran inventor, sent over two of his young assistants to the Actor House at New York the other day to demonstrate for the instruction and edification of a group of experts and reporters the actual workings of his very latest—the home kinascope. This invention, which is the product of a great deal of labor and a great deal of money, is simply a miniature moving picture machine, a biograph that a child can handle, and that an ordinary living-room can hold. Its chief difference from the ordinary commercial kinascope lies in the fact that it is very simple, very compact, and that its films are non-inflammable. Parlor 1, in the old downtown hotel, was devoted to the demonstration, and the little machine, about as large as a talking-machine, was set up on a screen. The film, not much larger than a narrow typewriter ribbon, was adjusted, the connection was made with the nearest chamber socket, and off started the story on the screen.

The pictures shown vary in size, according to the strength of the lens used, the size of the machine and the distance from the screen. The scenes pushed Wednesday were about two feet by a foot and a half. The machine will project a picture on your visiting card, held close. It will project on a screen sixty feet away. The best home results, however, are obtainable at a distance ranging from fifteen to twenty-five feet, but perfectly distinct and satisfactory series can be run off with the machine and the screen only ten feet apart. The films, both as to their size and their material, presented the most thoroughly problem Mr. Edison had to deal with. So far, all those prepared for demonstration have been made by reducing from films already prepared for commercial use. Mr. Edison has a system of reversing the ordinary photographer's process of enlargement, and his result is a tiny, thin ribbon of film eighty feet at the longest, which carries its infinitesimal proportions—the material for moving pictures that take sixteen min-

utes to operate. This reduction is brought about, both by a contraction of the actual pictures on the film and a tripling of the pictures on a given film length, for each film has three rows of pictures which are run off successively. A tiny white spot appearing on the picture, and therefore on the screen, is the warning to the operator that one is nearly finished, and that it is time to reverse the course of the turning.

The three rows are run off without an objectionable break, and the space saving is considerable, for a single foot of the home kinascope film will contain 210 pictures, 20 in each row. The 30 feet of film corresponds to 1,000 feet of commercial film. The reversing process needed for this space-saving enables the facile operator to have a vast amount of amusement by reversing the film the wrong time so that the reports Wednesday were directed by the sight of whirling, agile people falling into, instead of out of, trouble, and, particularly by the vision of Niagara Falls falling toward the sky.

According to Mr. Phillips and Mr. Gill, the two demonstrators who showed the invention Wednesday, the films have withstood all tests of their inflammability and their non-inflammability. "And that," they said, "is a unique feature of the home kinascope."

But Mr. Edison's great dream is one of education by moving pictures, and, according to Mr. Phillips, the children in public school 155 are saving up to buy one of the new machines for their own edification. A textbook publisher is already on the road looking into the possibility, and he is arranging to have scenarios made from school books. The demonstrators explained that it was Mr. Edison's small son Teddy's insistence when it came to a question of attending school that first put the idea in his mind, and he has developed it on the theory that little children, cheer that grown-ups to their intolerance of the ages, receive most of their impression and all of their vivid ones through their eyes. He knows that cities spend huge sums in paying trust officers, and he knows that those children who do attend do not so much as assimilate all that is of force with any too great success. He has a feeling that a seven picture, showing the great African animals racing intently in their hostile battle, a truer and a more impressive representation than the small ones in a geography, and he would tell the memorable stories of the geographical, historical and commercial world by moving pictures.

In the central home of the World Today, Mr. Edison is quoted as suggesting the possibility of telling the story of a unit of inches. "I shall show the sheep grazing in the pasture. Then will come the shearing of the sheep, the carding of the wool, the spinning of the reel into yarn, the dyeing of the strands, the weaving of the cloth, the cutting of the cloth by the tailor and then the suit of clothes on the boy. In this way I shall go over the whole field of knowledge that is suited to a child's comprehension. I have made a list of these subjects and there is about 4,000 of them." One of the films shown Wednesday was the story of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, from the scene of the Boston tea party when first it reached the home of John Adams to the cheering crowd outside the State House in Philadelphia, after the day had ended, "Ring, grampa, ring."

PITTSBURGH (PA) LEADER

Friday, April 19, 1912

CARRY POWER IN SUIT CASE

Edison's New Storage Battery May Change Street Car Systems

RECHARGED QUICKLY

Thomas A. Edison, whose name is partly known to every one, has just been in the United States, attended the latter session of the National Electric Light Association. He made his visit memorable by announcing that he had perfected a new storage battery for surface cars and trucks which would revolutionize the street traction business.

When asked about the success of his storage battery, recently invented, which he saw used to run the surface cars at Manhattan, he said:

"I have done far better than that now. I have perfected a battery which can be recharged in three or four minutes and which will run 50 or 60 miles without being recharged."

"The trouble with the first battery was that the recharging took a long time. When charged a car would run all day, but then it took the better part of the night to recharge it and get it ready for the next day. But I have done away with all that. I have now a battery which can be put into a suitcase. It is as small and light, and it can run a car, truck, automobile or vehicle of any kind until the power is used up, and then recharged in less than three minutes, ready for service as before."

"I propose," said one of the electric light men present, "that one of these new batteries could be used to take a street car over the line once or twice and then run through the recharging station and out again in three minutes."

"That is it exactly," replied Mr. Edison, with enthusiasm, "for there could be small recharging stations along the line, where batteries might be recharged as much as they wanted in a minute or less. The beauty of this battery is that its power can be put into it in small quantities or large without waste of time."

Mr. Edison told of a truck to which he had attached the battery, which he said, "would run 60 miles without being recharged, and which can be recharged in five minutes or less."—New York Times.

NEW YORK (NY) COME."

Friday, April 26, 1912

TO SELL EDISON CARS

Company Organized by F. J. Lippman & Co. to Finance the Project.

The Railway Storage Battery Car Co. has been organized by F. J. Lippman & Co., and associates in finance and will be the agent of the Edison Storage Battery Car Manufacturing Co., of New York, Waterbury & Boston.

Edison's Storage Battery Car Co. has been organized by F. J. Lippman & Co., and associates in finance and will be the agent of the Edison Storage Battery Car Manufacturing Co., of New York, Waterbury & Boston.

Cars have been exported to Japan, New Zealand and Australia, and some are under construction for the Chicago, Great Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, Canadian Pacific and a number of other roads, and are said to be especially adapted to point of economy in operation and maintenance, for, besides the service on street roads, as well as saving the expensive overhead structures and costly power plants of, or heavy trolley roads.

April 25, 1912

April 24, 1912

URGE RIGHT TO HOLD PATENT MONOPOLY

LAWYERS PROTEST AT PASSAGE
OF OLDFIELD BILL.

**REIL HOUSE COMMITTEE MANUFACTURERS
Should Retain the Privileges Guaranteed
by the Constitution—
Are Working in Interests of Retailers,
to Uphold Prices, They Say.**

WASHINGTON, April 24 (Special).—At the hearing before the House Committee on Patents on the Oldfield bill, designed to do away with patent monopoly in accordance with the Supreme Court decision in the case of Dick vs. Henry, many witnesses protested to-day against the measure. A large number of shoe manufacturers were on hand to support the measure, which they hoped would break the power of the United Shoe Machinery Company, but these men will not be heard until later.

P. B. Gilbre, a stationer of Chicago, took the stand. Explaining that he was not an attorney but represented retail merchants throughout the country, he said he objected to the bill because it would force the manufacturer to set a retail price on a patented article thus guaranteeing the retailer a fair profit. He said that the retail merchants are meeting with harder and harder competition. On one hand, he said, the Sherman law forbids their making agreements to uphold prices and on the other the department stores are taking away their business by cutting prices. He said that though he had seen the total gross returns of his concern grow the cost of doing business has increased 25 to 30 per cent and the margin of profit decreased.

The patented article on which the retailer is faced by the manufacturer, he declared, is the only one which represents a safe investment and a sure profit for the retailer. The witness said that conditions have come to such a state that by its working with other retailers send out suggested prices for staple commodities, holding that retailers generally will sell at these prices and thus preserve the trade.

Frank L. Dyer, attorney for the Edison Company, of Orange, N. J., said that he favored many features of the bill, but was opposed to the section requiring the making of sales of a patented article without restriction as to subsequent use or sale. He said that under the English law a patentee may impose the condition that a purchaser may not buy of the manufacturer's competitors, or must buy other things only of the patentee, he could see no objection to this law, especially when it referred to the purchase of repairs for the patented article. For instance, he said, in the sewing-machine a needle is used, but unscrupulous merchants have been known to use glass. This wears out quickly and the dealer do not slow up to advantage.

Taking up another phase of this section he thought a patentee had the ethical and moral right to dictate the retail price of his article. Asked why a manufacturer worried if retailers cut prices and sell merchandise, Mr. Dyer said that it was more profitable to have a stable trade, because the investment in the plant is a better centered. The only persons who wish to cut prices are the big mail order houses and department stores, which, he said, are continually trying to buy large numbers of machines to sell at cut prices.

The witness said the greatest trouble of his company was with "pirates" employed by department stores to set up dummy shops, buy large quantities of machines, scratch off the numbers and turn them over to the large houses to be sold at cut prices. He said that as much money has been spent in litigating cases of this nature as Edison has received for his patents.

Horace E. Pettit, of Philadelphia, attorney for the Victor Talking Machine Company, said most patent attorneys would prefer to see the law stand thus have the Oldfield bill passed. He said it has taken a vast amount of litigation to prove just what the present law is and all that would have to be done over again. Furthermore, he said, he opposed any provision which tends to deny to the patentee the privilege of retaining all rights to his patent. He said the statutes have given a patentee a monopoly and this has been guaranteed by the Constitution. To cut off any privilege would be unconstitutional. He thought that Congress would have to give the patentee a monopoly for one or five years at least, after which a condition could apply.

Mr. Pettit covered much of the ground that had been gone over by Mr. Dyer and showed that patentees were fighting the mail order houses and department stores. He denied the manufacturers' profits were large, and thought the retailer made as much as the manufacturer, on a patented article.

OBJECTIONS ARE URGED TO PATENT LAW CHANGES

House Committee Hears Attorneys Who Criticise the Proposed Legislation.

Several Washington patent attorneys who attended the hearing before the House committee on patents this morning were disappointed in not having the opportunity to protest against the "anti-advertising" clause of the new Oldfield bill for the revamping of the United States patent laws, but they had an excellent opportunity to hear how Thomas A. Edison had spent more money in lawsuits to defend his patents than he has ever received from those patents directly.

Frank Dyer of Orange, N. J., attorney for one of the extensive manufacturing Edison products, made that representative Edison claim in chairman.

Objections Noted.

The bill is a volume in itself, and would upset one or two long-standing practices, but the principle objection it meets with in Washington is the portion of section 1 which creates a board to compose a patent attorney's advertising.

The principal opponents of the bill said the board would not be restricted in its power, and that if it should be composed of men who do not think well of advertising, their advertising patent attorneys would suffer considerably. Further legislation will develop their arguments.

Relating to Price Controls.

Mr. Dyer told the committee that he was most interested in the section of the bill which seems to take away from inventors the right to make price contracts and restrict retailers from selling at a price lower than that established by the manufacturer.

It was in line argument that he said Mr. Edison was on the wrong side of the ledger. Members of the committee asked Mr. Dyer what the consumer would lose by having price controls, since contracts made illegal; the reply was that business generally would suffer. It is little of Chicago shops along similar lines for the stationary trade.

Sunday, May 05, 1912

WIZARD OF ELECTRICITY HAS NOVEL CELEBRATION

Thomas A. Edison's Sixty-Fifth Birthday Marked by Elaborate
Surprise Arranged by His Wife and Enjoyed by
Relatives and Friends.



A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MR. EDISON AND HIS FAMILY.

Recently there was a unique celebration at the home of Thomas A. Edison in commemoration of the great inventor's sixtieth birthday.

Mrs. Edison, who had for some time past been planning for a dinner to some of their closest associates and a reception afterward to a larger number of associates and friends, learned that certain of those friends were planning to do something to show their esteem for Mr. Edison. The two parties decided to co-operate in their plans for the evening's entertainment, which was to be a surprise to Mr. Edison.

At about 4:30 in the evening the friends began to gather at the Edison home in West Orange, and when the guests came downstairs a little later about forty guests had arrived. After personally greeting each one, Mr. Edison and his wife led the way to the dining room, where a great surprise had been prepared, while Mr. Edison was absent all day in the laboratory.

The tables were set in a hall-way square, the center of which was a sinker garden with a model of his poured cement house, but conspicuous in every detail, in the center. On each side of the house, itself a monument to Mr. Edison's genius, was a tiny lake in which swam goldfish and real ducks. Each lake was spanned by a zement bridge. The ducks swam at

one end of the lake, and at the other was a fountain, and on the banks a flower bed. On the lawn at the front of the house was a flag-pole surmounted by the American flag. The landscapes were surrounded by a fence upon which spiraled sixty-five tiny lanterns of lighted candles.

The place cards were recent photographs of Mr. Edison, and each guest received a card with a favorite motto of Mr. Edison's and with pictures of the Edison laboratory and the Edison home in West Orange.

At Mr. Edison's place was what appeared to be a handsome mahogany arm-chair, but which turned out to be a concrete chair—one of his latest inventions.

Each guest found at his plate a program folder, on the front cover of which was an illustration of an incandescent electric lamp, with sixty-five luminous rays radiating from its surface. Each of the radiants was labeled with the name of some noted achievement of Edison, from his vote recorder to the poured house. Inside the folder was printed a program and the words "of 'Auld Lang Syne,'" and a separate

printed menu in white and gold was enclosed.

During the progress of the dinner the guests were entertained with music composed by Mr. Edison's new disc phonograph and afterward Mr. Edison was presented with a handsome silver loving cup and before the guests were passed out to greet other guests who had assembled for the reception.

"ORE MILLING"

EDISON DEVICE REVOLUTIONIZES MINING INDUSTRY

New Treatment of Low-Grade
Ores Will Add \$100,000,000
to Value of Country's Annual
Metal Production.

Details of the new method of treating low grade ores discovered by Thomas A. Edison, a process which it is believed will add \$100,000,000 to the value of the annual metal production of the United States, were obtained by The Globe today from H. B. Clifford at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Clifford is one of the group of men who induced Mr. Edison to take up this important problem. It is said that they offered to Edison \$1,000,000 in cash if he would devise a method that would save 50 per cent. of the value at the cost of not over 10 cents a ton on certain Colorado ores.

"Thomas A. Edison, after twenty years of study on the question of concentration and a total expenditure of nearly \$2,000,000, at last has mastered a system for handling low grade rebellious ores as cheaply as to make the discovery one of the most important in his career," said Mr. Clifford to a Globe reporter today.

"For it is claimed for this process that the values in gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, iron, or tungsten will have to be below \$2 per ton, when miscible in large quantities, to be changed no longer as 'low grade.' And the concentration cost on a 5,000-ton plant will not exceed one-tenth of the present cost of treating modern concentrates. Moreover, a ten-ton plant can be built at a cost of \$1,000 over the cost of whatever crushing facilities are employed, it being claimed that an Edison concentrator may be erected in a mine shaft house, if necessary, and operated either with or without water, but with higher per cent. of saving if a little water can be used.

"The importance of this inventor with his simplicity and cheapness of concentration will be appreciated, when it is stated that there are millions of tons of three, four, five, and six dollar ores in our great west, which under present methods of concentration, are commercially worthless."

"Mr. Clifford, outlined the early history of the discovery incidentally giving a little inside history of the big

plant at Edison, N. J., originally built as a concentrator.

"Concentration has always been a hobby with Mr. Edison," he said, "and when he became possessed of large means he undertook to work out his theories. Not being closely identified with the precious metal industry, he turned his attention to the low grade magnetic iron ores of New Jersey, and built a concentrator at Edison with a capacity of 1,000 tons a day. He worked upon a 16 per cent. iron ore, and made iron at a cost that left him a profit under prevailing prices ten years ago. When the great iron fields of Michigan were discovered the price of iron declined \$5 per ton, which caused the closing of the plant at Edison.

"The outcome of that concentrating effort was the Edison Portland Cement Company, in which Mr. Edison expended \$5,000,000, and which is now turning out 2,500 tons of cement per day, for in the cement works he utilized the ore crushers that he had invented at Edison. Grade ore crushers of this model are now installed in the principal rock-breaking establishments of the east, and pay Mr. Edison \$250,000 per annum in royalties.

"About a year ago Mr. Edison became identified with some western mining men, who induced him to take up the question of gold and silver concentration. The leading mines of the United States, including Anaconda, Utah Copper, Nevada Consolidated, the Barrick group, the operator William A. Clark mines of Utah, and the American Smelting and Refining Company sent large amounts of rebellious ore to him for treatment. The result has been the discovery of a new force in concentration that operates at a cost of 25 cents a ton in large bodies, and that will be instrumental in increasing the production of metals in the United States \$100,000,000 a year by making it possible to handle a lower grade of ore at a higher percentage of saving."

Regarding the immediate use which will be made of the discovery Mr. Clifford said:

"Mr. Edison does not at present intend to commercialize the invention, his intention being to build a demonstration plant in Clear Creek County, Colo., and give out any detail or unpublished part of the construction. After which, in the case of all his inventions, the people of the country will reap the benefit of his labors.

The western men did not think that the new process could be adapted to present plants.

"In fact," he said, "the system is so radically different from any now in vogue that no part of any concentrator is left in existence that be utilized. It is claimed that it will do away with stamping mills, concentrating tables, tumbler mills, jaw, Chilian mills, and ball pulverizers, the invention being based on natural forces, using the power of air and water in the separation."

The experimental plant in Orange in which the invention was worked out has a capacity of 100 tons a day, and ore has been sent from all the great mines of the world, including Edison, Spain.

Mr. Clifford, who is a metallurgical himself, has been in the east, over a year working on the problem. He says that it is a typical Edison invention, so simple that a child can operate it, yet wonderfully far reaching in its results, and he is enthusiastic over the effect that it will have on the mining industry in the west.

He himself is a geologist by birth, but went west as a boy with a United States geological survey, and is well acquainted with the Rocky Mountain region, both as a miner and geologist, having resided for a number of years near Albuquerque, N. M., before he became interested in mining in Colorado.

With Mr. Clifford, who is with him now at the Waldorf, he enjoys the most intimate of having seen the first effort to register at that hotel.

"EDISON, T.A. - ON WOMEN"

SAN FRANCISCO (CA) CALL

Sat., May 11, 1912

EDISON TALKS ON WOMEN

He Says They Are All Loafers

NEW YORK, May 10.—"Certainly women ought to vote, either for schools or anything else that affects the welfare of the women or the child. Definitely a mother should have a voice in regulating the school that may ruin her boy," said Thomas A. Edison, mastermind of inventiveness, sitting in his shapely laboratory coat of rusty blue.

"I regret that women are 5,000 years behind men in mental development, but it's not their fault, for only in the last century have they had a chance. In Europe last year I saw women hitched up with oxen ploughing. That was in Hungary."

"Women are natural-born loafers. Men are so much happier because they work harder. Happiness is relative. Nobody's really happy. Human beings are endowed with the perfectly useless faculty of worrying. Worrying mainly about things that never happen. I am happier than most people because I work harder."

"Women do nothing except play lawn tennis and lie around reading French novels. They won't read anything solid. And their judgment of men is no good at all."

"Why, I've got a machine downstairs that can size up a man better than any woman can. That professor of psychology at Harvard, Munsterberg, has a machine that can find out whether a man's lying or not. Do you think any woman can do that? Not much."

"Why," he was asked, "because they can't reason. They just jump to conclusions. Women are the greatest loafers in the world. It would be a good thing if all women, except mothers of families, had to work for their living. It would certainly make them happier and it might help them to catch up with men intellectually."

"EDISON, T.A. - FAMILY"

"THOMAS A. EDISON, JR."

NEW YORK EVEN. WORLD

Tuesday, May 28, 1912

NEWTON BENNINGTON ASKS RELEASE FROM ASYLUM.

Former Millionaire, Declares He
Doesn't Know How He Got There,
Though Prisoner Two Years.

Newton Bennington, once a millionaire and a frequenter of the more cosmopolitan highway restaurants, made application today, through his friend Dr. Edward H. Ward, a Methuen physician, for release from the State Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown, where he has been a patient for two years. Six years ago Bennington had a chain of brokerage offices under several different names and also some private nurse for which he used the name of Thomas A. Edison Jr., until the latter Edison got an injunction against the supposed name. He was rated as a millionaire.

Though he is now a patient at a charity hospital, Bennington told Dr. Ward that he was according to an affidavit filed with the petition for the writ with the Supreme Court of King's County, that he had never been legally committed to the Middletown asylum, and does not know how he came to be sent there.

Bennington, after once-office inspectors broke up his various businesses, six years ago, was committed to a private asylum at Beacon by his wife, Jessie Taylor, an actress. In 1910 he was discharged on bond, but in a few weeks had to be confined again.

According to Lawyer Ward's affidavit, Bennington is believed supported at Middletown by some one in important honor. Bennington says he still has valuable real estate interests near Beth Beach, which he wishes to develop.

"NOTION PICTURE - GENERAL."

SALT LAKE CITY (UT)

May 17, 1912

HOME KINETOSCOPE IS ONE OF EDISON'S LATEST INVENTIONS

Becoming Feature of Public Schools; May Be Installed Here.

Thomas A. Edison's latest invention, the "home kinetoscope," or moving picture machine, soon to be placed on the market, will undoubtedly be given a big share in the hearts of every child. Further than this the little device will make school systems as popular as any popular moving picture show. Negatives Edison has made and the board of education in some cities relative to installing the machines in the schools. Though it will undoubtedly become the most popular toy, if such it can be called, it was invented chiefly to improve on the present system of teaching geography, history and other subjects in the public schools.

The merits of the kinetoscope will be explained to the various heads of educational institutions of this city by C. Phillips, who is in Salt Lake City, being on a transcontinental tour covering the interest of educational boards and individuals in the invention. Phillips taking the matter of introducing the new device into the local schools. Mr. Phillips will also arrange to have the instrument put on sale by local firms. Mr. Phillips expects to meet the local board of education tomorrow.

One of the big features of the machine, which weighs less than twenty pounds, is its capacity to handle stereoscopic views as well as the moving picture films. Mr. Edison has worked for four years on the invention and has devised an instrument so simple and inexpensive that one can be had in every home.

The machine can be operated by a child, yet it is built to conform to the laboratory standards and qualifications and can therefore not be classed as an ordinary toy. The power to operate the machine is secured by attaching a switch to the electric battery or from a simple little acetylene gas generator that any one can handle, which is furnished by the Edison company.

If the pictures are printed on non-inflammable film and eighty feet of this film contains as many pictures as the standard moving picture film 1000 feet long. Each of the photographs of the film measures 1 1/2 inch by 3/16, but is greatly magnified and the picture shown on the screen can be focused to measure six feet square. It takes fifteen minutes to run eighty feet of the film, which is the longest made for the kinetoscope. The film may be also from ten feet to eighty feet. All edges of picture films will be made for the machine including comedy, drama, stage, and educational subjects.

Furniss Harry
Mary Furniss
The First Established and Most Complete
Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

From

Address

Date

HARRY FURNISS SAILS.

Mr. Harry Furniss, the famous English cartoonist and entertainer, who came to America some six weeks ago to produce a number of photoplays in connection with the Edison Company, sailed on the Lusitania Wednesday morning, May 20, for London. Mr. Furniss was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Dyer, of the Edison Company. While engaged at the Edison studios, Mr. Furniss became a great favorite with the picture players there employed. His delightful manner endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. Mr. Furniss expressed himself greatly pleased with his first experience as a picture actor, and said that he hoped to appear again in Edison pictures. He was not greatly impressed with the facilities for exhibiting pictures in New York City.

What He Has Accomplished and What He
Purposes Doing--Method Not Perfected--
First Mill to Be Built in Colorado.

CHY 5102N, FRANC HALL, 1972

[illegible]

The laughs at all tables, then, are true smiles as being the highest types of chemical ingenuity, but predictions that in a few years no mine of ore, less than a day's work will use a stamp; that the concentrators of the future will be smaller than the concentrators of the past, and that the actual cost of the treatment is too great for a man with low grade ore. He thinks it will be some years before we find a solvent for silver, lead, zinc and other metals of the same efficiency as cyanide is in the gold branch; therefore his idea of a concentrator

SAVING IN WATER

[illegible]

The first plant of this kind is to be erected in Clear Creek county, and will be located either at the mouth of the Newhouse tunnel or on the Colorado Central line near Clearwater.

[illegible]

THE BYLLESBY CONVENTION.

Large Number of Delegates Present—To Discuss Quality of Service, Etc.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—The annual convention of H. M. Byllesby & Co., and affiliated utility companies, which opened here today, marks the tenth anniversary of the organization. When Chairman T. K. Jackson of Mobile, Ala., called the convention to order 233 delegates were present, representing 40 groups of electric, gas and street railway properties in 18 States of the West and South.

Prominent men outside the organization are present as guests. Among them are Thomas A. Edison, President C. A. Coffin, of the General Electric Co.; President E. M. Herr, of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.; President John F. Gilchrist and Secretary T. C. Martin, of the National Electric Light Association; J. H. Forgan, George M. Reynolds and Charles G. Dawes.

The presence of Thomas A. Edison, who seldom attends public gatherings, is considered one of the greatest compliments which could be paid to the Byllesby organization. It came about through the fact that Henry M. Byllesby was one of Edison's assistants in the pioneer days of electrical development. Although the two parted business associations years ago they continued their friendship.

Following an address of welcome by Mr. Byllesby, in which he summarized the remarkable growth of the organization, and reiterated his belief that successful utility operation must rest upon clean, liberal and progressive management, the delegates proceeded to a program of papers, discussions and addresses which will last four days.

This year the program is devoted largely to questions affecting points of contact with the public; quality of service; regulation by State commissions; and the efficiency and welfare of employees. There are only two strictly technical papers. Among the men outside the company who will talk are George H. Caldwell, Samuel Insull and L. E. Smyth of Chicago; J. B. McKee and T. C. Martin of New York; and John F. Gilchrist of Chicago.

THE ENDOWMENT OF RESEARCH.

Thomas A. Edison is not the donor of the \$2,500,000 fund to the Institute of Technology. He repudiates the very possibility of such a gift coming from him. He has "a better use" for his money. He can employ it to "a thousand times greater advantage than any college in the country." He prefers to devote it to "experiments that are likely to work out something of great good for all mankind."

The reward of Menlo Park is an excellent judge of what can be usefully done for science with money. The world is willing that he shall continue to devote his resources to inventions of far-reaching import. But his right of choice in these matters need not stay the flow of funds to educational institutions. Mr. Edison's genius does not cover the whole field of human need, and it is altogether outside those endowed investigations in the field of preventive medicine which come supremely within the description of things "of great good for all mankind."

The day of unaided individual experimentation is almost over. Scientific advance is achieved in our era mainly under the aegis of richly equipped institutions. When President Macdonald spoke the other night of "the lag between application and discovery" he was deploring a delay which just such institutions are most likely to remove. "Think," he said, "of the half-century that elapsed between Faraday's discoveries and the obvious application to electric motors, with all that the delay meant to the world, or think what society missed by the fact that Humphrey Davy's announcement of the possibility of using nitrous oxide as an anesthetic in surgery passed without notice for forty years." Would a medical school learn such gaps in existence today?

Endowed science busies itself with application as well as with discovery. And if that consideration avails not, there is always the argumentum ad hominem. It would pay to endow an inventor like Edison, even at a cost of \$2,500,000. It would also pay to spend that sum in one of our institutes on the educational nurture and development of an Edison.

EDISON DISCLAIMS GIFT TO COLLEGE

Has Better Use for His Money;
Electrical Wizard
Says.

Thomas A. Edison was asked yesterday if his home in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., was not the best place for a college, but he said no. He said that he had no money to give to any college, and that he was not a philanthropist. He said that he was not a philanthropist, and that he was not a philanthropist. He said that he was not a philanthropist, and that he was not a philanthropist.

"Of course, I didn't do any such thing," said Mr. Edison, with a complaint. "I have better use for my money. I can use my money to a thousand times better advantage than any college in the country."

Mr. Edison then told how people were constantly applying to him for donations for various charitable, religious and educational institutions.

"People come to me and ask me for \$1,000 or \$10,000 for this or that," said the electrical wizard. "I don't give it to them because I can use it better in experiments that are likely to mark out something of great good for mankind."

"I had a billion dollars I wouldn't make such a gift as you speak of," said Mr. Edison. "I had a billion dollars I wouldn't make such a gift as you speak of."

EDISON HAS A FLAG NOW.

Yellow and Green Emblem Hoisted
at the Wizard's Laboratory.

Special to The New York Times.
NEW YORK, N. Y., June 24.—Thomas A. Edison never had a coat of arms, but he has a flag, and this is his birthday. The occasion was marked with a presentation and flag-raising at the laboratory at noon. Edison chose the colors at the request of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, where the idea of an Edison flag was conceived. The field of the flag is yellow, with the name Edison written in the center. The flag itself was presented to the inventor today by two of his closest friends, but the copies of the flag will have lines errors corrected. Edison picture makers was turned on the brief occasion at the work.

NEW YORK MORNING SUN
Tues., June 25, 1912

"EDISON, T. A. - PERSONAL."

EDISON'S OWN FLAG.

Yellow and Green Emblem Where
His Inventions Are Shown.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 24.—Thomas A. Edison never had a coat of arms, but he has a flag, and this is his birthday. The occasion was marked at noon with a presentation and flag-raising at the laboratory.

Edison chose the colors at the request of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, where the idea of an Edison flag was conceived. W. H. Atkins had the hunting nose and the second specimen will float from the building where the electrical show of Edison is to be housed. Other Edison companies are expected to adopt the emblem and fly it from their buildings. Mr. Edison preferred yellow and green, and accordingly the field of the flag is yellow, with the name Edison written in the center. The flag was presented to the inventor today by two of his closest friends, but the copies of the flag will have lines errors corrected. Edison picture makers was turned on the brief occasion at the work.

"EDISON, T.A. - PERSONAL"

ELECTRICAL WORLD (NYC)

June 22, 1912

AN ECHO FROM EDISON'S VISIT TO HUNGARY.

The royal manner in which Mr. Thomas A. Edison was received and entertained during his visit in Hungary and Moravia was described in our issue dated Oct. 7, 1911. Mr. Edison has just received an elaborately planned album containing not only views of the principal edifices visited but photographs of many of the distinguished persons met and all of the clippings from Hungarian newspapers that



Album Presented to Mr. Thomas A. Edison by Hungarian Friends.

commented on his visit in Hungary. A view of the album is given herewith. It forms an excellent specimen of Hungarian art and workmanship. The leather was especially chosen in its raw state and tanned and dyed to special order for the album. The large coat-of-arms of the Kingdom of Hungary and also those of the cities of Budapest and Pozsony are samples of artistic chasing and enameling. The raised letters giving the laconic inscription "Edison in Hungary" as well as the bordering ornament and clasp are made of gold bronze.

The presentation of the album to Mr. Edison as well as its arrangement in detail was suggested by Mr. Edouard de Fedor, director general of the Budapest General Electric Company.

June 29, 1912

NEW YORK WORLD

EDISON'S DEVICE FITS WORDS TO PICTURES.

Manager of Film Shows Says Look
Looked For 'Invention' He
Has Highlighted Sound

Ever since moving pictures first began their pantomime on screens, ingenious minds have been puzzling over the problem of supplying audible words, songs and sounds to go with the pictures.

The report yesterday spread up and down the theatrical district that Edison had found the solution. A reporter for The World went out to the Edison works at West Orange, N. J., and from C. H. Wilson, the general manager, obtained confirmation of the report.

Mr. Wilson said he was surprised the news had got out and all that he felt authorized to say was that Edison had been working on the device for two or three years, that it was very nearly complete, and that within a short time it is the intention of the company to invite newspaper representatives and others to an exhibition. He said the exhibition might be given within ten days or a fortnight.

The manager added that theatrical folk need not be disturbed by the invention. He could not see where it would interfere with the business of the theatres.

"Although the gramophone and phonograph give Caruso's voice in humanly reproducible form," he argued, "no one can fault any falling off in the quality that there is to grand opera. The instruments are purely a good advertisement for him." In the same way this new device will, said he, be a good advertisement for the stage people.

The new device, Mr. Wilson added, is too large for use in the theatre.

tion's plans for combating tuberculosis in this State are rapidly being perfected. Practically every theatre in Maine which has a moving picture apparatus will be shown up to the public on Health Day. The Edison film company will furnish moving pictures dealing with the disease in its different stages; the cause and methods of prevention.

This association of which Hon. George H. Goodwin of Biddeford is president, Col. Frederick E. Goodwin, treasurer and many prominent business and professional men and philanthropic women all over the State are vice-presidents, is endeavoring to make "Health Day" in this State an annual feature which will be productive of much good in the fight against consumption.

The purpose of the association is to hold at least in a circular issued by the association, and which is in part as follows:

"The year number of persons in the United States afflicted with consumption is not less than 500,000."

"That the yearly money cost of this disease alone in the United States is a conservative estimate about \$625,000,000."

"That at the present ratio ten million persons now living will eventually die of this disease."

"That the death toll from tuberculosis in the United States every five years is almost twice the mortality on both sides during the Civil War."

"That there are few positive cases in the State of Maine, and that the disease is rapidly spreading."

"That Maine is lacking practically every other State in the Union in its method, or rather lack of method, of fighting this most pestiferous."

"That the real spreaders of the disease are the advanced cases."

"That there is not one led in this State where a person in the advanced stages of consumption can be treated, thus necessitating their being taken care of at home, with the consequent infection of their families and all with whom they come in contact."

You have probably not hitherto known these facts to be so, yet there have been recorded by some of our leading scientists and physicians who have made a special study of the subject.

Our association has been formed for the purpose of fighting this insidious disease, and to do so by striking at the root of the evil—the advanced cases.

It is our purpose to erect in this State a sanatorium in which the incurable cases can be treated and the danger of their infecting others eliminated. In addition, it is the mark of success in this field.

We propose in the fall of this year, and in years to follow, to have observed throughout the State a day to be called "Health Day." On this day theatres in every city and town in the State will exhibit motion pictures of an educational nature, dealing in so far as possible with the subject of tuberculosis and kindred subjects.

Health Day has been endorsed by the leading citizens throughout the State, including the Governor, mayors of the various cities, and other public officials.

The proceeds of the Health Day entertainment will be donated to our fund, but the amount realized from this source the present year will fall far short of the sum we need to successfully launch our project.

Highlighting the true merit of our campaign and appreciating its economic and social importance, business men and others throughout the State are contributing liberally to our purpose.

Every theatrical manager in the State who has been approached on the subject, has gladly agreed to donate the entire proceeds of the day to the Health Day association fund. In fact, more than 20 managers have already signed the list.

The plan for a Health Day, which originated with Mr. Hill, is absolutely unique in the nation-wide fight against tuberculosis and numerous difficulties concerning it have been resolved by the association from out of the State.

The Maine Health Day Association represents a non-partisan movement in Maine and the work has the approval of Gov. Hilditch and of Hon. William T. Bailey, as well as Dr. A. C. Young of the State Board of Health, Hon. James P. Smith, Sec. of State C. W. Davis, former State Sen. Stanley M. Warren and E. A. Morey, speaker of the Maine House of Representatives.

George H. Goodwin of Biddeford, a member of the House of Representatives, Col. Frederick E. Goodwin is treasurer, and H. H. Sawyer of South Gardiner, secretary. Col. Goodwin, George Davis of Houlton and Hon. T. H. Blair of Brunswick are members of the board of trustees.

Many prominent Maine men are included in the list of vice presidents. Among these are: Frank W. Cram, Judge Louis C. Stearns, J. Norman Davis, Harriet, John K. Hyde, Bath; John K. Warren, Westbrook; Charles Burdett, Bangor; William L. Blake, Bangor; Henry W. Chisholm, Bangor; Edgar C. Stone, Bath; John Wilson, Ellsworth; Dr. Donald McNamee, Bangor; Hon. E. C. Burdell, Augusta; Hon. Fred Allen, Sanford; George K. Stearns, Bangor; Albert Pierce, Portland; Robert H. Chandler, Gardiner; Alden P. Webster, Orono; James C. Brown, Bangor; and others.

TACOMA (WA) LEDGER

Wed., July 03, 1912

EDISON HAS FLAG NOW

Yellow and Green Emblem Hoisted at the Winzler Laboratory.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., July 2.—Thomas A. Edison never had a coat of arms, but he has a flag and that is its birthday. The occasion was marked with a presentation and flag-raising at the laboratory at noon. Edison chose the colors of the banner of the Edison Electric Illuminating company of West Orange, where the life of an Edison flag was captured. The field of the flag is yellow, with the motto "Edison" written on it in green.

The flag that was presented to the inventor has two of his picture flags underneath, but the copies of the flag will be preserved. A meeting of the Edison Electric Illuminating company of West Orange, N. J., will be held on the 10th of the month to discuss the flag.

NEWARK (NJ) CALL

Sun., July 14, 1912

**EDISON'S FORMER PARTNER
TO ASK AN ACCOUNTING**

The Eminent Inventor May Be Required to Explain Some Matters.

Thomas A. Edison has been summoned to appear Thursday morning at the residence of Emil Schuitas, 22 Park avenue, Orange, to give testimony in a suit brought by James H. White and John H. Schmitz, of Orange, against Charles T. Waters, formerly connected with the Edison plant in West Orange. Mr. Schuitas is a commissioner of the New York Supreme Court, appointed to take the testimony. Golden Bacon, of New York, counsel for the plaintiffs, will conduct the case. Others connected with the Edison companies in West Orange, are expected to give testimony at the same time.

The plaintiffs allege that they were associated with the defendant several years ago in a side enterprise, while all three were in the employ of the inventor. They seek an accounting of the affairs of the enterprise. The suit was tried some time ago in the New York courts, resulting in a verdict for the defendant, but it has been reopened on the ground that new evidence has been discovered. It is expected that Mr. Edison can supplement the alleged new evidence.

It is said that Mr. Edison will be questioned as to the reason why William E. Gilmore resigned suddenly from the presidency of the Edison companies about four years ago. Mr. Gilmore has been regarded as a genius for organization, and to him is given the credit of making big financial successes of the various Edison enterprises. His withdrawal from the concern always was something of a local mystery.

MUSIC TRADE REV.

NEW YORK

July 6, 1912

NEW EDISON LINE EXHIBITED.

Attracts Large Number of Talking Machine Men from All Parts of the Country—Forty-six Different Types Displayed—Visiting Jobbers Entertained at Banquet and Theater Party.

About one hundred persons gathered yesterday at the Edison building, No. 10 Fifth avenue, New York, to see and hear the new line of Edison talking machines recently put on the market by Thos. A. Edison, Inc.. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed over these new machines and records, the line embracing forty-six types, including styles and finishes, retailing at prices from \$20 to \$150. It included disc machines and records, a concealed horn cylinder phonograph, a new cylinder record and a cylinder reproducer, as well as an improved business phonograph.

In demonstrating its records, the company played records of similar compositions upon various makes of machines, and then the Edison records upon the improved Edison machines. These records comprised vocal and instrumental selections, thus showing the line up to excellent advantage.

The new Edison disc is a record weighing about one and a half pounds. The labeling of it is done in the pressing while on the outer edge appears the number of the record, so it can be immediately seen without taking it from the shelf. The material used is of special composition.

The new improvements in the business phonograph are the pneumatic speaking tube trip and the automatic correction device. This exhibit was in charge of Nelson C. Durand.

Among the special new models of Edison machines were the following high-priced types: Sheraton inlaid, Louis XV in mahogany and Gressian walnut, Louis XVI Gressian and the Sheraton inlaid mahogany. The unusual shape of Edison Model 60 made it doubly attractive.

An exhibit was also made of the new Edison home kinesiograph.

Visiting jobbers from all sections of the country were present at this exhibition and in the evening were entertained by a banquet at the Hotel Astor and later took in the performance of the "Winson Widow" at the Madison Square Theater.

The Edison officials who so carefully cared for their guests were: Carl H. Wilson, general manager; F. K. Doherty, sales manager; C. E. Goodwin, manager of salesmen; L. C. McCleesey, manager of advertising; N. C. Durand, manager business phonograph department, and J. W. Farrell, manager of the kinesiograph end.

MUSIC TRADES - NEW YORK

July 06, 1912

VICTOR CO. TO SPEND \$1,500,000 IN ADVERTISING FOR ONE YEAR

Announcement Made to Jobbers at Atlantic City Convention by General Manager Geissler—
Three New Machines to Be Introduced

(By Telegraph to The Music Trades)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 3.—The feature of the sixth annual banquet of the National Association of Talking Machine Jobbers at the Marlborough-Blenheim was an address by Louis F. Geissler, general manager of the Victor Talking Machine Co., in which the story of last year's business was reviewed, a forecast made for the coming year and announcement of the plans of the company for the future.

In closing his address Mr. Geissler had shown upon a canvas stereoscopic views of the three new models or styles of Victors to be manufactured the coming year. The numbers of these machines are X, XI and XIV. The photographic views were in color and made an instantaneous hit with the banquet guests and the trio of new styles were greeted with prolonged cheers. The Style X, to sell for \$75, will be an ornament as well as a dispenser of pleasure, being in the form of a table, but high enough to turn the handle while the operator is standing erect. The XI is a perfect miniature of the \$200 Victor-Victrola, and will sell for \$100. The other new model, to sell for \$150, is similar in exterior to the present cabinet machine at the same price, but the interior cabinet is fitted with the latest design of filing envelopes instead of racks.

In his general address Mr. Geissler appealed to every jobber and dealer to personally visit their Congressmen and Senators to get pledges of opposition to the Oldfield bill, which will probably come up before Congress if it ever gets out of committee. He told the jobbers that the company would shortly mail a booklet to them giving reasons why the bill is dangerous and all should be defeated.

The educational department of the Victor company, Mr. Geissler told the jobbers, is planning a great campaign under the direction of Mrs. Frances E. Clark, and he urged every jobber to help along the work of putting Victors in the public schools.

In referring to advertising plans Mr. Geissler stated that the company would continue to exploit its product even more extensively than in the past, an advertising appropriation of a million and a half dollars having been made. He told the dealers that a friend had told him the company was foolish in spending such a sum in view of the fact that the factory could not meet the demands upon it at the present time, and that by curtailing advertising a profit of an additional million dollars could be made in a single year.

"It is not for the present we are advertising, but the future," replied Mr. Geissler. "Two years from now our capacity will be increased enormously, and we want to go still further. We want you men to sell ten times as many Victors as you are doing today."

J. F. Bowers, of Lyon & Healy Co., acted as toastmaster. Speeches were made by J. N. Blackburn, new president, Lawrence McGreal, retiring president, and others. Major Danbury, of the Richmond board of trade, also was called upon.

The banquet was attended by about one hundred and twenty-five, included members and their families. Fun was approved by the "Angel Choir," headed by Percy B. Whitsett and L. C. Wisswell, giving every speaker a send-off by singing "He ain't got no style."

HOLYOKE (MA) TELEGRAM

July 15, 1912

New Talking Machine Introduced
Talking machine records made by photography will be the next development in the reproduction of sound. Invented by a Russian named Lifschitz, a new machine has been made which, it is claimed, reproduces music and sounds of any kind with perfect clearness, without any rasping or scraping defects. The records are made entirely by photography.

TORONTO (CA) WORLD

Sun., July 14, 1912

Mr. Renfrew Hollnhead, the Canadian tenor, is leaving for New York next week where he will sing records for the Edison Phonograph Company before sailing for England. After his arrival in England Mr. Hollnhead will spend some weeks visiting relatives in different parts of the country, returning to London in September, where he will do considerable concert work before going to Paris. Mr. Hollnhead has been nominated a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts of London, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Music, connection with which will be of great assistance to him in his present business. His friends for this popular singer, and the best wishes of his Canadian friends go with him.

MUSIC TRADES - NEW YORK

July 06, 1912

Edison Officers Absent Themselves.

After Roush had written to Manager Wilson, of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., a letter which the Edison officers thought insulting and they had declined to come to the convention, new arrivals at the hotel were closely watched to see if any of the Edison officers had changed their minds. Frank K. Dullacer, a familiar figure at all talking-machine and piano conventions, was looked for, but neither Dullacer, Dyer, Wilson or other Edison officers or managers was on hand. There were a number of straight Edison jobbers all ready for the fray, however. Louis F. Geissler and Oliver Jones, of the Victor company, arrived on Monday.

The first meeting was largely of a routine nature, the most interesting feature being the reading of President McGreal's address making a plea for harmony and pointing in a hostile example to the Republican convention where the Roosevelt-Taft fight split the G. O. P. As soon as the afternoon session of Monday began, however, everybody was in the hall waiting for the vote.

The general impression was that Taft would be elected because of Roush's proxies. When the show-down came it was found that Roush was no match for McGreal with the latter's actual political experience. Roush produced fifteen proxies, while McGreal had fourteen, some of which were reduced to three out of Louis Buehr, of Philadelphia, nominated Blackburn and J. F. Bowers nominated Taft. The vote was 41 to 42.

The elections over, the convention got down to other business and passed a resolution creating a traffic committee, as recommended by L. C. Wisswell, of Lyon & Healy, Chicago, and also resolutions concerning the Oldfield Patent Bill, against which Frank L. Dyer, Maria Diers and Louis F. Geissler have made a great fight.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

July 16, 1912

EDISON TO BE DIAMOND STAR

Wizard Will Pitch To-day for the First Time in His Life.

Thomas A. Edison gave his promise to-day "Wednesday" to pitch the first ball in the "Edison Laboratory" to-day when the Edison Laboratory Fire Company and the Edison Club have their ball game at Olympic Park in Irvington. He will not stay there long—only long enough to pitch the first ball. He never before threw a baseball at a batter. He has been too busy all his life working and inventing to indulge in the national pastime. The game is to take place in connection with a field day and general outing of the two organizations, which draw all their membership from among employees of the Edison laboratory, works or office.

NEWARK (N.J.) NEWS

July 15, 1912

EDISON TO PITCH BALL "AT EMPLOYEES' FIELD DAY"

A solemn promise has been given by Thomas A. Edison to be present tomorrow afternoon and pitch the first ball in the game between the Edison Laboratory Fire Company and the Edison Club, both of which organizations are to have a field day at Olympic Park, followed by a chicken supper and theatre party. The members of the organization are all employees of the Edison laboratory, works or office.

It will be the first field day by the Edison employees and the credit for it is due to the laboratory fire company. Besides the baseball game, there will be 100-yard, 220-yard and 440-yard dashes, hammer, baseball, and discus throws, standing and running high jumps, relay races and half-mile relay.

NEWARK (N.J.) MORNING STAR

Wed., July 17, 1912

EDISON'S NEW SCHEME FOR LIGHTING COUNTRY HOMES

Thomas A. Edison is perfecting a scheme for the lighting of country homes by means of his storage battery. A home-sized near-Llewellyn Park has been installed with an experimental set and placed in charge of Mr. Edison's son Charles, and his nephew, C. A. Payer.

They are at present experimenting with the set, but will in a few weeks give public demonstrations of the utility of the battery in this connection.

The installation will consist of an engine, dynamo, voltage regulator and storage batteries of the new Edison type. The outfit will cost \$25,000 complete, and will light a ten to fifteen-room house for nine to ten hours a day.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

July 17, 1912

EDISON PLANS TO LIGHT COUNTRY HOME

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DETROIT (MI) NEWS

July 19, 1912

MAN WHO MADE ELECTRICITY MAN'S FRIENDLY AID AND HIS FAMILY



Late Photograph of Thomas A. Edison, the Famous Inventor, and His Family. Reading From Left to Right Are Charles, Mrs. Edison, the Electrical Wizard Himself, Madeline and Theodore Edison.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

July 17, 1912

Inventor Abandons Science for Day at Games of Employees at Olympia Park.

Inventor Thomas A. Edison left the cooling electric fan business of his West Orange laboratory yesterday afternoon to go to Olympic Park, Irvington, N. J., to be a spectator at the Edison Field Day games conducted by employees in the various departments of the West Orange works.

Mr. Edison, with Mrs. Edison, Miss Madeline Edison, Charles and Theodore Edison, arrived in an auto about 2:30 o'clock. The party was escorted to a box near the starting point. The events were long drawn out, but the wizard and his family were deeply interested in every event. At times the atmosphere was stifling, and Mrs. Edison occupied much of her time fanning her husband with a large fan, while he puffed on perfection.

After a two hours' wait, the scheduled baseball game was started between teams representing the Laboratory, Fire Company and the Edison Club, the latter being composed of clerical men and heads of departments.

Mr. Edison walked to the pitcher's box, while the crowd cheered, and pitched the first ball. Apparently satisfied with their visit to the Park, the party started for their home in West Orange, leaving at night, when

Edison Tosses Ball Sees Workers Play

They witnessed the "Gingerbread Man," known as a "fantastic fan-fare" and comedy. Mr. Edison and his party occupied the front row seats.

Mr. Edison issued a notice yesterday that any employee of the works, who wished to attend the game would be permitted to do so and "more than a hundred" took advantage of the privilege.

July 18, 1912

**DEPOSITIONS IN
FILM CO. SUIT**

Examine Orange Man to Impeach Former Edison Manager's Testimony.

KINETOGRAPH PROFITS FIGHT

Depositions were taken today at the home of Emil Schultze, 202 Park avenue, Orange, for use in an effort to impeach the testimony of William M. Gilmore, former general manager of the Edison Manufacturing Company, given in a suit brought by John R. Schermershorn and James H. White against Percival L. Waters, who conducted the kinetograph company of New York.

The suit was to establish a partnership and compel an accounting. Schermerhorn and White setting up that they had an agreement with Waterite by the terms of which they were to receive seventy-five per cent. of the net profits of the kinetograph company. Waterite take the other twenty-five.

White, at the time the alleged contract was entered into, in November, 1939, was manager of the film and kinetoscope department of the Edison company, while Schermerhorn was the assistant general manager. The suit was tried before Justice Vernon H. Davis in the Supreme Court, New York, early in May, 1940, and resulted in the dismissal of the complaint. The complainants appealed to the Appellate Division of the First Department, which tribunal in June of last year affirmed Justice Davis.

In the suit, Gilmoro, who is general manager of the Edison Manufacturing Company, and who is Schermerhorn's brother-in-law, testified against the complainants, and it was said that it was through Gilmoro's testimony that the complainants lost.

"I find that there was a partnership existing between the parties. But whether the plaintiffs are in a position to entitle them to the intervention of a court of equity to decree an accounting is another question.

They entered into this business relation, without defendant without the knowledge or consent of their employer, the Edison Company. They claim that the general manager, Mr. Gilmore, gave his consent, but the latter denies this and his denial is more weighty as evidence than the testimony of the interested plaintiffs on this point. Moreover, Mr. Gilmore says not only that he gave no consent, but that the plaintiffs assured him that they had no connection with the business carried on by the defendant. Writers, and other witnesses testify to the same declaration.

"The contract sued upon when reduced to its simplest form, amounts to an agreement, on the part of the defendant to pay the plaintiffs a share of the profits in consideration of their conducting a part of their employer's business in his 'watered' interest."

"Such a contract is incompatible with the fidelity which the plaintiffs owed to their employer's interest; is against public policy and cannot be enforced in a court of equity."

Ever since the dismissal of the appeal of Schmeierhorn & White, it is said, have been trying to get evidence to disprove the testimony of Gilmore that he did not give his consent to their entering into their alleged contract with Waters. To this end they have secured a number of affidavits in support of their application to have the case reopened. Among the affiants hostile to Gilmore are Frederick J. Hasselblum and Richard K. Fond who are connected with the defunct Jewelllyn Realty Company, in which company they are said to have lost \$250,000.

The depositions taken today related to Gilmore's connection with the Essex Press, the purpose being to further impeach Gilmore by showing that he entered into similar relations with a company doing business with the Edison concern. The witnesses subpoenaed were Thomas A. Edison, Carl H. Wilson and Leonard C. McInnomy. Mr. Edison did not appear. It being stated that he was out of town. Mr. Wilson is general manager of the Edison Manufacturing company, while Mr. McInnomy is advertising manager for the Edison concern.

Prior to that time, the Press, according to McChesney, had a one-year contract to furnish the printing to the EMB company at a profit of fifteen per cent. The new contract, McChesney said, was allocated after the EMB said the Press in the three months having furnished supplies to the amount of

Mr. Bacon brought out from the witness that Gilmore quit his connection with the Edison concern coincident with the new contract.

Asked by Mr. Hutton whether he had complained about the higher prices to any one in authority, McChesney, at the advice of Conover Knudsen, who represented both McChesney and Wilson, declined to answer.

Chesney said there was nothing secret about Glimbre's connection with the broth.

At the hearing Gilmore was represented by John E. Helm and Matthew Ready. Waters was represented by Dwight McDonald, of New York. Frank L. Dyer, who succeeded Gilmore as head of the Edison concern, attended the hearing.

Paper (Times

City (New York

Date 11 10 State N.Y.

EDISON DIDN'T TESTIFY.

Attempt to Show That His Former
Manager Had Outside Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 11.—Thomas A.

Edison was not able to appear at the

trial of John H. Schermesser

and give testimony in the suit of Gilmore

against Perceval L. Waters, but testimony

given by his advertising manager, Joseph

arg. C. McChesney, threw light on the

methods of William E. Gilmore when he

was President of the Edison companies.

Another day will be set for the appearance

of Mr. Edison.

Mr. McChesney testified that Gilmore

was President of the "Kaiser Press," a

Newark printing concern, in 1906. It was

a contract with the Edison companies to

do their printing at a price based on the

cost of the work plus a margin of 12 per

cent profit. This contract was in force

until April 1, 1908, when it was altered

in favor of a new instrument, making the

margin 13.5 per cent. This contract was

abrogated simultaneously with the withdrawal

of Gilmore from the Edison concern.

Mr. McChesney refused to say

whether or not he had ever informed Mr.

Edison of the existence of this contract

but he said they were not signed and

used by the "Kaiser Press" for the

Edison companies. William Palmer, Vice

President, admitted by direct examination

that Mr. Edison knew nothing

about the "Kaiser Press" until a few days

before Gilmore resigned.

The original contract was for seven years

but the contract under which the printing

was to be 13.5 per cent was for three

years. Mr. McChesney testified that the

great business of the "Kaiser Press" for the

three months in which the business of the

press was made with a view to the

Edison companies previously given by

imposing testimony given previously given by

Gilmore. He testified that he

with the consent of a partner in

business, Schermesser, Water, Waters

and himself and never was interested in

any other business while at the head of

the Edison plants.

SPRINGFIELD (MA)

RICALTON, James

July 22, 1912

MOVING PICTURES FOR SCHOOLS. Development of Thomas A. Edison's Educational Plan.

[from the New York Sun.]

In a very short time you may see from the car window a man sitting in the front seat, leaning back, and holding a book. That man is holding a book of some of the 3,000 which Thomas A. Edison means to send in his new school-teaching picture into the school-room.

The man with the book is one of Mr. Edison's operators. He is recording with the microscope lens the life, love, adventures, villainy and death of a man, some school-boy in Illinois there will see up a scene of "Alibi" and "Alibi" as the mosquito appears big as an elephant on the moving picture screen. Incidentally as the pupils of this mosquito are unfolded on the screen the youth of Illinois will learn the methods of getting rid of the pest.

Mr. Edison has decided that the moving picture can be made more than a mere plaything. It was announced recently that he intended to put \$3,000,000 and eight years behind his idea. For six months ago, all over the world have been at work planning the details and by next fall it is hoped that the first of the series of pictures will flash across the screen in school-rooms.

Mr. Edison intends to use his book-kinoscope for this pictorial education. It is a small machine, easy to carry about and easy to operate. Nonflammable films are used and 80 feet of film contain as many pictures as 1000 of the films used in theatres.

The pictures are extremely small, less than three-sixteenths of an inch high and one-quarter of an inch wide. The Edison folk say that a six-foot picture from one of these photographs can be thrown upon a screen. Technically this is called projection from microscopical objects, which means simply that the inventor has found a way to project a sharp, clear picture from a photograph so small that a microscope is required to make out the objects contained in it.

No work for the machine. Now Mr. Edison believes that the average child would rather see an elephant walk across the screen in front of his delighted eyes than look upon a picture of an elephant in a textbook. Furthermore, the child will get a better idea of what an elephant really does and looks like from that moving picture. Take, for example, history, says Mr. Edison. Would it not give the child a better idea of the battle of Lexington if he could see it acted out before him by trained actors faithful to all the historical detail moving upon the very spot where the battle was fought, than to be told that the battle was fought in a little town in Massachusetts and that so many men were lost on each side?

Mr. Edison thinks so, and a convention of school principals that recently met in St. Louis—some 200 of them—agreed with him when one of his operators showed the films already made and outlined future plans.

So far a prospectus has been made for moving pictures in seven subjects that parallel the textbook course. These are some of the pictures that Mr. Edison hopes will make geography attractive and real to the dull student: "Off the coast of Maine," "New York of today," "recreation off the coast of Labrador," "The Panama canal in 1911," "The Chinese influence of

the Amazon river," "1000 miles through the Rockies," "In and around Havana, Cuba," and "Over mountain passes."

This is only the beginning of the geography course. For Mr. Edison has sent James H. Watson, a veteran photographer with a long news photographical experience, around the world to catch with his lenses anything that may give the American school child a wider and clearer view of the world he lives in. Mr. Watson will be gone three years. His task pictures of the world for Mr. Edison and is now in Asia.

For the history course Mr. Edison has sent out from his Bronx laboratories several companies to set forth the events of American history on the actual spots where they occurred. The battle of Tippecanoe, for example, has been enacted on the shores of Lake Champlain by the Edison company. In the battle of Bull Run all you can see above the lines of redoubts the dust of the movement. The battle of Trafalgar has been fought out in the Bronx laboratories with all the historical accuracy as to costumes and events that is possible.

The country child can see the plume of horses of the New York fire department or the whiff of the new automobile fire engine. There are pictures of naval parades for the delight and education of island youth. The processes of the chemical crystallization of certain substances are to be thrown upon the screen.

In a public school in Brooklyn where the films were tried out the other day the operator let the teacher choose a pupil to run the machine and the instant competition that began suggested to Mr. Edison's workers the idea of setting up the handling of the machine as an incentive to scholarship.

So the fathers of the next generation must not be starved if they now return with intimate knowledge of the habits and customs of the inhabitants of the Isle of Drumm.

"I see them in the school picture today" will be the answer.



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EDWARD LYMAN BILL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

1912

Your attention is called to the attached clipping, which appeared in the last issue of the "Talking Machine World"

AN ORIGINAL VIEW OF EDISON.

Snapshot of the Great Inventor Indicates That
He Is Not Entirely Wrapped Up in Scientific
Investigation at All Times and Appreciates
Healthy Outdoor Sports.

No general learned or public discussion of mat-
ters of scientific importance for some time past
have been considered complete without the pub-



Edison Throwing Over First Strike in Ball Game.

lication of some opinion offered by Thomas A. Edison, and which was generally sharp and to the point and displayed real knowledge of the subject, however complex. The result of all this, taken together with the anecdotes and biographical sketches of "the wizard," has been to create the impression that Mr. Edison is constantly wrapped up in his scientific work and does not take any interest in things outside the laboratory. No better proof that the foregoing impression is erroneous could be offered than the snapshot reproduced herewith, which shows the great inventor throwing out the first ball in the baseball game that was one of the chief events of the recent Edison field day. The picture indicates that Mr. Edison has a delivery that would do credit to a professional pitcher and that he knows a great deal more about the baseball than that it is spherical in shape. The photograph is, on the whole, decidedly unique.

TRENTON (NJ) AMERICAN

August 09, 1912

EDISON SNUBBED

Orange Neighbors Refuse to
Name School After the
Famous Inventor.

West Orange, Aug. 8.—That an inventor as well as a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, was illustrated here last night, when Mrs. George Merch, a member of the Board of Education, failed to get her colleagues to agree with her as to the propriety of naming a new public school after Thomas A. Edison. In the Orange school, which bears besides its official number, a name by which it is best known to the general public. The names are derived from historical figures and from streets, usually the latter.

DENVER (CO)

August 08, 1912

WILLING TO HONOR EDISON.

Proposal to Name West Orange
School After Him Voted Down.

West Orange, N. J., Aug. 8.—That an inventor as well as a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, was illustrated here when Mrs. George Merch, a member of the board of education, failed to get her colleagues to agree with her as to the propriety of naming a new public school after Thomas A. Edison.

In discussing every public school bears besides its official number, a name by which it is best known to the general public. The names are derived from historical figures and from streets, usually the latter. Mrs. Merch, who is the pioneer woman member of a West Orange board of education, suggested that a school which the board is to build at once be given the name of Edison.

The majority of the board, however, decided that Fairmount would be a better name, because it is to replace Fairmount avenue.

FEDERAL SUIT AIMS AT MOVING PICTURE TRUST

Ten Concerns Accused of Combining to Monopolize the Business.

PATENT LAWS INVOLVED

Government Charges Defendants Oppressed Rivals Who Disobeyed Mandates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Department of Justice today instituted suit in the Federal Court at Philadelphia against the so-called moving picture trust. Ten concerns are accused of combining to monopolize the business, even to the extent of limiting the number of moving picture theaters and otherwise violating the Sherman anti-trust act. The Government action, which is a suit in equity, seeks the dissolution of the General Film Company and the Motion Picture Patents Company.

The petition says that the alleged unlawful combination of the defendants became effective January 1, 1910, when the Motion Picture Patents Company was organized. This organization is a holding company for all the companies made defendants in to-day's action. The petition sets forth that besides controlling and distributing royalties among the defendants the Patents Company's only business is the bringing of lawsuits under the patents it holds. It is charged by the Government "that the defendants have been brought to harness and oppress all persons engaged in the motion picture business who are not obeyed the mandates" of the Patents Company.

According to the petition each of the ten film manufacturing defendants has a license agreement with the Patents Company providing that films shall not fall into the hands of exhibitors who use any but the defendants' exhibiting or projecting machines.

The General Film Company, organized in Maine in April, 1910, alleged to be the agency through which the defendants' films are distributed to exhibitors throughout the country, was formed, the petition avers, to monopolize the business of the rental exchanges which previously distributed the films.

This company, it is declared, has acquired the business or cancelled the licenses held from the Motion Picture Patents Company of every rental exchange in the United States, with one exception, at a cost of \$225,000 in each case, and \$100,000 in preferred stock.

The following corporations and individuals are named defendants in the suit: Motion Picture Patents Company; General Film Company; Biograph Company; Thomas A. Edison (incorporated); Eastman Film Manufacturing Company; the Kalem Company (incorporated); George K. Lubin (individual); Famous Players, Lasky Manufacturing Company; Pathé Frères, the Selig Polyscope Company; the Vitaphone Company of America; Arnet, Motion Picture Company; Frank L. Dyer; Henry N. Marin; J. A. Amos; William P. Shamuel; Louis J. A. Reed; Seligman Lasky; Gustav Helgo; Albert W. George; C. Speer and W. N. Selig.

They are charged with having oppressed the lawfully monopoly granted by the patents, and with having secured the same by a complicated interlocking license system, complicated interlocking license system, the only means of securing the same. The petition was entered, captioned, "The United States vs. John C. Searley et al., Attorney-General vs. Defendants."

Officials of the Department of Justice say that the suit is the most important move made under the Sherman act in its application to the motion picture industry. The suit will test the right of corporations and individuals to join together to monopolize into one big monopoly through alleged combinations and agreements.

H. N. Marvin, one of the directors of the Motion Picture Patents Company and one of the individuals named as defendants in the Government suit, said yesterday at his office at 40 Fifth avenue that it was early to comment on the suit filed by the Government. He himself had knowledge of the filing of the suit only from newspaper accounts, he said. Officers of the General Film Company and the Motion Picture Patents Company, he said, had been asked that a meeting of officers and directors of the companies named in the suit would be called, and that there was nothing to say at present.

SAYS SUIT WILL AID PUBLIC.

President of Exhibitors League Hopes Over Federal Move.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—"Well, at last Uncle Sam is doing something," was the comment of President M. A. Hoff of the Moving Picture Exhibitors League of America today when first informed of the action taken by the Federal Government against the so-called "moving picture trust."

"This is news to me," continued President Hoff, "but if the Government succeeds in effecting a dissolution of the moving picture trust the result will be highly beneficial to both the exhibitor and the public."

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

Aug. 16, 1912

"MOVIES" HIT IN TRUST SUIT

Combine Held to Be in Violation of the Sherman Law by Government.

EDISON COMPANY IS INVOLVED

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The Federal Government attacked the so-called moving picture trust in a civil suit filed here today for the dissolution of the Motion Picture Patents Company and the General Film Company.

Ten prominent moving picture film concerns, including the Thomas A. Edison Company (incorporated) of Orange, N. J., are accused of combining to monopolize the business, even to the extent of increasing or decreasing the number of motion picture theaters in which they have no proprietary interest.

The government's petition says that between 250,000 and 300,000 feet of pictures are printed each week by manufacturers and distributed to thousands of exhibitors all over the United States. The government declares that a sum equal to a score of \$100,000,000 has been invested in the different branches of the business. The defendants, it is added, from seventy to eighty per cent. of the film business, furnishing approximately 700 exhibitors.

The Motion Picture Patents Company, organized in New Jersey in September, 1910, is the holding company of all the motion picture patents of the defendants. Other than collecting and distributing royalties among the defendants, the bill says, the patents company's only business is the bringing of law suits under the patents it holds. Hundreds of suits have been brought, it is alleged, to harass and oppress all persons engaged in the motion picture business who have not obeyed its mandates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The moving picture industry is being hit by the suit filed by the Department of Justice against the so-called moving picture trust. The suit will test the right of corporations and individuals to join their respective interests into one big monopoly through alleged combinations and agreements.

MOTION PICTURE MEN SUED AS A TRUST

Government Will Test Companies' Patents in Suit Under the Sherman Act.

\$100,000,000 IN THE BUSINESS

Public Deprived of Competition, the Department of Justice Charges—Validity of Patents Doubted.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The Federal Government attacked the so-called moving picture trust in a civil suit filed here today for the dissolution of the Motion Picture Patents Company and the General Film Company. Ten prominent motion-picture film concerns are accused of combining to monopolize the business, even to the extent of increasing or decreasing the number of motion-picture theatres, in which they have a proprietary interest.

The following corporations and individuals, who are officers or Directors, are named as defendants:

Major Motion Picture Company, Great Eastern Picture Company, General Film Company, Inc., Incorporated; Biograph Film Studio, Incorporated; Edison Picture, Lubin Manufacturing Company, Pathé Frères, the Selig Polyscope Company, the Kalem Company of America, Famous Players, Lasky Manufacturing Company, in New Jersey; N. J. Searley, Incorporated; William P. Shamuel, Inc., in New York; Seligman Lasky, Gustav Helgo, Albert W. George, C. Speer and W. N. Selig.

The Government charges that unreasonable and oppressive restrictive conditions have been arbitrarily imposed on the manufacture and burning of films and machines, depriving the public of the advantages of competition, especially the competition of foreign films, the importation of which is alleged to be restricted.

The Government's petition says that between 250,000 and 300,000 feet of pictures are printed each week by manufacturers and distributed to thousands of exhibitors all over the United States. The Government declares that a sum greatly in excess of \$100,000,000 has been invested in the different branches of the business. The defendants control, it is added, from 70 to 80 per cent. of the film business, furnishing approximately 700 exhibitors.

The Motion Picture Patents Company is the holding company of all the motion picture patents of the defendants. Other than collecting and distributing royalties among the defendants, the bill says, the patents company's only business is the bringing of lawsuits under the patents it holds. Hundreds of suits have been brought, it is alleged, "to harass and oppress all persons engaged in the motion picture business who have not obeyed its mandates."

The General Film Company has acquired the business or cancelled the licenses held from the Motion Picture Patents Company of every rental exchange in the United States, with one exception, at a cost of \$225,000 in each case, and \$100,000 in preferred stock. The following corporations and individuals are named defendants in the suit: Motion Picture Patents Company; General Film Company; Biograph Company; Thomas A. Edison (incorporated); Eastman Film Manufacturing Company; the Kalem Company (incorporated); George K. Lubin (individual); Famous Players, Lasky Manufacturing Company; Pathé Frères, the Selig Polyscope Company; the Vitaphone Company of America; Arnet, Motion Picture Company; Frank L. Dyer; Henry N. Marin; J. A. Amos; William P. Shamuel; Louis J. A. Reed; Seligman Lasky; Gustav Helgo; Albert W. George; C. Speer and W. N. Selig.

They are charged with having oppressed the lawfully monopoly granted by the patents, and with having secured the same by a complicated interlocking license system, complicated interlocking license system, the only means of securing the same. The petition was entered, captioned, "The United States vs. John C. Searley et al., Attorney-General vs. Defendants."

Officials of the Department of Justice say that the suit is the most important move made under the Sherman act in its application to the motion picture industry. The suit will test the right of corporations and individuals to join their respective interests into one big monopoly through alleged combinations and agreements.

THE GREAT TRUST SUE MOTION FILM MAKERS AS TRUST

Twelve Corporations and
Eleven Individuals Named in
Federal Case in Philadelphia.

PATENTS ARE INVOLVED

Monopoly Controls Thousands of
Picture Theatres Throughout
Country, Is Charge.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE HERALD.)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Friday.—Allegation that thousands of moving picture theatres in the United States are controlled in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law by a conspiracy to monopolize the manufacture and distribution of films, the federal government filed suit here today for the dissolution of twelve corporations, eleven individuals also are named as defendants. The corporations are Motion Picture Patents Company, General Film Company, Thomas L. Edison, Inc., Kalem Film Manufacturing Company, the Kalem Company, Inc., George Kientz, Lubin Manufacturing Company, Melies Manufacturing Company, Pathé Freres, the Boleo Company, the Vitaphone Company of America and the Armat Moving Picture Company.

There are the individuals named: Frank L. Dyer, Henry N. Marvin, J. J. Kennedy, William Weber, Samuel Lenz, J. A. Hare, Richmond Lubin, Gaston Melies, Albert E. Smith, George K. Spoor and W. S. Selig. Complicated license restrictions by which patents are tied together, will be cancelled if the government is successful. The government alleges that the method of the so-called trust deprive the public of the benefits of competition. More than \$10,000,000 is involved in the moving picture business, according to the federal petition.

"Trusts" and Independents Have Been at War Three Years.

The federal suit in Philadelphia, for the dissolution of twelve moving picture concerns is the outcome of a bitter fight between the so-called trust and independent dealers, which has brought about many court proceedings in the last three years. There are about one thousand moving picture theatres in New York city and

three hundred more within a radius of a few miles, with a daily attendance of over a hundred thousand persons. In the United States the total number of such picture places is given as 10,000.

When the corporations it is now sought to destroy monopolized in the they eliminated subject of this country and either closed or limited them under strict prohibitions with reference to buying films and operating machinery elsewhere. The suit they were unable to buy is conducted by William Fox, who also has a chain of moving picture theatres in New York city, formerly Mr. Fox procured an injunction against the "trust," forcing them to sell him goods pending the determination of a suit brought against him in the federal court for infringement of patents.

"No suit would have been brought to dissolve the trust," said Mr. Fox yesterday, "but for my action in selling its film to monopolize the market. The first thing the trust did after getting possession of all the exchanges but mine was to levy a license tax of \$2 a week on every moving picture machine sold, first collecting the full purchase price. This film alone means an income of around a million and a half dollars a year on the \$2.00 to \$5.00 trust controlled places, some of which run two machines.

"Trist fund, according to affidavits I have, was used for bringing suits against the independent concerns in an effort to put them out of business. There is no doubt that if the trust had not been objected it would have secured a complete monopoly of the business and had every house at its mercy, increasing the price of its products and necessarily causing an increase in the price of admission."

Mr. Fox produced a contract which he said was that used by the trust. It prohibits users of its goods from selling supplies elsewhere under pain of revocation of license.

David Horsley, one of the officers of the National Film Manufacturing Company, the largest independent concern, corroborated Mr. Fox and said that the companies to which he was interested had spent \$250,000 in the last eighteen months defending suits for infringement of patent brought by the trust.

"We are behind this suit," said Mr. Horsley, "and I believe dissolution of the concerns and would produce chaos in the business. There is no doubt that the combination idea is a good one, as it makes possible a great saving in production. What we object to is the oppression of expensive litigation without just cause. That matter drove us to the wall, but we kept up the fight and have won, except in one case relating to films, and expect to beat them on that. Finally we have the situation in hand all right without the aid of the government."

Several independent operators said that the trust controlled at least sixty per cent of the business. Mr. Horsley figures that it has twenty per cent of the business in the country, his own concern about the same and, the third combination, the National

Film Corporation, the remaining twenty per cent.

"This insures plenty of healthy competition," he added, "and there is no cause for complaint about increased prices, for our American manufacturers at last have the secret of turning out films that are absolutely the best in the world, and we have nothing to fear from the cheaper European films, especially with a tariff of a cent and a half a foot."

The American price for films is ten cents a foot.

FEDERAL SUIT TO BREAK MOVING PICTURE TRUST

Ed. Mail 8/17/12
Philadelphia, Aug. 16.—The federal government attacked the so-called moving picture trust in a civil suit filed here to-day for the dissolution of the Motion Picture Patents Company and the General Film Company.

Ten prominent moving picture film concerns, are accused of combining to monopolize the business, to the extent of increasing or decreasing the number of motion picture theatres in which they have no proprietary interest.

The following corporations and individuals, who are officers or directors, are named defendants:

Motion Picture Patents Company, General Film Company, Biograph Company, Thomas A. Edison (trust), Essanay Film Manufacturing Company, the Kalem Company (trust), George Klotz, Lubin Manufacturing Company, Mutoscope Company, the Vitaphone Company, the Vitaphone Company of America, Armat Moving Picture Company, Frank L. Dryer, Henry C. Murrie, J. J. Kennedy, William Palmer, Daniel Lenz, J. A. Berst, Raymond Lubin, Gaston Meltzer, Albert F. Smith, George K. Spoor and W. N. Selig.

Oversteps Bounds of Patent Rights
Each defendant is alleged to have overstepped the bounds of lawful monopoly granted by patents, and the petition asks that several complicated interlocking license restrictions, tying patent together, be ordered cancelled.

The government charges that unreasonable and oppressive restrictions and conditions have been arbitrarily imposed on the manufacture and leasing of films and machines, depriving the public of advantages of competition, especially competition of foreign films, importation of which is alleged to be restricted.

"The Motion Picture Patents Company, organized in New Jersey, September, 1908, is the holding company of all motion picture patents of the defendants.

Brings Harassing Lawsuits.

Other than collecting and distributing royalties among the defendants, the bill says, the patent company's only business is the bringing of lawsuits under patents it holds.

Hundreds of suits have been

MILLIONS IN THE "MOVIES"

Here are four facts about the "movies" told in the government suit to dissolve the alleged moving picture trust.

The investment in different branches of the business is more than \$100,000,000.

The trust has its grip on nearly 80 per cent. of the film business. It supplies films to about 7,000 exhibitors.

Films printed and distributed weekly throughout the country total between 2,500,000 feet.

The patent company makes each exhibitor pay on each machine used, no matter how old it is, \$2 a week.

brought. It is alleged, "to harass and oppress all persons engaged in the motion picture business who have not obeyed its mandates."

The General Film Company, organized in Maine in April, 1910, alleged to be the agency through which defendants' films are distributed to exhibitors, was formed, the petition avers, to monopolize the business of the rental exchange which previously distributed the films.

This company, it is declared, has acquired the business or control the licenses, held from the Motion Picture Patents Company of every rental exchange in the United States, at a cost of \$245,000 in cash and \$754,800 in preferred stock.

"Methods of the Monopoly.

According to the petition, the unlawful combination of the defendants became effective January 1, 1909. At that time the power of the defendants' trust was absolute, it is stated, as they were the only manufacturers or importers of motion pictures in the country.

Not one of the thousands of exhibitors throughout the United States, it is charged, can obtain a motion picture manufactured by any one of the ten defendant-manufacturers unless he has received a license from the Patents' Company, which obligates him to use films of the combination exclusively.

An exhibitor has to pay \$2 a week to the Patents Company, it is said, on every exhibiting machine owned by him, even including machines sold years before to the exhibitor without any conditions attached to the sale.

Absolute Control of Theatres.

"Defendants through the Patents Company," the petition avers, "were enabled to and did exercise arbitrarily and unreasonably through the company the right to determine whether or should not be opened and whether old ones should be closed, although defendants had no proprietary interest in such theatres.

"This power they have exercised and continue to exercise arbitrarily and unreasonably through the Patents Company."

Each of the ten film manufacturing defendants have license agreements with the Patents company, providing that films shall not fall into the hands of exhibitors who use any but the defendants' exhibition or projecting machines.

The Patents company agreed with manufacturers of exhibiting machines, the petition says, stipulating that every machine should be sold subject to the condition that it shall be used only for the films of the combination. These agreements, it is said, fixed the selling price of machines.

Suit of the Highest Importance.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The moving picture antitrust suit filed to-day is regarded by the Department of Justice as one of its most important. It moves under the Sherman law, as it squarely asks for a judicial determination of the relation of that statute to the patent law.

This suit will test the right of corporations and individuals to join their respective patent monopolies into one big monopoly through combinations and agreements.

These issues, it is declared, are brought out more forcibly in to-day's suit, than any pending antitrust litigation.

NEW YORK WORLD

Aug. 10, 1912

LAMBERT (MA) AMERICAN

August 19, 1912

EDISON STEALING FORTY WINKS AS GUESTS ARRIVE

Argentine Officers, Accompanied by C. M. Schwab and A. P. Grace, Catch Inventor Asleep—Demonstrates Talking Picture, Shows Early Wireless Experiment Record and an Ant Battle.

Although Thomas A. Edison had invited the nine officers of the Argentine navy, watching the making of armor plate for the two 2,600-ton battleships for their navy, at Bethlehem, to take luncheon with him yesterday, the inventor was sound asleep in his laboratory when his guests arrived at his Orange, N. J. plant at 11 A. M.

With the Argentine officers were C. M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and A. P. Grace, the company's general manager. The party motored up from Bethlehem, Pa.

The officers were Capt. Ramon Fernandez, Lieut.-Commander L. P. Ortolano, Lieut. Honorio Acevedo, Lieut. P. A. del, Lieut. Esteban Velez, and Lieut. Jorge Ganges.

The inventor was awakened from the sleep he had begun at 7:30 A. M., having lain down through the previous night, and while he was dressing gave directions that these gentlemen, his chief engineers, show the guests through the plant.

Interested in Storage Batteries. They were especially interested in the storage battery plant, as the two new battleships are to be equipped with them, and the schematics which will be built later, will be run by Edison storage batteries.

While they were talking for their host the guests were shown into tents in the factory yard, where a demonstration was given of the new Edison talking picture.

Mr. Edison appeared and told the visitors he had finally perfected the talking moving picture and that it would be generally seen in the "moving" film winter. The visitors were delighted with the adjustment of voice and action in the little plays. They also heard the new phonograph, which Mr. Edison told them was now ready to be put into the hands of its producers.

Then the party went to the library of Mr. Edison's laboratory, where, when he arrived, Mr. Schwab and Mr. Ed-

ison were in merry mood and told jokes upon one another, whilst the guests, who speak English, smiled.

Business Never Better. Mr. Schwab and Mr. Edison told the foreigners that business in their respective industries was never better. Mr. Schwab said 50,000 tons of coal were burned last month at his Bethlehem plant and the inventor said the storage battery factory was behind in its orders, with the force working night and day to catch up.

Mr. Edison said he did not like to work at anything unless there were working along similar lines, as he liked to compete with rivals and beat them. He exhibited a record of his experiments with wireless in 1875. The record showed he had sent a current three miles without wires. He dropped the experiment in the end.

New films dealing with nature study were shown. Then two scenes were brought in. One contained black ants and the other red ants.

A black ant was put in the box with the red ones. A red ant attacked it, but it killed nine before the black ant bit the tooth. No concerted attack was made on the black.

A red ant was put in with the black and the entire tribe attacked and killed it.

FIND EDISON ASLEEP

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Although Thomas A. Edison invited nine officers of the Argentine Navy, watching the making of armor plate for the two 2,600-ton battleships for their navy, at Bethlehem, Pa., to take luncheon with him today, the inventor was sound asleep in his laboratory when his guests arrived at his Orange, N. J. plant at 11 A. M.

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The inventor was awakened from the sleep which began at 7:30, having dozed through the night, and while he was dressing gave directions that these gentlemen, his chief engineers, show the guests through the plant.

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While they were waiting for their host the guests were shown into tents in the factory yard, where a demonstration was given of the new Edison talking picture. Mr. Edison appeared and told the visitors he had perfected the talking moving picture and that it would be generally seen in the "moving" film winter. The visitors were delighted with the adjustment of voice and action in the little plays.

ST. LOUIS (MO) POST-DISPATCH

August 10, 1912

EDISON STAGES AN ANT BATTLE WHILE SCHWAB LOOKS ON

Inventor Shows Moving Pictures and Lots of Other Things to Visitors.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Although Thomas A. Edison had invited the nine officers of the Argentine Navy watching the making of armor plate for the two 2,600-ton battleships for their navy, at Bethlehem to take luncheon with him today, the inventor was sound asleep when his guests arrived at his Orange, N. J. plant at 11 A. M. He had dozed all night until 7:30 A. M.

He showed them the storage battery to be used on Argentine battleships and submarines, his newest phonograph and the synchronized phonograph and motion picture machine. He told them that after sending a wireless current three miles in 1875 he dropped his experiments.

With the Argentine officers were C. M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Co., and A. P. Grace the company's general manager.

New films dealing with nature study were shown. Then two boxes were brought in. One contained black ants and the other red ants. A black ant was put in the box with the red ones. A red ant attacked it, but it killed nine before going down before the tooth. No concerted attack was made on the black. Then a red ant was put in with the black, and the entire tribe attacked and killed it.

NEW YORK (N. Y.) CALL.

EDISON'S INSTRUCTOR IS DEAD.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—JOHN
W. Dyer, veteran telegraph manager,
who numbered Thomas A. Edison
among his pupils, died today.

faced twelve-inch records giving the tone, color and quality of each instrument in the modern orchestras and their grouping into families and sections, with complete lists of each group. These records have been issued after a year's work.

Attention is also called to the advertising, which will be run in twenty of the leading educational magazines beginning in September, of the special types of Victor, and Victrolas most desirable for school use. Dealers are also furnished with a copy of the circular letter sent out to supervisors of music all over the country, with the various booklets relating to the Victor in the schools which have also been compiled. The booklet includes both the Victor playground, with special attention paid to folk dances, singing and games and dance music of modern character. A complete list of records for practical school use, which has been carefully compiled—how to use the Victor in the schools, an interesting booklet telling how, when and where to use the Victor, and how to get the best results, and a book of "Discussions on the Victor in the Schools," containing letters of praise from school authorities in all sections of the country, and what we hear in music; a prospectus for a four years' course of study of music for high school pupils.

NEW EDISON LINE ON EXHIBITION.

Visitors to New York Will Find It Worth While to Call at 10 Fifth Avenue—Great Advance Sale of New Disc Phonographs Reported.

The exhibition of new Edison disc phonographs and records at the Edison building, 10 Fifth Avenue, New York, which was duly chronicled herein last month, has been open since the first part of July and will remain open till further notice. No doubt visitors to New York city will be enabled to examine this line there till after Labor Day.

F. K. Dulbeer, sales manager, reports a wonderful advance sale of the new Edison disc machines and records, saying that many people who are not now Edison jobbers, or, in fact, jobbers of any line of machines, have come to Orange to intercede for the privilege. Mr. Dulbeer says that in justice to the present representation, many of these had to be refused. This is a sign that is especially noteworthy inasmuch as it shows that the merits of the new Edison line are appreciated.

L. C. McChesney, advertising manager, is forgetting that there are such things as types, slogans, displays, magazines, et al, being at present sojourning on the shores of Raquette Lake, N. Y.

Carl H. Wilson, general manager, has dropped cares, too, and is at Red Rocks Inn, Newfoundland, N. J., for a recreative period.

CHARACTER—CAPITAL—CAPACITY.

Frederick P. Voss of Chicago, general counsel of the Electrical Trades Association, made the following pertinent comments on credit before the Credit Men of Toledo, Ohio:

"Credit is the confidence reposed in the ability and purpose of men to meet future obligations. You grant credit on the three C's, namely: Has the customer Character, Capacity, Capital? If he lacks Character, but possesses the other two, beware! If he possesses Character and Capital, but lacks Capacity, beware! If he has Character and Capacity, the chances are that he will not long want Capital, and yet, we all know innumerable instances where the Capital never comes. Then, beware. If the customer possesses all three, you are safe. In the same way grant to your commercial lawyer Confidence, Consideration and Commensurate Compensation, and, behold, you are secure."

McChesney & Cowles, who handle pianos and players at 64 North Pearl street, Albany, N. Y., opened a very attractive Victor parlor on July 8 where they are displaying a full line of Victor talking machines of all designs and records. Chas. S. Hotelling is in charge of the Victor department.

ATLANTA (GA) JOURNAL.

August 24, 1912

NEW YORK (NY) PEOPLE

August 26, 1912

Edison Likes "Thrillers"

Thomas A. Edison likes dime novels. This interesting fact was discovered the other day at the Edison laboratories in West Orange, when 175 men from the electrical school of the Brooklyn Navy yard, under command of Commander George P. Cooper, went there for several days to be instructed in the details and use of the new Edison storage battery which the navy is thinking of adopting.

Incidentally, Mr. Edison offered pay and amendments to Andrew Carnegie's list of 25 great men, retentive his health, friends of little food and little sleep, and said that this world's inhabitants were still too near the chimpanzee to be thinking of general issues.

The talk was on the qualifications of writers for greatness when the crucial question was put: "Have you ever read any dime novels?"

"Most of them," was the inventor's quick reply. "I like them very much, but I don't read any for several years, but that was, because I was too busy to read. His reason for liking them, he said, was that he didn't have to think in reading them.

"I do enough of that at other things," he explained.

It was the mention of Mr. Carnegie's list of world movers that started the conversation. Mr. Edison promptly announced that he did not wholly agree with it.

"It contains a great many good men," he said in explanation. "Every man in every line of business is narrow. I suppose if President Taft made a list it would be considerably different from Mr. Carnegie's."

"Would you include Mr. Carnegie in your list?" his interrogator wanted to know.

Mr. Edison hesitated. "That's a little personal," he replied. "However, Carnegie has done a great deal. He is the exponent of rapid America. If a man can take a 200-ton machine and get 3,000 tons out of it, it stands to reason that he's a great technician. Carnegie brought the steel business up to a high degree, perhaps not of quality, but of output."

Asked for a few of the men he would have chosen, Mr. Edison immediately named Gutenberg. When reminded that he had been on Mr. Carnegie's list, he advanced Watt and Stephenson. Recalling that these, too, had been named by Mr. Carnegie, he suggested "Watt, a far-reaching man," as he described him.

"I don't think I would put any poets on," the inventor continued, in response to a question to that effect. "But I would retain Shakespeare for his power of expression, his capacity for original sentences. He was not a world-mover, but he was a wonderful inventor of statement."

"I would choose Herbert Spencer for the political temperament, for the most in his books. He is a great analyzer. He proved from statistics that in all ways below the intelligence of the 31 acts of parliament, 28 of which produced the opposite effect from that intended. His words bring to light the elements, and they are the elements of the world."

EDISON MAKES ELECTRICITY DO THE HOUSEWORK.

Thomas A. Edison has installed electric appliances in what he terms a Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., near his own residence. Charles Edison, son of the inventor, and Charles A. Dyer, a relative, have charge of the operation of the equipment, making weekly reports to the inventor.

Electricity is generated by a gasoline engine and stored in an Edison battery, and by button pressure one may heat water to shaving, run a player piano, a moving picture machine, a washing machine, a clothes wringer, a vacuum cleaner, hair iron and otherwise economize on labor. The gasoline engine and motor are kept in an outhouse, and by means of Edison inventors the volume of electricity is kept in restraint and a voltage regulator prevents any danger of overcharging.

JACKSON (TN) SUN

August 29, 1912

THOMAS A. EDISON IS INTERESTED

Options on Phosphate Lands in
Hickman County Are
Secured.

CENTREVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28.—J. M. JAMES, a geologist and metallurgist of Paducah, who represents a new phosphate company, has options on several hundred acres of phosphatic lands near Centreville, and the deal for same is practically consummated. It develops that Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard, is a member of the company and that he has discovered a process by which the best grade of fertilizer can be manufactured from the lowest grade rock. His experiments at his laboratory at Orange, N. J., cover a period of four years, and he has satisfied other capitalists of his achievement and secured a patent on the process which will revolutionize the phosphate industry. The company will endeavor to secure all the available phosphate lands in Hickman county, preliminary to establishing plants for mining and manufacturing purposes. Mr. James states that six fertilizer factories are being constructed at various points contiguous to mineral lands by the company. Being asked the amount of phosphate property his company wanted in Hickman county, Mr. James replied, "Forty or fifty thousand acres."

Other companies hold options in the county and several deals are progressing, the early consummation of some of which seems assured.

NEW YORK SUN

Sept. 03, 1912

FIRST ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT'S 30TH BIRTHDAY

Thomas A. Edison Installed
Single Dynamo in Pearl
Street Warehouse.

Thirty years ago to-morrow, September 3, 1882, Thomas A. Edison started in operation the world's first central station for the supply of incandescents electric lighting for commercial purposes.

It was a school in its afternoon of that day, in an old brick building, a converted warehouse, in lower Pearl street, that steam was turned into a single dynamo and current was sent through underground cables into about 90 lamps that had been distributed through a territory about a mile square.

The newspaper accounts of the demonstration read cautiously in this day. While it was generally admitted that the exhibition had been a success so far as proving that the incandescents made gave light, there was a dubious feeling running through the reports as to whether the invention could be made commercially successful.

In this Sun's report Edison's appearance on that occasion was thus described: "He wore a white, high crowned derby hat and callous shirt, and in an interview which followed Mr. Edison was quoted: 'I have accomplished all that I for light that we can employ at present, owing to the inefficiency of men to put down the wires.'

Since that day thirty years ago this city has had electric lighting with only two interruptions, the recent and most serious one of which was in 1898, when the old Pearl street station was destroyed by fire.

On this occasion before the flames even had been routed away dynamos were employed. In less than four hours time service had been reestablished in other quarters. One of the old "jumbo" dynamos, designed by Edison himself, was saved from the fire, and is now treasured as a relic of the old days.

Thirty years ago fifteen miles of underground cables sufficient to connect all the installations. Now 400 miles of "underground" cable current to 2,250,000 lamps, and the bills are ticked off by 100,000.

The first electric motor was put on the lines in 1891. For six months it revolved idly by upon the shaft before any one could be found who was willing to experiment with this novel apparatus. To-day in New York city alone there are 100,000 in use.

Instead of the old reconstructed brick building at 237 Pearl street (that housed the old "jumbo," as the old time generators were called, there are now two "basement" structures covering two city blocks.

NEW YORK EVENING SUN

Sept. 06, 1912

EDISON'S "FIAT LUX" IN PEARL STREET.

The glitter of it is all over the city now. It has dubbed Broadway the "Great White Way" and its light glow (as glory goes) in Coney Island. It is all over the world, almost. And it began thirty years ago this week at 237 Pearl street.

There it was established by the wizard Edison, then callous, jumpless and nervous. Electric illumination had had its birth a little earlier than 1882, but the wonders of practical electric lighting came at that date and in the same place. Physically dumb but mentally enlightened, New York was distinctly recipient of Edison's genius.

Now that a single current from a giant turbine dynamo of to-day if shut through the first electric plant's dynamo would thunderbolt them out of use, the scepticism is less indelible. Yet thirty years is not a long time.

In the fall of the previous year Thomas A. Edison had practically completed plans for the installation of the first permanent commercial electric lighting and power system for the Edison Electric Illumination Company, in New York city. The plans embodied all of the features he had invented and perfected, and which to him were essential to make electric lighting a successful competitor with the gas lighting plants in operation at that time.

The area selected for lighting was the district bounded by Wall, Nassau, Broadway and Ferry streets, North City and the East River, including the property at 237 and 237 Pearl street, where the plant was installed. This district, almost a mile square, which was an enormous field in the days when the incandescent light was almost unknown, and in many cases repudiated by leading scientists, had been prepared for electric lighting and underground wiring.

The single was equipped with six "jumbo" generators. About 800 lamps were thrown on and the gas was

now, a person who the first commercial electric light in New York city. The firm of Francis & Morgan, whose offices at Broad and Nassau streets were among the first equipped, proved a good tool, as their situation was on the outside of the danger as they laid out.

With one generator running every day went an smoothly as possible, but when a second one was started trouble began, and it was only after a strenuous period of work on the part of the inventor that the station was streamlined out into full working order.

J. W. Lieb, Jr., first electrician at the Pearl street station in 1882 and at the present time third vice-president of the New York Edison Company, tells of the first Edison plant as follows:

"The Edison central station, which was put into regular service at 2 P. M. Sept. 4, 1882, was the first station from which current was distributed commercially through an underground system for lighting, heating and power purposes. Mr. Edison's invention covered not only the commercially practicable incandescent lamps, electric generators and other apparatus, but the complete system from the generating station with its equipment through the underground distributing system to the customer's premises, and the complete interior wiring system, including meters, cut-outs, fuses, safety fuses and all the details necessary to make up a complete operating system."

"To appreciate the intensely rapid development of thirty years, one must read the report which appeared in the public press at that time, from which one will learn of the doubts of leading theoretical scientists of those days. They not only said that incandescent light was impossible but emphatically declared that the practical application of electrical principles in practice was

GREENVILLE, (SC) NEWS
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1912

ORANGE (NJ) ADVANCE
September 06, 1912

EDISON'S SON IS
NOW AN EDITOR



TEDDY EDISON

New York, September 5.—"Teddy" Edison, fourteen-year old son of Thomas A. Edison, has started a newspaper, a ten page folder, "The Edison Works Weekly," of which he is publisher, editor, reporter, printer and office-boy. In the first issue the following is printed under "Imperishable Paragraphs": "When you get me on a talking-machine, tell him exactly what you think of him—then smash the record." "The paper bristles with suggestions" of this sort.

YOUNG EDISON A PRINTER.

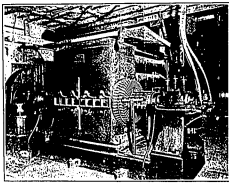
Postman-Venue-Old Son of Inventor
Has Started Monthly Publication.

Theodore Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, who though only fourteen years of age, has shown a deep interest in his father's work in exploring into the realm of mystery. His latest achievement has been in printing and publishing a newspaper which gives the happenings about the laboratory and the works in general.

Thirty years ago Nikolaus Edison demonstrated that he could send electricity from a central station and produce light by means of the carbon. There was no recognition of the universality of the event at the works.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING DEVELOPMENT IN
NEW YORK.

Many of our readers are familiar with the facts concerning the introduction of electric lighting in New York City. These facts were set forth briefly in our thirtieth anniversary number published on March 5, 1904. On Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1911, occurred the thirtieth anniversary of the beginning of commercial incandescent lighting, the



Electric Generator Used in the First Central Station in the World.

famous Pearl Street station in New York having been placed in service in 1882 by Mr. Thomas A. Edison. In December, 1880, there was organized what was known as the Edison Electric Illuminating Company as the licensee of the Edison Electric Light Company's which held Edison's electric light patents. After two years of preliminary work, there was established a steam generating station, a distribution system of some 15 miles, and about 400 incandescent lamps. Thirty years of commercial growth has seen this system become one of 1300 miles of cable, 350 of which are of the high-tension transmission system, while the number of incandescent lamps has become about 5,500,000, the connected load equaling 714,000 hp.

The early generating equipment consisted of six 125-hp steam-engine-driven units of the now historical "Jumbo" type, similar to those that had been constructed in Edison's Gorck Street manufacturing plant and shipped to London and Paris. During the summer of 1882 the underground distribution system was planned and laid out and the wiring was installed in the buildings of prospective customers. The wiring of these buildings, the laying of the street mains and the installation of the generating apparatus were done under the personal supervision of Mr. Edison.

The six Jumbo generators in the Pearl Street plant continued in operation until Jan. 2, 1890, when fire destroyed the building. Only one generator was saved, and that only because it was near a window and firemen playing their hose from the elevated structure were able to confine the flames to the rear of the floor. That fire put the lighting system out of commission for less than half a day, became the Liberty Street annex opened in 1887 was able to take up the load. By placing certain restrictions on the use of energy, it carried the burden until new machinery was installed at Pearl Street. In 1890 another annex to the Pearl Street station was opened in the Produce Exchange Building. In the meantime the new Duane-Pearl Street station, the fourth that had been built to meet the increasing demands for electric light, had been completed, and in 1893 the old station, outgrown and out of date, was dismantled and sold. The remaining Jumbo generator yielded to machines of greater power and more modern design, and it

is now treasured by the New York Edison Company as a relic of the early days of the lighting industry.

With the exception of this and one other interruption, aggregating together less than twelve hours, electric lighting service has been continuous in New York since the day the first generator was started—a remarkable fulfillment of the inventor's prophecy that the service would go on forever unless stopped by an earthquake.

The original Edison plan called for the generation of energy at as many as thirty-six independent stations south of Fifty-ninth Street, each with its own steam-boiler equipment. However, through the use of the high-tension system of transmission which began on Nov. 3, 1898, it became possible to concentrate all the generating apparatus at one locality and to operate at various parts of the city, not the steam-generating plants that had first been planned, but substations connected with the central station by high-tension feeders.

The Waterside stations of the New York Edison Company, built in 1900 and 1905, are the result of the concentration made possible by the system of high-tension alternating-current transmission. These generating stations occupy two city blocks on the East River front and have an equipment rating of approximately 70,000 hp. Through some 1300 miles of cable, which connect the thirty-one substations with the generating stations and interconnect the substations each with the other, energy is now supplied in New York to 5,245,000 incandescent lamps, 40,000 arc lamps and 337,000 hp in motors, while 159,000 meters are required to measure the energy. The Edison system covers practically the entire island of Manhattan, with its 22 square miles, and the borough of the Bronx, which contains more than 45 square miles.

Although the Edison Electric Illuminating Company was the first organized company to do commercial electric lighting and the Pearl Street plant was the first central station in the world, there were earlier instances of incandescent lighting, all based on the inventions of Mr. Edison. In fact, at his own home in Menlo Park he had laid out an underground system supplying energy to more than 400 lamps, and in 1879 a lighting system had been installed on the steamship *Columbia*, while less than a month prior to the opening of the Pearl Street station a small generator of a different type had been placed in operation at Appleton, Wis., where a waterfall supplied the power.

BIG CREEK HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT.

The Big Creek Development in central California, reached after a climb of over 50 miles into the mountains on a railroad just built by the Stone & Webster Construction Company, the contractor for the entire work, is not only one of the largest but in several respects is the most interesting undertaking in the country. In addition to involving the highest voltage transmission over the longest distance yet attempted, the installation possesses many features of interest from the purely hydraulic standpoint.

If a straight line be drawn, extending from San Francisco to Los Angeles, and from a point on this line slightly over a third of the way down another line be carried at right angles 100 miles eastward into the heart of the State, its further end would mark the site of the Big Creek hydroelectric station. The point is 125 miles from San Francisco and 275 miles from Los Angeles, and the elevation is about 7000 ft. In the total installation a fall of 4000 ft. will be utilized to generate 120,000 kw for the system of the Pacific Light & Power Corporation, which already has an aggregate equipment rating of 70,000 kw in six hydroelectric and three steam plants.

The Pacific Light & Power Corporation serves a popula-

NEW YORK (NY) TELEGRAPH

September 28, 1912

ACTRESS BALKED IN SEEKING CHILD

Eleventh Hour Writ Deprives Mar-
rise Naughton of Custody of
Fifteen-Year-Old Daughter.

HEARING TO RESUME MONDAY

Daughter, Ordered Brought Back
From Colorado and Was to Have
Been Produced in Court.

Marian Naughton, an actress, who in private life is the divorced wife of William Wallace Nichols, vice-president of the Allied-Chalmers Company, of 39 Church street, and a former Yale professor, must now wait until to-morrow before she can see Marian, her 15-year-old daughter, for the possession of whom a protracted legal fight is dragging out between the parents.

About a week ago the daughter was reported to be spending the Summer in Maunton, Col., and Supreme Court Justice Almond signed an order that the child should be brought back to this city and delivered to the mother at noon yesterday.

At 11:50 the hitch came. At that time the father's lawyers served on Mrs. Nichols a writ signed by Supreme Court Justice Miller granting a stay until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Then the last legal struggle must take place.

The husband makes his defense on a technicality. He married Marian Naughton in 1896, when he was a professor at Yale. In 1900 she sued for a divorce in St. Louis, alleging abandonment, and won her case. Mr. Nichols married again on June 24 last at Akron, O., the bride being Madeline Edison, daughter of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor. Marian, the daughter, aged, as bride-maid. When the former Mrs. Nichols started proceedings to get possession of the daughter, the father claimed that New York courts had no jurisdiction, that it was a Missouri case. Later he claimed that the daughter did not want to live with the mother.

In 1909 Miss Naughton appeared as one of the six slaves in the Lew Fields production of "Old Dutch," and later was taken in, "Madame Sherry."

"I Have Perfected a Non-Scratching, Non-

By Karl K. Kitchen.

Go to West Orange and see what Edison is doing now," was my commission.

I took the first train for Orange. At the Edison plant it was Charles Edison, one of the inventor's sons, who led the way up two flights of dark stairs to the third floor of the laboratory, where he turned into a small partition roughly boarded off from the big room.

Thomas A. Edison had dropped his work and was standing up when I entered the partition. He was dressed in blue serge, with square-toed shoes much the worse for wear.

"Glad to meet you," he said, greeting me with the most democratic of handshakes. "Don't you know I never have anything to say to newspaper men?"

There was a merry twinkle in his eye, for his kindness and courtesy to newspaper men is proverbial. I knew that once he wrote a story for a cub reporter who had been sent to see him.

"I want you to tell me what you are working on now," I said.

I had to repeat my question, for Mr. Edison is quite deaf. He put his hand to his ear the second time I spoke.

"This," he answered with a smile, pointing to a phonograph three or four feet from his chair.

"What do you like, grand opera or rag time?"

On being assured that I was very catholic in my tastes he jotted down a dozen numbers on a slip, which he handed to a small boy.

"I'm going to make you sick," he laughed. "I want to see what you think of my new phonograph."

The boy returned with an armful of disc records, one of which Mr. Edison selected. A moment later we were listening to a brilliant march. Never had I heard such a remarkable record. There was not the slightest scratching at the beginning, nor were any of the sounds that our phonograph records audible. There was no metallic lustre to the music. It was just as clear and full as if the orchestra had been in the adjoining room.

Once or twice I turned my eyes from the phonograph to the chair where Mr. Edison was sitting. He was bent forward with his chin on his right hand, his elbow resting on his right knee. A smile was playing on his mobile features.

"What do you think of it?" he asked when the music stopped.

"It's wonderful," I admitted. "I've always been prejudiced against talking machines, but this has converted me."

"Well, the talking machines that have been

built up to date are only crude attempts," said the inventor. "This is the perfect article. My, but it was a job to perfect it!"

He heaved a sigh and snopped his brow as if the great task had just been finished. "It's taken years, but I've got it," he added.

So now, gentle reader, you know that Edison has been doing and what he has accomplished.

He has perfected a phonograph which has eliminated all scratching noises as well as the metallic lustre to the tones, which has marred all types of talking machines in the past. The music is reproduced in rich, full tones just as it is first rendered.

"What's the secret of it?" I asked. The famous inventor led me to the machine. "A diamond instead of a needle," he said, lifting up the ~~microphone~~ which extends over the disc. "The diamond moves up and down on the disc instead of sideways—there's no noise, no scratching; there can't be; also no replacing of needles."

He picked up one of the new records. "This is made of condensate, a new material which has carbonic acid for its base. It's indestructible, you can't scratch it and it will never wear out. That's more than you can say for the present records, isn't it?" he added with a laugh.

"These new records contain twice as much

Metallic Phonograph"—Thomas A. Edison.

music as the old ones," he went on. "Let me play you another one."

We resumed our chairs and listened to the accompaniment of "My Evening Star," from "Tannhauser."

When it was finished Edison tugged at his eyebrows for several moments in silence. Then, suddenly, as if awakening from his reverie, he stood up and began to talk.

"That's one of the four or five good things that Wagner wrote," he said, looking directly at me through his glasses. "Wagner was a good musician who went wrong. He should have stopped when he finished 'Tannhauser.' That was the zenith of his achievement. He should have been an Italian like Verdi. He was a crazy fellow—some of his music is awful," and Edison swept his hands before his face to ward off the "awful" music. "But he wrote four or five good things, and the 'Evening Star' song is one of them."

"Now let me play you a Caruso record," he went on, and a moment later we were hearing an echo of "Alida." "Es-ai, beautiful," he repeated from time to time. "But Caruso doesn't sing like he did ten years ago. There are better voices in this country to-day."

When the music stopped Mr. Edison continued: "There are better voices in America

than there are in all of Europe put together. I know, for I have heard all the famous singers in Europe and I have tested the voices of American singers. The time will come when Americans will wake up to this fact."

There were two or three men in shirt sleeves in the doorway waiting for an opportunity to speak to the great inventor. They had parts of machinery in their hands and they seemed impatient, but Mr. Edison paid no attention to them. He put another record on the machine and sat down to enjoy it.

It was "Moonlight in Jangle Land," a rag-time ditty sung by a colored quartet.

A violin solo by Spalding followed. "We don't need to go abroad for our violinists either," he went on. "He is the boss violinist, I'll tell you!"

This was followed by half a dozen grand opera records. During most of them Edison sat with his right hand to his ear to catch the slightest defect. One record produced a slight scratching noise. He dropped it, threw it out.

Son Charles explained that his father was personally testing eleven thousand records. No wonder the great man is busy and has to content himself with three or four hours' sleep a night.

In fact, he had not been home for four nights before my visit. His mouth had been brought over from his home and he had slept on a cot in the library on the first floor of the laboratory building.

"This isn't all father has been doing," said Son Charles. "He's been working on the talking pictures. They are practically perfected."

When the phonograph was silent for a moment I turned to Edison for verification of his son's statement.

"Talking pictures," he repeated. "They're not quite ready. We're testing them in the tent out in the yard. I think they'll be ready this winter. I hope so."

"Anything else?" I asked, my attention having been called to the fact that some of the phonograph cases were made of concrete.

"No, nothing of any importance," answered Mr. Edison. "I've devoted practically all my time to these new disc phonographs. Concrete is an old story. Let me play you another record."

Before I took my leave a score of records had been played. The Wizard had become so engrossed in listening to them that he had forgotten my presence, and when I said "Goodbye" he shook my hand perfunctorily.

But I had got what I was sent for.

Sept. 13, 1912

STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS BEEN ORGANIZED

Launching Takes Place at
Largely Attended Meeting
in Jersey City.

FREELINGHUYSEN WILL HEAD THE NEW BODY

With its main office in Jersey City, and its purpose to "preserve, protect and promote the interests of all persons or corporations residing, located, doing business or owning property within the State of New Jersey," the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce was permanently organized in the Davenport Club, in the Union Trust building, Jersey City, yesterday. Frederick Freelinghuysen, of Newark, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was elected president. The vice-presidents elected are: Thomas A. Edison, of Orange; George A. Vickman, of New Brunswick; General William C. Huppenheimer, of Jersey City, and Frederick Hoehling, of Trenton. Robert D. Kent, of Passaic, was elected treasurer. The secretary will be appointed later. Forty-six directors were chosen. Those from Jersey City and Hoboken are: Ernst Harpel, of Jersey City, president of the France-American Food Company; Palmer Campbell, of Hoboken, president of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company; Austin Colgate, of Jersey City, of Colgate and Company; R. H. Deanecker, of Hoboken, president of William Knepper and Company; William J. Field, of Jersey City, secretary and treasurer of the Commercial Trust Company; General William C. Huppenheimer, of Hoboken, president of the Trust Company of New Jersey; Samuel Ludlow, Jr., president of the Union Trust Company of New Jersey; Thomas J. Murphy, of New Jersey, president of the J. Lorillard Company; John Mohr, Jr., of Jersey City, president of John Mohr and Company; Julius P. Meyer, of Jersey City, vice-director of the Harnsberg-American Line; Henry E. Niles, of Jersey City, of the American Sugar Refining Company; Frank Stevens, of Jersey City, treasurer of the Board of Trade; and Arthur C. Stratford, of Jersey City, president of the Board of Trade.

Among the speakers who discussed the proposed ship canal, ship and harbor improvements and factory improvements, were: Elliot H. Lockwell, general secretary of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Mayor William W. Donnelly, of Trenton; William L. Brownell, of Aspinet; William A. Bates, of Convent; and Curtis E. Barnett, of Newark.

Thomas A. Edison, of Orange, Arthur Corbin, of Passaic, and Ferdinand Wicks, of Camden, were elected delegates to represent the newly organized Chamber of Commerce at the fifth International Chambers of Commerce Congress in London, September 24-28.

The speeches of the afternoon were developments of Article II of the Constitution, which says:

"The purpose of this organization shall be To preserve, protect and promote the interest of all persons in business or owning property within the State of New Jersey, and to earnestly and fearlessly advocate all measures, social, industrial, commercial, financial, educational, philanthropic or moral, which tend to improve or advance such interests; to do anything which will increase the advantages or add to the physical, educational, or moral well-being, or inspire patriotism in the citizens of the State of New Jersey; to collect, acquire, collate, preserve and disseminate information, data and statistics of commercial, municipal or other value or importance; to institute and carry on the work of publicity setting forth the advantages of the State of New Jersey as a place for residential and commercial location; to aid in every way the development and conservation of all the resources of the State of New Jersey and of its different localities, industrially and with earnestness, in the endeavor to increase the population of the State and to increase the number and class of industries located there, and in connection with its general objects to encourage the extension of railroad, trackage and public service utilities and the construction and improvement of water-ways, and other means of travel and transportation within the State, and to other adjacent States; the improvement, extension and building of roads and highways; the establishment and betterment of the water supply, and sewage and sanitation conditions in the various sections of the State; and to act on behalf of its members in every and everything appertaining to the general welfare or well-being of the people of the State of New Jersey."

More particularly as a part of the purpose of this organization, it shall maintain a general office with a sufficient staff of employees to investigate any and all questions or matters in any way appertaining to any subject, which the Board of Directors or any committee of the organization shall deem of importance, and will view in completely prompt all data concerning any subject to the Board of Directors or to such committee for action.

The annual meeting of the chamber will be held on Tuesday, Thursday of March. The regular meetings of the board will be held on the first Thursday of April and October in each year. Special meetings will be called from time to time.

Sept. 12, 1912

Thomas Edison worked 122 hours out of 144 to perfect the phonograph. The result showed that he failed at night to close the window looking on the fence where the cats roamed.

PITTSBURGH (PA) LEADER

Sept. 11, 1912

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

Organization of a New Jersey state chamber of commerce has been perfected at Jersey City, with the election of a large number of men of national prominence to the board of trustees. Thomas A. Edison will represent the new organization at a delegates to the congress of chambers of commerce at Rotterdam, Holland.

DETROIT (MI) PRESS

Sunday, Sept. 11, 1912

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. ?

Saturday, Sept. 21, 1912

NEW BANKNOTES ARE INVENTED WHICH SPEAK

English ~~Patent~~ Patents a Bill
Which Can Be Placed in a
Photograph.

FORGERY IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THIS SYSTEM

It Is Believed Money With a
Voice May Yet Be Adopted
by Banks of Britain.

From a "Sun" Correspondent.
London, September 21.—Banknotes
that speak are the latest invention
of a banknote expert, a prevention
against forgery. The invention
has been patented in England and
may be some day adopted when
bank officials find themselves the
victims of a desperate gang of
rogues.

The principle of this invention lies
in the application to the edge of a
banknote of a "picture" record of
some specially arranged phrase; a
banknote so provided would, when
placed in a "photograph," reproduce
that phrase for the benefit of the
bank manager, or the person disput-
ing the genuineness of the note.

"Assume that the edge phrase for a
five pound note is 'five pound note.'
This would be extremely unlikely;
but would serve to illustrate the
point. A pictorial record of the
conditions produced during the produc-
tion of the phrase would be made,
and the edge of the five pound note
the peculiar way that with this
would be pictures of the words
"five pound note." The word
"five pound note" would be pictures
of the words "five pound note."

The inventor believes all the more
important in view of the recent dis-
covery by A. C. Lawrence, F. R. S.,
of a process which renders possible
an easy forgery of all currency of
banks, nations, and such
banknotes as are engraved from
copper plates, and are not
protected by the use of specially
prepared paper.

Mr. Edison Dares Baggage Men to Smash Express Box

Inventor Tests Out New Photo-
graph Shipping Case on
Long Journey.

Concrete Resists Best Efforts of
Those Handling Queer
Consignment.

Jay reigned among baggage "smash-
ers" in the Minneapolis Union station
and drivers for a "southern express
and transfer company yesterday, when
a large box, marked "Hassle Hough-
ly," was unloaded from a Chicago
train. It was the latest piece of bag-
gage ever received in Minneapolis in
this case. The box was, in fact, a
man's, was a dare rather than a
word of caution.

As soon as the door of the baggage
car was opened the baggage men
and to a baggage handler 20 feet away
"Don't catch this, let it fall where
it may."

The baggage handler was dumb
founded for the order, but obeyed it
when the trainman threw the box to
the stone walk. Throwing the walk
over to the box. It bore the plain
rough handling, an address consign
it to an express company and a return
address. "Thomas A. Edison, Men
Park, N. Y."

The box was one of the new con-
crete cases which Mr. Edison has de-
vised in which to ship photographs.
He believes the case is indestructible
and a protection to the instruments
it will, but to test his belief he has
shipped 20 of them to cities all over
the country. Each is marked, "Hassle
Houghly."

The concrete case was enclosed in
a much battered pine box which, ac-
cording to the label, was shipped Sep-
1 from Menlo Park to Pittsburgh. From
there it was billed to Louisville, Ky.
then to Detroit, closer to Chicago and
thence to Minneapolis. It was con-
signed to an express and transfer com-
pany in each instance and each con-
dition made necessary a re-shipping of
the case, as not only baggage men

are on trains, but there are delivery
men and trucks would have equal
opportunity to break it.

Just what effect the rough handling
has had on the case will not be known
until it has been shipped back to Mr.
Edison, who will examine it for any
defects in its construction the shipping
may have brought to light.

BOSTON (MA) MORR. HERALD

September 16, 1912

NOVEL FEATURES ARE PLANNED FOR COMING ELECTRIC SHOW

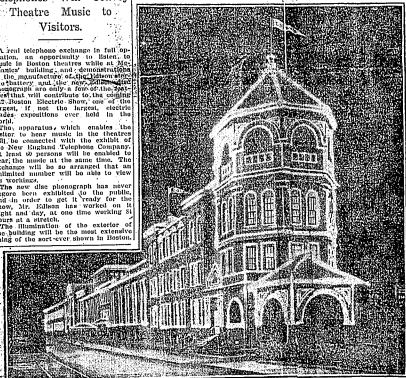
Telephones Will Convey
Theatre Music to
Visitors.

A real telephone exchange is full provision, an opportunity to listen to music in Boston theatres while at the "Electric" building, and demonstration of the manufacture of the Edison storage battery and the photograph are only a few of the features that will contribute to the coming 1912 Boston Electric Show, one of the largest, if not the largest, electric trade exhibitions ever held in the world.

The apparatus, which enables the visitor to hear music in the theatres will be connected with the exhibit of the New England Telephone Company. At least 10 persons will be enabled to hear the music at the same time. The exchange will be so arranged that an unlimited number will be able to view its workings.

The new disc phonograph has never before been exhibited to the public, and in order to get it ready for the show, Mr. Johnson has worked on it night and day, at one time working 36 hours at a stretch.

The illumination of the exterior of the building will be the most extensive thing of the sort ever shown in Boston.



Mechanics Building As It Will Appear When Illuminated for the 1912 Boston Electric Show.

Sept. 26, 1912

QUICK HOUSE BUILDING.

About two years ago Thomas A. Edison made the prediction or suggestion that the house of the future would consist of reinforced concrete poured in steel molds, and that these would be cheaply and quickly constructed. In fact, he estimated that a very livable residence could be erected for the modest sum of a thousand dollars. Although as a rule people have entertained a large measure of respect for Mr. Edison's ideas, and these, they thought that in this instance much invention had made him mad. But the suggestion took on fruitful soil. He has not bothered himself particularly with trying to prove his confidence well grounded, but a Washington architect has invented the adjustable mold equipment and in the suburbs of that city it has been successfully applied in a number of instances.

It has generally taken from four to six days to construct a house by this method. On Labor Day, however, in a room house with bath was begun at 7 o'clock in the morning and finished at 6 in the afternoon of the same day. It was sold for a thousand dollars while the cement was being poured and thus left a fair margin of profit for the contractor. The house is ornamental as well as practical, for by this method embellishment, as in any case, is no entry sale, though it may seem like one. True, the molds were in position the day before but the house material was all put together in the time mentioned. Of course, a prospective purchaser would prefer, to examine the result before investing, but demonstrations in plenty were to be found in the neighborhood referred to.

It is hardly too much to hope or to expect that with experience this new method will simplify home-making to a very marked degree. The cost might be much greater than in the record instance and still be far below the charges for the modest homes made of lumber. There are advantages and disadvantages to be considered. The former are that the structure is fireproof and windproof and there would seem to be danger of a conflagration no matter how long and thick a row might be. It would also be vermin-proof, as endurable as the everlasting hills, and, as long as it stood the more immovable it would become. It would require even a pretty husky earthquake to start it down its modest incline—in fact, it would be so strong that it would be a power of resistance that its disadvantages lie. The owner of such a house might add to it, but he would have difficulty in reconstructing it for its removal. The patent aid of dynamite might be required. Still, dynamite has never been held to be an objectionable feature. We still praise and admire the old dwellings whose foundations have been saved by wind and weather for a century or two and who may be more necessary to guard against mistakes in the original plan but even such a requirement is in vain to be desired.

Sept. 27, 1912

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM.

It is announced on behalf of Thomas A. Edison, "The Wizard of Menlo Park," that he has installed electrical appliances on his farm in a twentieth-century model dwelling near his own in Llewellyn Park, New Jersey, to show what can be done in putting modern conveniences into homes of rural life.

These appliances consist of a pump, the engine and Edison storage battery, which, it is claimed, when they are, plus "a button pressure one" may heat water for washing, run a piano-player, motion picture machine, clothes wringer, vacuum cleaner, heat from and otherwise economize home.

These appliances are very attractive to people who have the means to pay for them. But to the vast majority of rural dwellers the crucial question in adopting them will be as to the cost of installing and operating them compared with the present method of reaching the same or more important ends.

The piano player and moving picture machine will hardly be regarded as necessities of life by the sturdy tiller of the soil. The other services enumerated are supplied on the farm now at the considerable cost of "allow grass" by the farmer's wife and daughters.

But there is no doubt that electrical energy can be made to play a very large function on the modern farm if the problem of cheap power is satisfactorily solved.

From the groans of the automobile, it is estimated that the rise in the cost of gasoline would be the rise in the cost of the demand from 45,000,000 farming population will leave it as a cheap fuel. Water power for the purpose is infrequent and unreliable. But there is one source of power on every farm largely untapped. That is the wind.

Wind mills have not been generally used to generate electricity because the wind frequently falls altogether and is constantly varying in force. But the man who devises a working method for making wind mills store up electricity in storage batteries for the variety of uses to which it can be put on the farm will open up an almost unlimited field.

We have heard of some instances in which this system is in use, and claimed to be successful. Why it has not been generally adopted we do not know. Perhaps it is because invention has been engrossed in meeting more urgent demands.

However that may be, Mr. Edison can devise machinery for wind mills to generate electricity and charge storage batteries for the provision for light, heat and motive power on farms will be practically immediate.

Sept. 20, 1912

CASE IN COURT FOR 36 YEARS

Goulds and Edison to
Reach Agreement.

Contest Over Patents for
Automatic Telegraph.

Interests of \$4,000,000
Are Involved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Prospect of an early settlement of the 36-year-old contest before the Supreme Court of the United States between the Goulds and Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, and others, over Edison's patents, has increased in one of the big telephone schemes of the last decade.

The case has been brought to an issue by a motion for the court to dismiss the case from its calendar. The suit is based on 23 automatic telegraph patents Edison was granted in the early '70s. Edison disposed of two-thirds of his interest in the patents to Gustav Harrington of Washington, with authority to assign his remaining third interest.

Gould, owner of much of the stock of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, entered into negotiations with Harrington to buy the automatic system.

Joseph G. Hall completed the negotiations with Gould. They signed a memorandum whereby the Gould company was to buy the patents, and the automatic interests were to be given \$4,000,000 stock in the Gould company. An assignment of the patents was made to Gould.

About this assignment the present litigation has centered. The Gould claim that it passed the absolute title to the patents and that the Atlantic & Pacific Company, which received them, in another assignment from Gould, was not infringing the patents.

Edison, however, claims that the assignment to Gould was not valid, and that the automatic interests be given the stock, and never have performed.

Gould was not to be the principal.

MIDDLEBURY (NY)
TIMES-HERALD
Sept. 18, 1912

EDISON ONLY SURVIVING PLAINTIFF

(By Associated Press.)


Washington, Sept. 18.—Attorneys for the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, and Jay Gould, against whom Thomas A. Edison has an \$4,000,000 claim, have asked the Supreme Court to dismiss the suit today, pending technical jurisdiction.

All the individual parties to the suit have been dead 36 years, excepting Mr. Edison.

He is Planning to Revolutionize Education Through the Medium of the Wonderful Moving Picture

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Motion pictures, as many believe, are destined before long to play a most important part in the education of the young. This article is intended to give you a glimpse of the views of one of our best writers on this subject. The writer, William H. Meadowcroft, is the author of the book *Edison's Great Invention*, published by the McGraw-Hill Book Co. The book is a most interesting and valuable study of the life of the great inventor. It is well illustrated and is a most valuable addition to the library of every student of the history of the United States. The book is available in paperback for 50¢. It is also available in hardcover for \$1.00. It is a most valuable addition to the library of every student of the history of the United States. The book is available in paperback for 50¢. It is also available in hardcover for \$1.00. It is a most valuable addition to the library of every student of the history of the United States.

WOL. IL MEADOWCROFT,
Assistant to Edison, the inventor
and an authority, writes and lec-
tures on matters electric.



Wm. H. MEADOWCROFT.
Accident in Edison, the invention, and the laboratory, where he began experimenting at the early age of ten, to his present elaborately equipped, and well-insulated laboratory, where he has been engaged in his researches for the last thirty years.

In reminiscent mood he once said to the writer, "The Almighty is very close with His secrets and will part with only one fraction of any one of them at a time." If Edison had also said that some of these fractions have been yielded in his case only in return for industry, perseverance, uncompaining patience and never-failing persistence, he would have described the characteristics that wrested from Nature the secrets that are revealed in such inventions as the phonograph, the electric light, the telephone, the quadruplex, the carbon telegraph, the storage battery, the incandescent electric light, alkaline storage battery and a host of others. But he is too modest to discuss any characterization of his own part in these achievements; all he will do at any time is to admit that results have been attained by "thinking, together with hard work and plenty of it."

Edison's inquiring mind is ever alert, but never

Alternating vs. direct current. Thomas A. Edison (at right), the famous inventor, and Dr. Charles P. Schenck, of Schenck & Co., N. Y., a celebrated electrician, consulting concerning new electrical devices.

work that may be undertaken. The experiments may call for a variety of knowledge and may lead very far afield, but there is always a well-defined object in



view and specific lines of work are laid out as a basis for exploration.

for exploration. In praising, therefore, that he holds some pronounced views on preparing children for their inter work in the world, by giving them an education that is based upon their own personal observations of the exercise of their faculties. These views, which are not of recent origin, they have been emphasized in later years by reason of the interminable questions of his young son, who inherits no small share of the paternal impulsiveness. Like his father, the mental vision of a vast world of wonders is looming up. Edison's son finds himself hampered by the impossibility of satisfying the yearnings of his mind as to the true inwardness of things by the method of the traditional teaching. Boylike, he seeks many inclusive questions relating to his studies, which the father thinks might well be forestalled through the application of modern inventions to educational practice by calling to them as well as to the child's own studies.

¹ (Continued on page 226)



Carbons from its crystal containing when torn from an electric battery were altered into a solution of iron sulphate of this.



A colored solution of copper sulphate in water was allowed to stand. The crystals shown formed spontaneously.



Diphenylamine crystals dissolved by a certain quantity. When substance is ready to crystallize, a slight disturbance will start it.



The tree. Crystals precipitated from a solution of potassium chloride in water when immersion from an electric battery were dipped into the solution.



Some salt was melted with greenish and the dissolved. The crystals formed in it cooled.



A solution of iron in alcohol was allowed to stand in the air. As the alcohol evaporated the crystals shown were formed.

How Edison Would Educate Children

(Continued from page 20.)

The extensive exploitation of the motion picture in recent years and the vast possibilities of its development have of late impressed Edison more and more with an idea of its practical value as an educational adjunct. Possibly his own infinity of deafness, has made him more keenly alive to the aridity with which the brain grasps the meaning of things seen with the eye. Be that as it may, however, his convictions are strong as to the permanent value of ocular demonstration in the process of educating the child.

"Did you ever think," said he, "that an infant six or eight months old has already acquired quite some knowledge? Besides living well acquainted with the family and the commissary department, the average child of that age knows a whole lot of things—sufficient, indeed, to indicate many desires and to make its displeasure known if mothers are not to its liking. It cannot talk or exchange ideas, but it can see, and thus the beginnings of infant life are based largely on what the eyes convey to the brain. By the time a child can talk, it has acquired an amount of knowledge that is much greater than we appreciate and probably more in extent than it ever acquires in the same period of time later in life.

"Thus, when it grows old enough to go to school, we teach it twenty-six ordinary characters and afterward show it how to group these characters into words. Later on we attempt to show the more mature child something of nature, literature, arithmetic, art, science, and through an agglomeration of words which, if well remembered, appeal only to the ear and intellect. No wonder the processes of education are slow! For sake of argument, let us suppose that the young child just learning to spell 'cat,' 'dog,' 'had' never seen an animal. How could an intelligent concept of a cat or a dog be conveyed to that childish mind? 'Draw a picture of it,' you say? Precisely. That is just what I am aiming to do as regards the education of young people, from the A B C class up to the more advanced student. I am not going to make drawings of things, however, but propose to show in motion pictures actual places, scenes and people of various countries, and their manners, customs and amusements; their manufactures and their work generally; also all kinds of manufactures and processes in the arts and sciences; also the panorama of physics, including many of Nature's beautiful processes; also reproductions of historical scenes, and so on.

"A boy or a girl who sees actual representations of such things in motion, accompanied by proper teaching, will not only receive good mental discipline, but, because of a knowledge of concrete facts, will be able to form intelligent conceptions of that which is taught. Such pupils would also really enjoy school hours, while insensibly acquiring a more thorough education than is otherwise possible. Our educational system of to-day, while it is undoubtedly the best that has been devised up to this time, is a relic of the past in that it does not come up to our modern standards of dispensing with unnecessary labor, mental and physical.

"Then we must not forget the teacher. He or she will necessarily understand more about the subject taught than could be acquired from mere viewing, and consequently the profession will be lifted to a higher plane. Besides, he or she will be blessed with pupils who will be more willing and docile. They will be good listeners. Much of the drudgery of teaching will be eliminated."

Such are some of Edison's views on the question of educating the child to-day, and, with his accustomed enthusiasm, he has commenced a vigorous campaign to reduce his convictions to practice as far as his part of the program is concerned.

Mr. Edison has outlined a plan for a series of some thousands of motion pictures to illustrate various branches of study, and, to carry these into effect, has added to his staff of workers a number of highly intelligent experts, each of whom has been carefully selected because of special knowledge in some particular direction. The force already includes specialists in astronomy, chemistry, mechanics, natural philosophy, physics and many other subjects. An experienced photographer has been given carte blanche to take picture films in various parts of the world (to illustrate lessons in geography), and has been in Africa for some months on this work. Other men of like attainments will be added from time to time. With the staff and equipment at present available, Edison is prepared to make motion pictures to elucidate such studies as astronomy, bacteriology, botany, chemistry, entomology, forestry, geography, geology, history, horticulture, mechanics and mechanism, physics, technique of industries, arts and trades, and zoology; and the scope of his operations is constantly in process of enlargement.

The campaign he has planned is one that will call for the exercise of an immense amount of most careful and painstaking thought and labor, coupled with perspicacity and infinite patience. Qualities such as these, however, have never been lacking in the make-up of the great inventor and his associates throughout his long and useful career, and he still retains the happy faculty of selecting co-workers whose interest and enthusiasm quickly become closely identified with his. In assuming the task of conveying adequate information to the young mind through illustrative motion pictures, Edison has fully realized the magnitude of his undertaking. Simplicity and directness are the keynotes he has sounded for carrying out his plan, and, with these constantly borne in mind, all else must be in harmony. Already he has selected more than a thousand subjects for film, and these are but at beginning. Their practical working out as to the details is progressing with the most patient and thoughtful attention to the ultimate object to be attained.

The simplicity at which Edison aims may, perhaps, be better realized in his own words: "It might be considered by some people to be an absurdity to try to teach physics to youngsters of five or six, but it is easy by my system so far as the more elementary principles are concerned. Take the pumping of water, for instance. How could you convey to the child mind, by words alone, the philosophy of this operation, even if you illustrated your talk with sketches? One film we have made shows six different ways in which water can be pumped. We made special glass pumps and showed them in action. This makes the process of pumping quite easy to comprehend. Every phase of the operation is in sight. The water is sucked up and forced from one chamber into another, the valves are seen to open and close, and the course taken by the water through the pump is shown plainly. Any child of average intelligence cannot help understanding it."

Quite a number of these motion-picture films of different subjects have already been made, but Edison is not yet prepared to show them publicly. He has exhibited several of them at his laboratory to a few friends who are interested in educational development, but in the near future, when he has accumulated a greater variety, he intends to invite a number of prominent educators to witness a special exhibition, with the view of calling forth criticism and suggestion. He plans to follow this up with a gathering of school children at his laboratory, where they will be shown some of the pictures, after which they will be asked to write out at home their understanding of what they have learned from them. Edison says, if it appears that a majority of these children have understood the subjects, he will use the films; but if not, he will make them over again until the children do understand them.

No illustration of these pictures in the public prints has yet been permitted by Mr. Edison, but he has kindly allowed the writer to present portions of one of them in this article. The particular picture chosen for this purpose is one that has been made for illustrating the subject of crystallization. It shows the process of crystallization of a variety of chemical salts, and is intended also to emphasize the fact that every substance that crystallizes will take only its own

(Continued on page 29.)

particular form and no other. Here Nature is seen busily engaged in her marvelous work, as tiny forms appear and grow larger, and long streamers shoot out, particle by particle, until the whole field of vision is filled with most beautiful crystalline formations, tremendously magnified. As the beholder witnesses this film in operation, he is fascinated by the beauty of the ever-changing scene, as the various substances crystallize in the forms which characterize them. One cannot help a feeling of more or less veneration, as though he were behind the scenes and gazing at mysterious processes not intended for inquisitive eyes.

In the space that we can give to the illustration of this article, it would obviously be impossible to reproduce the entire film, which comprises thousands of separate photographic exposures, showing each minute phase of progression as the crystals form. Hence the accompanying illustrations afford a mere glimpse of the beginning, progress and completion of the act of crystallization of the various chemical salts mentioned in the respective captions. The illustration which contains a written word may be used for teaching the fact that some salts, when at the critical point of crystallization, will group in their characteristic formations around a center of disturbance, such as might be offered by a scratch or other nucleus.

In order to give to the young mind an additional interest in a motion picture of this nature, an element of everyday realism is included in the film. The scene is laid in a kitchen, where a young boy is at work with a lot of chemical apparatus and a microscope on the table before him. We see him take a test tube, pour a little water in it from a kettle, then from a bottle drop into it a few grains of a chemical salt, shake the tube and pour a few drops on a object glass and put it in the microscope, to which he applies his eye. Then follows the magnified picture of the process of crystallization. A similar bit of realism is shown with crystal obtained by evaporation and by the action of the electric current.

Crystallization is only one of the beautiful and practically innumerable wonders that may be shown in the study of physics, and this is not by any means the only branch of education that is full of marvelous and wonderful interest. As Edison says, "How are you going to keep the youngsters away from school? I guess some of the 'olders' will say, 'No, no, no.'"

Sept. 25, 1912

EDISON ON THE NEW PARTY.

"Of course I'm a progressive, because I'm young at sixty-five—that is the first reason—and that is a young man's movement. There are a lot of people who dig in the heels. They're fifty. They're the ones who get shocked if you propose anything that 'wages' going when they were boys. It's the way the world goes—the young push ahead and do things, and the old stand back. I hope I'll always be with the young."

"You see, getting down to the bottom of things, this is a pretty raw, crude, civilization, of ours—very material, pretty—crude, which then comes to the 'camp' thing, doesn't it? And in a lot of respects we Americans are the rawest, and crudest of all. Our production, our factory laws, our charities, our relations between capital and labor, our distribution—all wrong; out of gear. We've stumbled along for a while, trying to run a new civilization in old ways, and we've got to start to make this world over."

"Just look at us beside Germany, for example; not that Germany has done everything, but she's made a start. Of course, Germany's a monarchy. She has just won a good emperor and an efficient ruling class. Give them a bad ruler and a degenerate ruling class—that's likely to happen at any time in a monarchy—and it would all go to grass, of course. But have you thought, what a republic he could do, even if she only went as far as Germany? No great standing army, rulers responsible to the people, so that they could be changed if they went wrong—have you thought what few Americans could do, the most efficient people in the world?"

"So you see I'd naturally be for the party which comes nearest to promising a change—going to the bottom of things and setting them right. I don't need to say, I guess, that it's the progressive party, the progressive party and Roosevelt. We're coming to a new era. We've got to transform everything. And we've got to have a big, strong, honest man at the head. Today's that man, I go the whole way with him."

Sept. 20, 1912

THOMAS A. EDISON MAY COME.

Local Progressives Invite Him to Speak Here for Roosevelt.

Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, will be one of the Bull Moose speakers here next month if he writes a favorable reply to a letter sent to him today by Frank J. Sullivan, secretary of the local Progressive Club. Secretary Sullivan has requested Mr. Edison to speak here and has asked him to send a list of his recent dates if he finds it possible to accept.

It was decided to ask the inventor to make an address here when the local leaders read of Mr. Edison's announcement of his decision to support Theodore Roosevelt for President. It was intimated when the announcement was made on Wednesday that he would make a speaking tour next month, and the local Bull Moose men decided to put in an early application for a date.

On account of the small attendance at last night's negro rally, caused by the fact that the rally was not given sufficient publicity, the speakers who were here have decided to play a return engagement. The date has not been set, but they will come here at the earliest convenient time, and will announce their coming beforehand, with a definite date and place for the meeting.

The local club will hold its weekly meeting in their headquarters in the Olmsted building this evening. The speakers are Rev. Dr. Philip S. Mason, Stewart Anderson and Charles H. Barrows. The club now has a membership of about 700, of which number about 500 are local men.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR

Sept. 20, 1912

EDISON FOR THE BULL MOOSE.

Thomas A. Edison, interviewed in his West Orange laboratory yesterday, tells the reporter that he is going to vote for Roosevelt and that he "cannot see how the thinking people of the country could do anything else."

To Mr. Edison the question was simply a matter of selecting "the man best fitted for the job," having brains, ideas, courage and understanding of the conditions, with a ripe experience of men and affairs. And "crooked business and crooked politicians were all afraid of him." And says Edison, "he's going to win." Edison is somewhat of a fighter himself. He has given to the world some of its greatest gifts, and in doing so he had to battle at every step with envy, malice, unscrupulous politicians and chicanery. Until his fame was established he was the object of constant vilification. "Perhaps a fellow feeling inclines the great inventor to Roosevelt, who has concentrated upon himself more malignity than any man who has appeared in our national politics in the last fifty years."

Sept. 20, 1912

Edison for Roosevelt

Orange, N. J., Sept. 19.—Thomas A. Edison is for Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive party, first, last and all the time. In an interview today he not only said that he was going to vote the Progressive ticket, but said he was sure that now thinking people of the country could do anything else.

"Yes, I'm for Roosevelt," said the inventor, "and he's going to win. Reason? Why, because he's the man for the job. He's not just a politician and he's needed at the present time. He has brains, he has ideas, he has courage and he has understanding of conditions."

"Then, too," added the inventor, "he knows how to handle the crooked politicians and they are all afraid of him."

YOUNGSTOWN (OH)

VINDICATOR

Sept. 29, 1912

MARVELOUS GROWTH
OF GREAT INDUSTRY

Thomas A. Edison is quoted as stating in regard to the growth of the electric light business that from nothing in 1880 it grew in the period of 25 years to a position in which it gave employment to more than one million persons.

The automobile business far outpaces the electric light business in the number of people it gives employment to, and it has called its workers to their stations in a far less period of time than 25 years.

Fifteen years is the longest period that this industry may be said to have had life, and today more than one million of persons in the United States alone are given employment through its demands for materials, its calls for construction, its necessities for auxiliaries. Its promotion by good roads and its utilizations and operations in so many forms.

The export values of automobiles and their accessories now amount to upward of \$25,000,000 per annum, based on a statement just issued by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. It shows the value of cars manufactured in the country during the year 1910 at \$24,050,000.

Our citizens are all aware of the fact that the output of the factories in the United States for the present year is much greater than it was in 1910, and there is nothing new in sight that indicates that the maximum output is anywhere near in sight.

The growth of the automobile industry will be classed as one of the business marvels of the twentieth century, a marvel that is bringing much prosperity to the numerous artisans to whom it is giving employment, and it will, in the end, prove of substantial benefit to the material interests of the entire country.

The automobile is the auto truck are here to stay and are ready to do their part in a twentieth century civilization.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Why Edison Is a Progressive

(BY WILL IRVING)

Thomas A. Edison had finished a quart of work—hundred and twenty-two hours, as his time clock showed, out of a possible hundred and forty-four—and had let down for a little recreation. In brief, he had strolled over to an abandoned city railroad track which runs near his laboratories to witness the trial of his famous storage batteries on a trial of tramway cars built for a Cohan tramway. The batteries, which cylinders about the size of an ordinary street car's axle, were "freed"—taking from the wires of the Cohan electric railway line battery in a field. He stood with his hands stuffed in his trousers' pockets and his big, magnificent eyes of a dreamer fixed on the batteries, and as he looked he talked, half to his hatbox, a group of street railway men, and half to himself.

"Nothing emotional about it, but I'm going to change things a bit. We're shipping ten of those batteries a day to New York now, for the use of automobile trucks. Some of them—Edison's eyes had their look of the dreamer and became those of a shrewd, business Yankee—and some of them to make factors of great wealth, I suspect. Doing all we can to make these happy—they need it in these times. You see, people used to say when I was a boy that three dishonest dollars in the hand don't do you so much good as one honest dollar—here Edison smiled on his eighty old-fashioned silver curved into one of those powerful, sensitive-fingered hands of his—and if any multiplier of great wealth is buying these batteries—mind, I don't say there are any such—we're giving him honest dollars."

"Who's your candidate in this campaign?" he asked, suddenly shifting the conversation to his nearest neighbor, "Not Taft?"

"No."

"Theodore?"

"No."

"Oh, you're one of those academic fellows!" said Edison, putting him in a friendly way. "Don't know Jackson is dead?" he laughed a dry laugh. But in a second more he had assumed his expression of dreamer, as he always does, they say, when that dynamo of a mind is whirling within; and he fell to talking politics. All that afternoon, indeed, the campaign seemed to occupy one job of his brain, while the other was an controller and currents and feet wires. He was not returning to the subject; and as we tried moving and backing and stepping in the dusty fields, as we hastened to the laboratory, he delivered himself of these remarks:

"Of course I'm a progressive because I'm young at 65—that is the first reason—and this is a young man's movement. There are a lot of people who die in the head after they're 65. They're who get stucked if you please anything that wasn't going when they were boys. It's the way the world goes—the young stand ahead and do things, and the old stand back. I hope I'll always be with the young."

"You see, getting down to the bottom of things, this is a pretty raw, crude civilization of ours—pretty wasteful, pretty cruel, which often comes to the same thing, doesn't it? And in a lot of respects we Americans are the savages and cruelest of all. Our production, our factories, our charities, our relations between capital and labor, our distribution—all wrong, out of gear. We've stumbled along for a while, trying to run a new civilization in old ways, and we've got to start to make this world new."

"Just look at us beside Germany, for example; but that Germany has done everything, but she's made a start. Of course, Germany's a monarchy. She has just now a good emperor and an efficient ruling class give them a bad ruler and a democratic ruling class—that's likely to happen at any time in a monarchy—and it would all go to pieces, of course. But have you thought what a republic could do, even if she only went as far as Germany? No army standing army, rulers responsible to the people, so that they could be changed if they went wrong—have you thought what we Americans could do, the most efficient people in the world?"

"You can see I'd intuitively be for the party which comes nearest to running a change—going to the bottom of things and setting them right. I don't need to say, I guess, that it's the progressive party. The progressive party and Theodore. We're coming to a new era. We're not to transform everything. And we've got to have a big, strong, honest man at the head. Teddy's that man. I put the whole world with him."

"An experiment? Yes. Of course, how can you not say now this without experiment? You never know until you try in government or in mechanics. And if you don't experiment you don't get any where. What do I do when I get to a job? Well, if I think it is sound enough I take the time and money and energy to work it out. Sometimes it fails, and sometimes it succeeds—generally it succeeds, after I've tried it enough ways. Suppose I was afraid to try? Would I ever get anywhere? But even if we should make a terrible mistake, what then? We have the power to correct it every four years—yes, every two, because the president isn't all there is to the government."

"We can just forget the republican party here—and I was an old-line republican before I woke up, at that. And, nearly all the democrats after it have application of the old stuff. I've heard that before, campaign after campaign, until I'm sick of it. Well, think the tariff here, put in a few fancy falls there, and everything will be all right. But we go on just the same somehow, wasting our resources, widening the gap between work and pay, our government—our regulator—generations behind our business, our invention—everything."

"Free competition—like that for example! That isn't as old and worn out as the state's rights doctrine, which is the core in this campaign. We've not taken the weaknesses of the free competitive era. We select as well talk about smashing all the steam engines and electric lights and going back to stage coaches and caulkers. But in two railroads, freely competing in the same territory, and which generally happen after all the waste and the throat-cutting and the disturbance, they both go into the hands of a receiver. Some factor or other trouble comes along and picks up the pieces; and it's monopoly, and a tyrannical and unfair one, too. Free competition would be like a mob without the police. Somebody would gobble it all in the end, and make all the old trouble in the process. We must recognize combination, if only for its economy—and then too that the benefits are passed around, that no gentleman

He in Wall street and gathers up the proceeds."

Edison, as he talked, had been pointing out over the whitening duster landscape. He turned now, and his eyes changed from dreamy to abrupt.

"I had my experience with Wall street myself," he said, "and I let some dupes not subject to check."

"Building a new world out of old material, that's what we're doing," he continued, "that's what some of us have been doing all our lives!" He sat dreaming for a few minutes after this, and we had to guess at his thought. But if you have tried to get the better meaning of the man's career, you understand what it may have been. Every one of his technological experiments has been a hammer stroke in this new world-building; everything which he has put forth an effort to make life more full and happy for the millions. And he stopped any one of his greater inventions, given his energy to turning it into money, he might have been a very rich man—and still more. But his profits have meant to him only the means of more experiment. Further effort to make the unknown forces serve the welfare of mankind. A progressive always, even before the progressive movement reached political embodiment, as he is, of the American related to the highest power by genius, he is expressing in his politics what he has expressed all his life in his work.

"There's the initiative and referendum and all that," he said, coming back to politics a few minutes later. "It's another line where I go the whole way. The democrats are for it—yes. I don't object to the democratic party when it agrees with me. Do you know about Herbert Spencer's experiments with stamenship?" He looked over the British parliament and declared the law that in any deliberative body the intelligent result of the deliberations is lower than the intelligence of the most stupid member. Something like that, anyhow. The British parliament passed thirty-three laws to ameliorate the condition of the poor. Of these, thirty-two didn't work; and any member of parliament sitting alone with his common sense should have been able to see that they wouldn't. I tell you, I'm inclined to believe that the average mechanic, put in front of an Australian ballot, will be more likely to vote at the truth and common sense of a common-sense legislature, especially if it's properly given the facts—and that's mostly up to the press.

"The review of judicial decisions?"

"Oh, certainly I'm for that! Do you know who governs us? The supreme courts of the United States and the various states. They're the power above the president and congress. They've put the constitution where it is. We've got to have the constitution amendable—there's another good progressive plank—but the trouble isn't so much the constitution as what they've built up around it. Precedent, all precedent! The spirit of the law isn't anything. Common sense isn't anything. No. It's what some old judge thought before. Likely as not some judge away back in the eighteenth century who banged men for stealing six shillings and believed that two tons of railroad from the sky. Most of the decisions are hair-line affairs, anyway."

"What turns the balance? The man himself—the way he feels about things in his home. Your associations are part of your feelings, aren't they? And these fellows get to looking at things as their crowd looks, no matter how honest they are. So we get a hair-line decision here and another there, and finally we're all lost."

"There's this matter of injured workmen," continued Edison, quoting the old example with all the force of a new law. "A laborer loses his right hand in an accident. It's his capital. It's his thought my plant should have some without insurance. In most states he must go to jail. It's the only resource he has. We've his blood, and know how, for four years, a jury gives him \$25,000. And he gets \$500 of it. The rest goes to the lawyers. But a decent workman's compensation act is unconditional. The supreme court says so, and the supreme court rules us. I never heard a squarer and truer thing from Roosevelt than when he said that the loss to workmen by injury should be a tariff on the business, to be paid by the public in increased prices if necessary."

"And equal suffrage?"

Edison fixed his eyes, set that wide, practical mouth of his, and thought for a minute. "Well," he said, "women should certainly have the vote on all questions involving the education of their children, and all moral questions. Yes, and the questions concerning their work, too."

"Just where would you draw the line?"

I asked. Edison thought for a minute; it was plain that the dynamo was working within, turning out a thousand ideas a second.

"I guess you can't," he said finally, arguing along with himself. "I guess I can't stop there. No, I'm for it. It's only right, and it's expedient, too. Women are the moral force of the world, and this movement's part reduction of waste and equalization of wealth, and pure plain morals. You know, the average man's a pretty tough proposition when you strip off the husks. Just lately we've been striping off a few husks in New York—the Roosevelt case. If I hesitated on that point, it was because I was afraid of the trouble of finishing one case in a time when we've got so much to do. But after all, that will take care of itself, I suppose."

We were inspecting the carshops now. In a few stabs of his eye and three pertinent questions, Edison had learned all that he didn't already know about improved car bodies, and he returned to politics again.

"I haven't talked much about one of my main reasons," he said. "That's Theodore himself. If we're putting a factory to rights, a factory that's gone wasteful and behind the times, we try to learn the up-to-date method of setting it right, and then we get the best manager we can find. And that's Roosevelt. We never needed a big leader more. We want a strong, forceful man with ideas. He's all that. He's proved it. Most people don't consider, I guess, what a situation a president finds in the white house. All the crooks who've grown up in this curious period are after him to find him one way or another. They fooled Taft badly. They even fooled 'Tubby' now and then—but not a second time. Do you know one thing I like about Roosevelt personally? He doesn't—what do you call it?—preserve the uninitiated!"

I laughed at that, and broke in to repeat something which I had seen in the newspapers that morning. A respected and eminent gentleman of the old school, being interviewed on his thirtieth birthday, had declared for Wilson "because

he is the most manly of the candidates."

"What's it?" chuckled Edison. "There you have the old stuff! Everything good, so long as your department is good! Now if a man's a liar and you know he's a liar, if he's a crook and you can prove he's a crook, why not use short words and say so? It's the way of a strong man. They're always criticizing him for that. It shows how enlightened they are, for the people like it."

"Has it ever occurred to you how hard those other people have worked to get something on Roosevelt, and how he comes out right every time? Again and again they've laughed in their sleeves and said, 'We've caught him now'—and the next thing Roosevelt has beaten them to a pulp. They don't get anything because there's nothing to get. It's like a man on the witness stand, if he's telling the truth, the best lawyer in the world can't do anything with him. But let him tell one little lie, and they'll raise the Dickens with him."

Edison's automobile tooted outside the factory, calling him back to punch his time-card like the rarest apprentice in his factory, and to settle down for another long night's work on his improved phonograph.

"I suppose I've rambled around a little," he said, "but I guess I've made you see why I'm a progressive. First it's the only square bid I've seen to learn at the foundation and rebuild, and last, and just as important, it's 'I, I'."

SAVES THE STORAGE BATTERY WILL BE VERY EFFICIENT

Trial Given Edison's Latest
Invention Said to Have
Been Entirely Successful—
Great Accomplishment

CONSTRUCTION COST

NEW YORK—Thomas A. Edison has devised a storage battery as efficient from the common type of lead battery as the moving picture camera is different from the first kodak. He says his new battery is his greatest accomplishment. It represents 10 years of labor and expenditure of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. One machine alone, which he invented to wind the tubes of the battery, to prevent them from buckling, cost \$1,500,000. Mr. Edison raked the earth to discover elements for his battery, and then found that those most suitable were nearest at hand—nickel and steel. The new battery costs twice as much as the old lead storage battery, but in efficiency, life and many other points there is said to be no comparison.

Of the 125 railway, financial and engineering men who made the trip from Pennsylvania station in New York to Long Beach in a Beach storage battery train last week there were no sceptics at the end of the journey, and the claim that the new Edison storage battery is destined to revolutionize certain phases of transportation went unchallenged. The 25-mile trip each way was made on schedule time, about 35 minutes each way, with a net cost for power of less than \$2. There were no delays or accidents and the only way one could know that the three-car train was being propelled by power within itself was to lift up the seats and observe the rows of silent cells beneath each seat.

A trolley line requires a power station generating 600 horsepower to move a three-car train over its lines under all conditions. Experts assert that a 100 horsepower Edison battery accomplishes the same work. The reason is that each car is on the multiple unit system—complete within itself, requiring nothing outside the power in its own battery cells to propel it. The storage battery system does away with overhead wires and poles, bonding of rails and entire equipment of a trolley system, to say nothing of saving in depreciation charges.

In the ordinary storage battery street car the battery cost is figured at seven cents per car mile, or \$7 per 100 miles. The expense in the Edison battery is 1-10 of 1 per cent, or 10 cents a 100 miles. The ordinary lead battery has a life of two or three years at most. The Edison battery is guaranteed for five years, has been in actual operation six years, and service factors give it an estimated life of 10 to 15 years. The cost of construction of an Edison storage battery street car system is said to be 75 per cent of the ordinary trolley system.

EDISON'S NEW STORAGE BATTERY.
N. Y.—Thomas A. Edison has devised a storage battery as different from the common type of lead battery as the moving picture camera is different from the first kodak. He says his new battery is his greatest accomplishment. It represents ten years of labor and expenditure of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. One machine alone, which he invented to wind the tubes of the battery, to prevent them from buckling, cost \$1,500,000. Mr. Edison raked the earth to discover elements for his battery, and then found that those most suitable were nearest at hand—nickel and steel. The new battery costs twice as much as the old lead storage battery, but in efficiency, life, and many other points there is said to be no comparison.

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Its greatest service is expected to come in the branch line field of railroads, those costly but necessary tentacles. Cost of hauling the extra weight of an ordinary lead battery system for car lighting, as compared with the Edison batteries, is about \$800 a year, the old lead batteries for a 6-car train weighing 2800 pounds, compared with 800 pounds for the Edison batteries. There are 72 uses to which the new batteries can be put, which touch practically the entire gamut of electrical operations.

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NORWALK (OH) REFLECTION

October 05, 1912

TIME CARD IN EDISON'S LABORATORY

WIZARD OF MENLO PARK KEEPS
"TRACK OF NUMBER OF HOURS"
HE WORKS

For the first time in his life Thomas A. Edison kept a track of his working time. A time clock was installed in his laboratory at West Orange, N. J., recently.

During the week beginning Wednesday, August 21—the working week at the Edison plant starts on Wednesday—Mr. Edison worked ninety-five hours and forty-nine minutes—nearly twice as long as any of his 5,000 employees, who enjoy an eight-hour day. Mr. Edison can't see why any one should want to work only eight hours in a day.

The time card, which records the exact moment he arrived at and left his laboratory, reveals the fact that six hours is the average time he takes off from work to spend at his home in sleep. When he returns to his home for dinner he rarely takes more than an hour and ten minutes, and his lunching time averages but thirty minutes.

This, of course, includes the time it takes to go to and from the laboratory to his home in Llewellyn Park, nearly a mile away. He returns home only at the urgent request of Mrs. Edison. When she is away, he has his meals sent to the laboratory, and on many occasions sleeps there without removing his clothing.

No one could look at Mr. Edison's time card without being spurred on to greater efforts.

Mr. Edison was unable to "ring in" the morning the time clock was installed, for the reason that he had been at work all the previous night and of course in the building. He stood the "rang out" at 8:15 a. m., when he returned to his home for a

few hours' sleep. He was back at work soon after 3 p. m. and did not leave until 8 the next morning.

It happened that Mr. Edison spent Saturday evening and Sunday at home the first week the time clock was in use. Usually he works on Saturday evening and most of Sunday, consequently his time card in the future will probably show nearly 120 hours instead of 96. However, ninety-five hours and forty-nine minutes is a pretty fair week's work—even for Mr. Edison, says the Standard Register.

Mr. Edison, notwithstanding the fact that he has been away from Milan, the village famed near and far as his birthplace, is still interested in his welfare. In 1908 a contribution of \$500 helped materially to equip the scientific department of the Milan high school.

It is the interest manifested by Mr. Edison and former pupils that has made the Milan high school what it is today—one of the leaders in its class in the country.

VANCOOVER (BC) PROVINCE

Oct. 26, 1912

SENT THREATENING LETTERS TO EDISON

Man Held at Baltimore May Be
the One Who Threatened
McKinley.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 26.—Henry Mitchell, 49 years old, has been arrested on a charge of sending threatening letters through the mails.

Last week Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, received a letter from Mitchell threatening to kill him unless he sent money by return mail.

The postoffice officials were notified and Mitchell was traced to a cheap boarding house. When examined by physicians he was declared to be suffering from a dangerous form of insanity and was committed to an asylum.

During the investigation the police learned that a man named Harry Mitchell, said to have been from Virginia, had been arrested in 1892 by the Washington authorities, was tried and found guilty of threatening to assassinate President McKinley.

On being examined by alienists he was found to be insane. He was confined in the Virginia state hospital for the insane at Staunton, Va., until the fall of 1901. For several months prior to the assassination of McKinley Mitchell had begged for an examination by alienists, declaring he had recovered from the form of insanity that led to his confinement. He was finally released.

UNION DISPATCH

Oct. 22, 1912

EDISON AT FUNERAL OF MOTHER-IN-LAW

Thomas A. Edison, of West Orange, N. J., is in Akron, Ohio, today to attend the funeral of Mrs. Louis Miller, Mrs. Edison's mother-in-law.

Mrs. Miller, following a fall, had been in ill health for nearly a year. She was eighty-five years old. The widow leaves four children and a large family of grandchildren.

Oct. 10, 1912

Edison Opens the 1912 Electrical Exposition

Wizard is Toasted as "the Greatest
Benefactor of Mankind"—Many
Novel Exhibits.

Thomas A. Edison, surrounded by four hundred electricians, gathered at the electrical world, formally opened the Electrical Exposition of 1912 at the Grand Central Palace yesterday, and later was chief guest at a luncheon served in the Palace.

Mr. Edison sat directly in front of a large electrical sign bearing his name in "incandescent" lights, and heard himself proclaimed "the greatest living inventor and greatest benefactor of mankind" by J. W. Lich, Jr., wife of the growth of the electrical industry. Another speaker, Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company, of Chicago, at one time the inventor's private secretary, time the inventor's private secretary, regarded his former employer as not only a "great inventor, but a great organizer and engineer as well."

From the main floor to the roof, Grand Central Palace presents a spectacle of wonders born of human ingenuity. You are brewed, candy, made and sewers grown by electricity. You can see exactly how William Hughes obtained the conversion of the incandescence by the aid of the dynamo. The exposition is also devoted to the automobile industry.

October 07, 1912

THOMAS A. EDISON DECLARES HE IS A BORN BULL MOOSER.

Calls Roosevelt Only Candidate
Who Can Handle
Things.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Thomas A. Edison declared that he was "a born Bull Moose," and gave out an interview in his laboratory at West Orange, N. J. Mr. Edison, however, took pains to coincide with those of Governor Wilson on the tariff. He is strong for the tariff and the protection, and he says we should have more men in politics like Governor Wilson and Senator Chauncey D. Tamm.

"He knows men better than the other two Democratic rivals. He is capable of handling the touch that he has to contend with if he gets to be President. Nobody likes to be reformed that has a good thing. Americans are experimental. We want to try experiment in government. We are trying it out in Colorado, California, and Oregon, and it seems to be working all right. I will carry out the Oregon idea and try out a lot of experiments without disaster."

The lunch Roosevelt has to contend with is the political lunch at Washington. The great issue of the campaign is the tariff and the reform, in other words, the Bull Moose platform.

Asked his opinion of Taft, Mr. Edison said:

"I think Taft is a fine man, but unable to cope with that lunch down there. There will not be all over him."

"What do you think of Wilson?" he was asked.

"Wilson is in the same boat," Mr. Edison said.

"The tariff is a political bluff. What we call in commercial life a 'talking point.' If Wilson is elected he must carry out the tariff proposition, but I doubt it. If we make a change in the tariff we ought to extend it over a number of years."

"I think it a good thing to string it out and not to give it to be all at once."

"Trade are good things, but cannot be regulated the same as railroads are regulated."

"If the Government owns railroads they should never operate them. They should leave them to responsible parties."

"BATTERY, STORAGE"

PAWUCKET (RI) JOURNAL

Oct. 25, 1912

NEW YORK (NY) GLOBE

October 23, 1912

**Willard Storage Battery Company Purchases
Additional Factory in Cleveland, O.**

The Willard Storage Battery Company, Cleveland, O., maker of the well known LBA lighting and starting batteries, has purchased the real estate and three-story brick and stone building on Lakeside avenue, formerly occupied by the Frost Wire Fence Company. This gives an additional 30,000 square feet of floor space admirably adapted to its use, both on account of its arrangement and its close proximity to its No. 1 plant. Equipment of the new factory already is far advanced and a portion of it will be occupied at once for the production of every separate detail in storage battery construction.

The acquisition of this property, to be known as plant No. 3, gives the company three separate and distinct factories, all of large capacity, each one of which is furnished with all necessary equipment for operating independently of the others. It is understood that the purchase was made for two reasons—that of assuring its production against the possibility of interruption in case of fire and of affording ample room for expansion.

Hoo's Hoo.

By John W. Carey

Who plugs some twenty lights a day—
—(Skidoo, you Hoo!—) inventing this
and also that—of Hoo's Hoo's the wit?
Who says the sleep, name's overplayed
—and all that egg of wuff—for say
nuth four with hours in bed is quite
enough? Who'd have us be no concrete
punch, asbestos sheets, and such (in
which case, four hours in bed, we'd
say, were much too much)? Who'd



dearly love, no doubt, to keep the world
awake all night, as that would upset
his dolars (for the incandescent light)
Who gave us the photograph—ye rap-
tune in the cut—ant who is otherwise
c. H. V. Tom Edison's man.

THE BOSTON HERALD

171 Tremont Street
BOSTON (MA)

October 09, 1912

BATTERY HAS LONG SERVICE

Still in Commission After Three
Years of Hard Work
in Truck.

By M. R. HUTCHINSON.

Chief Engineer and Personal Representative of Thomas A. Edison.

To a man who has "served his time" experimenting with Mr. Edison, the plain statement that he has been trying to wear out Edison Storage Battery, here at the laboratory, speaks volumes. By experience, such a man knows how drastic Mr. Edison's methods are in such matters.

But a great many people have no doubt, said "That is a laboratory test. What is the condition of an Edison battery that has been in practical operation on an electric truck for three years?" Perfectly natural question. Here is the answer:

On December 4, 1908, a one-ton Landon truck, owned by the Edison Phonograph Works, was equipped with a 60-cell Type A-4 Edison battery. The Type A-4 cell is, as you probably remember, rated at 150 amperes hours, or 150 feet on these cells at the time showed 180 amperes hours capacity.

Four months later the cells were again tested, showing an increase in capacity to 202 amperes hours, in practical work. On Dec. 15, 1911, a few days over three years from initial installation, they were again tested, and showed a capacity of 205 amperes hours.

They are still in service, and with no indication of having deteriorated in the least. On Dec. 12, 1911, the odometer showed a total of 13,932 miles for the 1184 days, elapsed time. From this total must be deducted 114 days the truck was idle during Sundays and holidays, leaving 516 days of actual running, or an average of 27 miles per day.

This truck has a capacity of 65 miles per normal charge of battery. Therefore, the battery was not half discharged at the end of any day's run. Notwithstanding this fact, and furthermore that the normal charge from a Type-A-4 battery is at 30 amperes for about seven hours when totally discharged to one volt per cell, the battery in this truck was charged at the end of each working day at 30 amperes for eight hours.

It is apparent that it therefore received 216 cycles of enormous over-charge and only half discharged each time. Yet it shows a capacity of 205 amperes hours—or 1.4 times its rated capacity—at the end of this very drastic treatment.

"Always at all familiar with other makes of battery knows that if this truck had been so equipped and subjected to this treatment there would not have been hundreds and thousands of carriages enough in this section to give the successive batteries that would have been installed, decent burial.

"Experience has shown that this treatment is about in line with that received by batteries in the hands of unskilled persons. Do you say, 'if they are foolish enough to treat a battery this way, let them pay for it,' because they are going to treat batteries this way, and when they find the Edison battery does not object and the other battery does, the record made by the rapid adoption of the Edison incandescent lamp is going to be imitated, if not copied, by the Edison storage battery.

Since the test on Dec. 13, 1911, mentioned above, this truck has travelled 1909 miles. The earth is 2482 miles in circumference. By the time this letter is published it will have travelled a total of 23,841 miles—within 1081 miles of the total circumference of the earth—and ready to start on the second lap without repair to this battery other than replenishment of solution once every nine months. Rather an interesting performance to a good many people.

NEWARK (NJ) CALL

1912

EDISON'S FORMER PARTNER TO ASK AN ACCOUNTING

The Eminent inventor May Be Required to Explain Some Matters.

Thomas A. Edison has been summoned to appear Thursday morning at the residence of Emilio Schmitz, 202 Park avenue, Orange, to give testimony in a suit brought by James H. White and John H. Spiermarth, of Orange, against Charles T. Waters, formerly connected with the Edison plant in West Orange. Mr. Schmitz is a commissioner of the New York Supreme Court, appointed to take the testimony. Robert Shoen, of New York, counsel for the plaintiffs, will conduct the case. Others connected with the Edison companies, in West Orange, are expected to give testimony of the same time.

The plaintiffs allege that they were associated with the defendant several years ago in a sole enterprise, while all three were in the employ of the inventor. They seek an accounting of the affairs of the enterprise. The suit was tried some time ago in the New York courts, resulting in a verdict for the defendant, but it has been reopened because the ground that no evidence has been discovered. It is expected that Mr. Edison can supplement the alleged new evidence.

It is said that Mr. Edison will be questioned as to the reasons why William Z. Gilmore resigned suddenly from the presidency of the Edison companies about four years ago. Mr. Gilmore has been said to him is given the credit of making financial successes of the various Edison enterprises. His withdrawal from the concern always was something of a local mystery.

1912

MAY AMEND PATENT LAW.

Bill in Congress in Chance Effect of Decision.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Representative Prouty, Republican, of Iowa, to-day introduced a bill to amend features of the patent law upheld by the Supreme Court in its recent "patent monopoly" decision.

"One amendment is directed against the practice of large corporations whose articles are protected by patent of provision in the contract of sale that no one shall not sell them, except at a specified price."

"This contract would be illegal and punishable under the Sherman anti-trust law," said Mr. Prouty in explaining the amendment, "except for the cloak of the patent. I leave to the patentee the full right to collect royalty on his patented machines but deprive him of the right to create a monopoly after they have been manufactured. For instance, the Shoe Machine Manufacturing Company not only pays the royalty to the inventor of the shoe machine, but to effect force the price at which the manufacturer should sell his shoes. This is also true of the Edison Machinery Company."

"My amendment is intended to prevent that use and abuse of the patent law. It does not prevent issuing the patented article but prevents its being sold at a monopoly, and only in the articles mentioned in the amended decision. In other articles entirely separate and distinct."

Concrete Chairs With Solid Bases

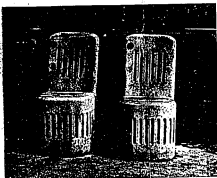
In the January 1912 number *Concrete* published an article showing by detailed diagram and description that the idea of furniture made of concrete, after the plan of Thomas A. Edison, was really not so much of a joke as it had been made to appear in newspaper paragraph and cartoon. The manufacture in concrete of a number of household articles was shown to be perfectly feasible and practical from every standpoint and it was predicted that within less than a decade, perhaps, people would actually be using

carried away by youthful marauders on Hallowe'en or other occasions when piratical methods are commonly put into practice. Their weight is more than 200 lbs. apiece, but as it is never necessary to move them, the weight in this instance is a negligible matter.

The lower part of the chairs was made in a mold using a scant framework of steel bars, the upright standards for the chair back being allowed to protrude. The ornamentation was obtained by nailing to the inside of the mold a series of pieces of broomstick split in half. After the concrete for the seat had been poured, a wooden form for the back was slipped over the uprights and also filled with concrete. A simple form was used. The mix was about of the consistency of that used for sidewalks, though not too wet to be smoothed down with a trowel about the edges of the back and the top of the seat.

The four dark spots on the chair backs mark the holes which were made in the form for bolting a box to the back of the upright in which the owner has planted flowers and vines. The flower box was bolted to the chair back after the concrete had hardened and the holes were then filled with concrete. The attempt was more in the direction of practicability and service than of artistic effect, and ordinary ingenuity might easily do away with these marks as well as devise other improvements in appearance and lightness.

To the rear of the chairs may be seen a row of pots, which were made in a small tub lined with split broom handles for ornamentation and afterwards set upon pedestals. The entire area between the curb and sidewalk is filled with these pedestals and flower pots and the effect is at once striking and attractive.



CONCRETE SIDEWALK CHAIRS WITH SOLID BASES

furniture made of concrete as light as wood and as durable as time itself.

In the accompanying illustration of two sidewalk chairs it can readily be seen that concrete furniture is a sensible, practical matter and not a joke—conclusive proof, in fact, that Mr. Edison's scheme has already been put into practice.

These chairs—only two of a dozen—were made by a retired carpenter, the owner of a flat building, the lower floor of which is occupied by a corner drug store on one of Chicago's busiest north and south thoroughfares. The furniture was constructed mainly for the use of patrons of the pharmacy who desired to while away the evening hours of summer or await the coming of a street car, and for the flat-dwellers above who have little outdoor space at their command.

They were purposely made of solid concrete, reinforced with upright steel bars, to prevent their being

Compliments of John A. Leichter Editor

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, OCTOBER 17, 1912

When Edison Joked

SOARING gracefully at an altitude of eight hundred feet, the aviator in his one-hundred-horse-power biplane was seen to swoop suddenly down for a considerable distance, and then drop a black object upon a float representing in size the dimensions of a battleship when viewed from above. As soon as he had cast the "bomb," he elevated the forward planes and at the same time turned the wheel that controlled the rudder, thereby regaining the distance lost in his downward flight and at the same time changing his position in the air. The "bomb" had fallen in the funnel of the warship, and theoretically she had been destroyed.

This fact of to-day is but the realization of the dream of Thomas A. Edison, for before the advent of the aeroplane he prophesied that such a thing could be done, though at the time he made his prediction he did so in a semi-humorous vein. During the Venezuelan troubles the press of the United States was vitally agitated concerning the methods of defense this country might be called upon to use were we to be plunged into war with some foreign Power. Though his most important prediction was that concerning the aeroplane, Edison also offered another suggestion which, if put into actual effect, might prevent the capture of some military stronghold the enemy might try to seize. This latter suggestion was that all forts be equipped with streams of water, electrically charged, for the repulsion of the enemy. The story of the troublous days of a decade ago, when all Europe was ready to pounce upon the little republic, is interesting at this time, especially that part that pertains to the commotion occasioned by the prediction of Edison. Especially is this interesting when one takes into consideration the fact that all the powers of the world are experimenting with aeroplanes, with a view to using them as scouts for both the army and navy and as fort and battleship destroyers.

Edison was interviewed, and, evidently feeling in a facetious mood, immediately began to draw upon his imagination for material for the journalists that besieged him. He was their friend and as they were looking for a story he determined to give it to them. To them he suggested that all the forts of the country might be supplied with streams of water, electrically charged, so that when an enemy attacked the breastworks the water could be turned on the assailants. This would electrify them, said Edison. The reporters took him seriously and their eyes began to bulge, so the tender-hearted inventor modified his suggestion by stating that the quantity of electricity could be lowered, thereby simply shocking the soldiers as they charged and placing them *hors de combat*.

His idea of "aerial torpedoes" for the defense of the country was given in the same vein, but, as the old proverb says, "There's many a true word said in jest." It seems remarkable that his prediction, given in a moment of fun, should have been realized during his life and that in some respects it should even exceed his fanciful thoughts. Edison planned "an aerial torpedo boat which would fly over the ship of the enemy and drop a hundred pounds of dynamite down," he told. These birds of destruction, as he termed them, "would be furnished with a self-steering gear and a functioned to act so many minutes or hours after being cut loose from the ship. The cost of these aerial torpedo boats would not be great and those who used them might well afford to send up a flight of a hundred or so if the result was the destruction of a five-million dollar vessel."

The greatest excitement was caused by the publication of the story, and a number of English papers commented editorially on the subject and suggested that Mr. Edison would be more humanitarian if he confined his genius to the production of articles helpful to mankind instead of planning engines of warfare, which would mean the destruction possibly of hundreds of lives.

Looking toward the airships as a means of destruction, we quote from a book on the subject: "For a moment we are tempted to think that Mr. Edison must be mad, if there is any truth in the report which his appearance of an interview with that very wonderful man, in the course of which he spoke of the murderous inventions he has ready for the service of his country in the event of war with any other nation. We protest against Mr. Edison directing his inventive genius, which God has given him, into such channel. We would even give our hearty adhesion to the old sentiment that all things are for use in love and war. But to attack an enemy with such 'resources of civilization' as those of which Mr. Edison speaks is not war; it is simply wholesale slaughter, of a kind that would be intolerably wicked and cruel and which no nation with any self-respect would permit to be exercised. Let Mr. Edison continue to direct his great talents into more peaceful channels for the benefit of the world, which is heavily indebted to him already for his marvellous inventions. We do not say this because we fear for our soldiers. They have faced danger so bravely and in so many ways and have held their lives as naught where the honor of old England has been concerned that we do not doubt they would meet Edison's engines of destruction if they knew it was their duty. But the sentiment of the matter does not excuse the wickedness of the ideas attributed—we hope unjustly—to the greatest inventor of his time."

Lord Armstrong was appealed to by an excited correspondent, who feared that Edison might, have invented such a machine of destruction and that his country might thereby be endangered. In a few days he received a lengthy letter from Lord Armstrong, telling at great length and calling to his attention that England was not without electrical engineers that were capable of meeting such an exigency. In closing the writer paid a glowing tribute to Lord Salisbury, who, he said, was capable of meeting Edison and "whose acumen was unimpaired by the threats of wholesale electrical destruction."

When Edison, in a moment of mirth, suggested an "aerial torpedo boat," the cost of a battleship ranged from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000, whereas they now cost \$10,000,000 and upward. Edison did not foresee the man-propelled ship, and as at that time the wireless manipulation of machinery was an unknown quantity, this coming feature was beyond even that distinguished man. In England they are now propelling boats from the shore by means of the wireless, and it is only a matter of time when the same thing will be done with the aeroplanes, thereby lessening the toll of the "grim reaper," so far as the country on the defensive is concerned.

WHAT IS THE LIFE OF AN EDISON BATTERY?

By AL R. HUTCHINSON

This question is being asked by a great many people.

Mr. Edison first produced the type of cells he patented orders to be "not cut"—and put them into service.

One of the largest jewelry manufacturers in New York city employed one of these Edison batteries with their type of cells, and secured an average of three and a half years of service from them before they fell to 65 per cent of their original capacity.

On a basis of 240 ampere hours per annum, these cells received about 1025 cycles of charge and discharge.

When the type 2 cells were first put out Mr. Edison devised an exceedingly drastic endurance test, to which he subjected them, for the purpose of weeding them out as quickly as possible by legitimate means. This test consisted of charging at normal rate, then discharging at high rate to one volt per cell. The cells were then short-circuited, until the beginning of the next 24-hour period.

It was found that after 120 cycles of these charges and discharges the capacity of the cells had fallen to 65 per cent of the original capacity. The test was continued until the capacity had dropped to 42 per cent, but this part of the curve can be ignored.

It is therefore apparent that 1200 cycles of practical use is equivalent to 120 cycles of this abuse.

When the type A cells were perfected Mr. Edison figured some of them on this same test. He wanted to wear them out, because he had, and still has, a multitude of simple processes for reconstituting Edison cells when they are "all in." Wants to see which of the sciences is the best to use.

He has been waiting for about three years. After 1000 cycles of this strenuous treatment these type A cells are still showing their rated capacity.

While Mr. Edison, at the age of 65, is blessed with such health and vigor as to raise doubt in one's mind as to whether Gabriel will be able to blow him off the earth without smothering him with his trumpet, he looks as if these cells are trying to compete with him. He can no more "murder" them, in justice to the experiment, than the doctor can. So he must wait.

It is really very surprising.

The curve tells the story.

We thought there was surely some hope in sight when the capacity continued to fall off slightly at about the 750th cycle. But when we added new electrolyte at the end of the 800th cycle the capacity increased again.

CHICAGO (IL) JOURNAL

October 18, 1912

The Perfect Storage Battery

It has been long known that a perfect storage battery has been invented. It has been long known that a perfect storage battery has been invented. It has been long known that a perfect storage battery has been invented.

The perfect storage battery is a necessary step toward the coming electrical city.

The perfect storage battery means that power can be generated at a central station, and distributed, ready, cheap, more cheaply and effectively than it can be generated at the actual point of use.

Such an invention would remove the last excuse for running coal-burning locomotives into a great city.

It would put cheap power into every house, whether in the city or in the country.

In fact, such a battery means too good a thing to be lost. It would, nevertheless, more changes than have often been made possible at a single stroke. It is an age-old dream, on one side, and a scientific fact on the other.

The Seashore division of the Charleston Consolidated Railway & Lighting Co., including all of its shore property and ferry-limits in Charleston harbor, the railway line from Mount Pleasant to the Isle of Palms, together with its equipment and the power house of Sullivan's island, has been sold to James Sattle, of Charleston, who proposes to develop a large resort on the Isle of Palms. In speaking of his plans, Mr. Sattle says he hopes to bring about the establishment of a summer and winter resort at Mount Pleasant and to open up a prosperous farming community along the line of road. He also says that should conditions in the future warrant it, he expects to construct a railway line from Mount Pleasant to Charlestonville over which it is his present intention to operate storage battery cars. At the Isle of Palms there are already summer hotels and it has been a popular resort for some time during the summer months. It is now planned to construct a large winter hotel, and the new owner of the property believes that it can be made a popular resort for a large part of the winter traffic which now goes to Florida. In the city of Charleston the railway line between East Bay street and the water front belonging to the Consolidated company was included in the deal. The price paid for the property has not been made public.

AMERICAN PAINT & OIL DEALER

October, 1912

Principles in Advertising.

Thomas A. Edison tells us that when the first reports of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing came to Detroit he was on a train running between that city and Port Huron. His usual daily rate was forty papers. That day he took upon him and hired the telegraph operator to wire an announcement of the battle on ahead of his train. At every station he was besieged by anxious inquirers for papers, sold all he had, his whole stock being finally exhausted at fancy prices, the total day's work netting him \$100. That was probably his first advertising venture. Had he been like many retailers he would have had the telegraph wire the fact that Edison was on the train with a big supply of fresh papers, but would probably have forgotten to mention the point in which the public were interested, the battle, at all.

Every day a vast amount of advertising effort is wasted in trying to reach the public over the bridge of personality. If the goods in stock will sell at all it is because there is some reason why people should want them. Get that reason before the people. Never mind the advertiser's personality. Get at the reason why the public wants them, and be sure to be on the right spot for delivering the goods when public enthusiasm is aroused.—Commercial Journal.

Oct. 26, 1912

ELECTRICAL WORLD

NEW YORK

ELECTRIC-VEHICLE BATTERIES.

At the recent Boston convention of the Electric Vehicle Association of America considerable attention was paid to storage batteries for electric-vehicle propulsion, papers on lead and nickel-iron cells and on battery-charging apparatus being presented for discussion.

LEAD-BATTERY DEVELOPMENTS.

In a paper on developments in vehicle batteries Mr. Bruce Ford discussed the improvements which have been effected in the "Ironclad Exide" lead cell in the two years which have elapsed since it was placed on the market. Experience shows that the "Ironclad" construction is prolonging the life of positive plates to about three times that of the standard flat plate positive. No renewals have been made because of any inherent weakness in the plates. The conductivity of the pillar strap connector has been improved by integrally welding the copper and alloy together. The grain of the wood used in the construction of separators has been made horizontal instead of vertical, thus eliminating the splitting which formerly occurred, and an investigation of different kinds of wood has resulted in the preparation of separators having greatly increased powers of resisting the action of the electrolyte. The formation of moss-growth around the edges of separators across the tops and bottoms of plates has been overcome by incasing the top and bottom frames of the positive plates in a rubber sheath which is then vulcanized in position directly to the tubes of which the main body of the plate consists. The outside tubes of the positive plates are now equipped with an unslopped tip of rubber, to prevent breakage at this point. Every improvement in the battery becomes a corresponding improvement in the vehicle as a whole and in the service derived therefrom.

THE EDISON STORAGE BATTERY IN SERVICE.

Under the above title Mr. Harold H. Smith reviewed the history of Edison battery development, emphasizing the pains taken to secure a thoroughly reliable and satisfactory product before permitting it to remain open to the market and describing the construction, types and electrical characteristics of the latest equipment. The author emphasized the point that the Edison battery of the present type has now been in service about four years, during which an absolutely clean slate has been maintained in all cases where reasonable care has been accorded. Based on performances given in curves accompanying the paper, it was stated that the battery has been conservatively guaranteed to deliver full rated service after four years' use, and that instances have arisen where consumers are estimating depreciation on the basis of five and six years' life.

The public is demanding a battery which may be charged in so short a time as to limit in no way the service required, but this ideal has not been attained in the present state of the art. In certain fields, however, it may be closely approximated by boosting at high rates, and the Edison battery is well adapted to such use because it will withstand a comparatively high temperature and also because vigorous

gassing will not precipitate active material from the plates. This feature has been taken advantage of in street and interurban railway service operated by storage batteries, where boosting during the layovers at the ends of the route has been found highly effective. A storage-battery line in Washington is now in operation in which the battery is seldom regularly charged. The line is a miles long and with the exception of about 400 ft. is composed of grades, the maximum being 9 per cent. The car has a five-minute lay-over at each end of the route, and during this time the battery is boosted at five times its normal rate. In this way a car averages between 210 and 220 miles per day and practically no time is lost in storing energy. This installation has been so successful that additional equipment has been ordered and the length of the line is to be doubled. On the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad a storage-battery car is operated an average of 286 miles per day, the battery being charged five hours each night and boosted from time to time during the daylight hours.

In conclusion, the paper reviewed noteworthy results secured by the battery in laboratory short-circuiting tests after accidental immersion in sea water and under conditions of extreme high and low temperature. About fifty electric trucks are now in operation in the Philippine Islands under adverse climatic conditions, and instances were cited of continuous battery operation with satisfactory service at from 35 to 40 deg. below zero Fahr. at Winnipeg, Man. The cold weather question has become one of the easiest with which the battery user has to contend, and its answer is now a simple matter of design. Recent runs on the road of vehicles equipped with such batteries indicate that the day is not far distant when with frequently spaced charging stations cross-country touring within a considerable radius will become highly popular.

In response to a question the author stated that the electrolyte will freeze at from 20 deg. Fahr. to 25 deg. Fahr. below zero.

BATTERY-CHARGING APPARATUS.

Mr. Robert E. Russell, of the General Electric Company, read a twenty-four-page paper illustrating the various types of charging equipment now on the market, and outlined the application of these to the service of private and public garages of various sizes. Much suggestive information was given in connection with specific recommendations for actual service, with advice upon the selection of rheostats, choice of panels, motor-generator sets or rectifiers, and the relative advantages of each under different conditions. High efficiency, low first cost and minimum occupancy of floor space are important. In conclusion emphasis was laid upon the vital importance of supplying the manufacturer with adequate information in seeking specific recommendations.

Discussion.

Messrs. F. S. Mansfield, Boston; W. F. Hollnath, Boston, and R. L. Lloyd, Philadelphia, spoke briefly. The Boston Edison Company's practice favors the use of the rectifier instead of the motor-generator set, on account of its efficiency at varied loads and its lower cost. Mr. Lloyd spoke highly of the efficiency of a battery-charging converter lately placed on the market. In response to inquiries, the author stated that where alternating and direct current are supplied at the same price, for charging, say, thirty cells, a battery-charging rheostat and panel for direct-current service would be advised. The highest rectifier made is rated at 50 amp. In the great majority of cases the tube life is satisfactory, a guarantee of at least 600 hours being given, while in many cases a life of 2000 hours has been obtained. A study is being made at the factory of the possibility of mounting tubes in multiple on a single panel. A rectifier is now available which gives a constant current for Edison battery service. Pulsating currents should be measured by the permanent-magnet type of instruments.

New Apparatus and Appliances

EDISON ALTERNATING-CURRENT RECTIFIER.

An electro-mechanical rectifier has recently been developed by Thomas A. Edison, Inc., and placed on the market by the Edison Storage Battery Company of Orange, N. J., the apparatus being specially adapted to the charging

from the rectifier is the same as when charging from an ordinary direct-current circuit. It is said that these rectifiers have been operated at continuous load for over 300 hours without stop for cleaning or adjustment and at the end of the run were found in perfect condition. This is equal to several years' duty in ordinary charging service.

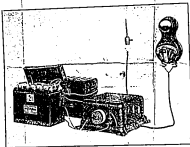


Fig. 1—Rectifier Charging Storage Battery.

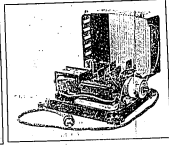


Fig. 2—Interior of Rectifier.

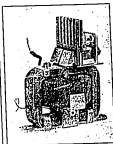


Fig. 3—Rectifier Unit.

of sparking batteries from an ordinary 110-volt alternating-current circuit. The rectifier has no revolving armature, commutator, or any wearing part requiring lubrication, and it uses no vacuum tube or high-tension discharge method. The apparatus is arranged so that the circuit to the battery is closed on the positive wave and opened on the negative wave by the vibratory action of several armatures. Current is brought to the rectifier at from 12 volts to 14 volts, and the equipment is designed to give a maximum output of 8 amp in the "B2" size and 16 amp in the "B4" size. Variations in the current values are obtained by the use of a controlling resistance connected with the rectifier.

In operation the line current is brought to a small transformer which cuts down the voltage as stated. The circuit carrying the rectified current goes through the secondary winding of the transformer, through the vibrating contacts into the battery and back to the transformer. The vibrating armatures are kept in motion by the surrounding magnet coils, connected in series, and the moving parts are operated in synchronism, the movement being timed to compensate for the lag in the rectified circuit by a condenser in the coil circuit. An automatic switch opens the circuit to the battery when the line voltage falls and closes it when the pressure is re-established. The wiring is exceedingly simple, consisting of the usual connecting cord and plug and a charging lead running from the positive side of the charging terminals on the rectifier to the positive pole of the battery and another lead connecting the negative terminals. All rectifiers are provided with terminals for connecting a rheostat into the charging circuit, the instruments being furnished separately or combined on one panel as desired.

The rectifier is placed in operation by connecting the flexible cord with the attachment plug to the source of supply, the battery terminals being properly connected to those of the rectifier. Turning a double-pole snap switch on the front of the rectifier completes both the line and battery circuits. With the use of the controlling rheostats the current can be reduced to that necessary to charge the smallest storage cells on the market. The energy consumption of the "B2" rectifier is 160 watts and of the "B4" 300 watts. The efficiency ranges from 48 to 53 per cent, and the length of time necessary to charge batteries

The manufacturer states that so far no renewal of parts subject to wear has been found necessary, but when repairs are needed the expense of renewals is slight and no special skill is required to reassemble the apparatus. A complete line in sizes up to 100-amp capacity is under construction.

November 06, 1912

NEW USES OF ELECTRICITY

The announcement is made on behalf of Thomas A. Edison that he has installed electrical appliances in what he terms a Twentieth century model dwelling near his own in Llewellyn Park, N. J., to demonstrate what can be done in putting modern conveniences into homes of rural inhabitants. These consist of a gasoline engine and Edison storage battery, for which it is claimed that when they are going "by button pressure one may heat water for shaving, run a piano player, moving picture machine, clothes wringer, vacuum cleaner, heat, iron and 'other' things."

These services, suggests, the Pittsburgh Dispatch, sound very attractive to people who have the means to pay for them. But to the vast majority of rural dwellers the crucial question in adopting them will be as to the cost of installing and operating them compared with the present methods of reaching the same or more important ends. The piano player and moving picture machine will hardly be regarded as necessities of life by the average sturdy tiller of the soil.

The other services enumerated are supplied on the farm now at the considerable cost of "elbow grease," supplied by the farmer and members of his family. But there is little doubt that electrical energy can be made to play a very large function on the modern farm if the problem of cheap power is satisfactorily solved. "Water power is infrequent and unreliable under the uncertainty of the present system—if there is any system at all—of conserving it for the purpose. But there is no source of power on every farm largely unutilized—the wind.

"Wind mills," says the Dispatch, "have not been generally used to generate electricity because the wind frequently falls altogether and is constantly varying in force. But the man who devises a working method for making wind mills store up electricity in storage batteries for the variety of uses to which it can be put on the farm will open up an almost illimitable field. We have heard of some instances in which this system is in use and claimed to be successful. It is true that it has not been generally adopted we do not know. Perhaps it is because invention has been engrossed in meeting more urgent demands. However that may be, if Mr. Edison can devise machinery for light, heat, and motive power on farms will be practically boundless."

"We have no doubt that the problem can be successfully solved by concentrating, intellect and energy upon the solution; but why depend upon Mr. Edison, who has pointed the way toward almost any achievement of which the human mind is capable, to work it out? Is there not sufficient genius among students of electricity outside of Mr. Edison to work out a few problems which he has not the time to solve?"

November 06, 1912

Charles Edison, son of the inventor, who is now a student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was regarding his father's remarkable capacity for work: "My father's longest continuous vigil was when he was completing the disk photograph. On this day he worked five days and a like number of nights in a stretch. He was determined he would complete his work before he rested, and he was successful in his plan. When he was working, I heard on the phonograph there was one spell there when he came home but once in two weeks. One morning about 2 o'clock, one of his men tried to get him to go home. 'Doh,' said my father to the workmen. 'You don't know me.' 'But you are no longer a spring chicken,' the man protested. 'Ah,' quickly replied my father, 'I may not be a spring chicken any longer, but you must remember that this place is a health resort.'"

BOSTON (MA) RECORD

November 06, 1912

Thomas A. Edison is a very great inventor, a very shrewd business man, and an outspoken admirer of Col. Roosevelt, who was heard during the like campaign, but he did not vote for the Colonel. He did not vote for anyone. He failed to register. What does Col. Roosevelt think of that?

REDLAND (CA) REVIEW

November 01, 1912

YOUNG EDISON WOULD BE INVENTOR

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Charles Edison, 22 years old, son of Thomas Edison, is in his fourth year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, fitting himself, he says, to go into his father's laboratory and carry on the work which the latter is doing for the public.

NEW YORK WORLD

Nov. 07, 1912

WHY EDISON DID NOT VOTE?

Thomas A. Edison, who enjoyed telling in the company of his friends that he was the proper man to be elected President, reluctantly admitted yesterday at his home in West Orange, N. J., that the reason why he did not vote was, because he couldn't. He had failed to register.

November 07, 1912

EDISON HAS READY NEW CHARGING DEVICE

Makes Possible Charging Storage Batteries From Alternating Current Circuit.

This apparatus will help to fill a long felt want of the man using a storage battery. It is now no longer necessary to disconnect the battery and carry it to a charging station, as the lately developed rectifier can be kept in the garage or house or even carried on the automobile or boat.

The construction is very simple. There is nothing to get out of order, and adjusting or repairing.



tery and carry it to a charging station, as the lately developed rectifier can be kept in the garage or house or even carried on the automobile or boat. The construction is very simple. There is nothing to get out of order, and adjusting or repairing.

WASHINGTON (IA) JOURNAL

November 05, 1912

TEST EDISON 3-CAR TRAIN

Inventor to Encourage Over Experiments That He Plans Public Demonstration.

New York.—Successful tests of a three-car train of Edison storage battery cars were made during the past week on the Erie railroad between West Orange and Forest Hill. They have encouraged Thomas A. Edison to such a degree that he has arranged for a public demonstration in a trip to Long Branch. Invitations have been sent to bankers and railroadmen. Mr. Edison will be of the party, and it is promised that he will break his rule of silence in public and make a speech.

LUCE'S PRESS-CLIPPING BUREAU

NEW YORK BOSTON
 GERRARD PLACE 56 DEVONSHIRE ST.
 ADVERTISING OFFICE IN CHICAGO ST. LOUIS
 DENVER SAN FRANCISCO AND LONDON
 CABLE ADDRESS CLIPBURN
 CLIPPING FROM

NOVEMBER 12, 1912.
ORANGE (N.J.) CHRONICLE

7. $\frac{1}{2}$

Among the special features at the Maternity, to be given for the benefit of the Homeopathic Hospital of Essex County, at the Woman's Club of Orange, on November 22 and 23, will be a demonstration given by the Dr.

sonic Company, of Newark, N. J., has been issued by Mr. Edison and his home kitescope the latest production of the inventive genius of Thomas A. Edison. There will be hourly demonstrations during the two days of the Matsuri.

NOVEMBER 8, 1912
LINCOLN (NEB) NEWS

We had our last in-stock delivery
yesterday. We now deliver twice daily
to all parts of South Lincoln from
Basket Store No. 4 and No. 5.
Thomas Edison suggests that the cost
of living is made higher because of
the large number of grocery stores

OMAHA (NSC) SEE
NOVEMBER 6, 1912

Sir Thomas Lipton
and Tom Edison
to Visit Omaha

Mr. Thomas Lipton, the wealthy British merchant, is expected to arrive in Omaha. He is now on the Pacific coast and will go east inside of two weeks, passing through Omaha. He has expressed a desire to stop in this city between trains at least. Union Pacific officials will take the matter up and if Mr. Thomas is in not too great a hurry will arrange his itinerary so that he can remain in Omaha the greater part of a day and still arrive in Chicago in time to keep some dates he has made there.

through Omaha in the near future. Some time this month, the Oregon Short Line will open ten miles of electric road connecting Shoshone and Twin Falls, Idaho. The cars on this line will be operated by remote batteries, said to be the only ones of their kind in the world and so anxious is Mr. Edison to study the plan that he proposes the trip just for the purpose of learning more concerning them.

The plan as now outlined is to have Mr. Edison stop over in Omaha at least one day, either going or coming. If he will do so, it is to be the guest of the Edison Electric Co. here.

WHEN EDISON WAS PENNILESS IN ROCHESTER

Hadn't at that Time Earned
Title of Wizard.

DOWN TO PRICE OF A LOAF

Tells Charles R. Barnes of Time
When He Spent His Only Nickel
for Bread in Hoover Bakery in
This City. Even Then Inventing

107
"My earliest electrical experiment for the Pacific Service Commission was in a remarkable model last evening. It was before a big round table on which stood a paper, drawings and maps, and slowly pulled on a big mechanism pipe. As the smoke curled around his head he said:

"There is always something doing in Rochester. All the big men know and like Rochester and most of them come from there."

After glancing at the reporter and his stenographer to see whether the latter had sunk in, Mr. Barnes continued:

"Last summer I had the pleasure of visiting Thomas A. Edison, the wizard, at Orange. He began to talk about Rochester and kept it up for a considerable time, and these minutes were of absorbing interest to me. Mr. Edison said he would always remember a sign he saw in the early days when he was poor, practically penniless. That sign read 'J. Howe, Baker,' and was above a door in Pittsburgh street, Rochester."

"Of course, I questioned Mr. Edison to start him off on the tale, and he seemed nothing loath. Edison, it seemed, was a young telegraph operator who was always tinkering with wires, and batteries, and with a partner of his to help him, he put together a machine by which he imagined he could send four messages at the same time over the same wire. That machine was now called the quadruplex. Edison's habit, I should judge, were similar to those of some other old-time telegraph phans, and his money went flying except the coin he spent for wire, batteries and brass with which he worked over his great invention."

"Manager Called Him Crazy."

"One day he went to the manager of the Western Union in this city and told him what he believed he had accomplished. The hard-headed manager was puzzled. 'You're crazy. Better look after your job or you will be fired before you know it.' That didn't faze Edison. A short time later he went to the manager of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company and told him about his big idea."

"The manager listened and after

much urging agreed to give him a chance to try out his machine on a certain day between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. In the meantime, true to the prediction Edison had lost his job with the Western Union and was on his uppers.

"Nevertheless, he communicated with his partner in New York and at the expense of nearly all of his available cash, he sent one of his new machines to him, with instructions to get on the wire with it at the appointed time. Edison intended to place another, and Edison as the Rochester end and try out the famous quadruplex."

"On the morning set for the trial Edison, after much exertion, climbed in his machine and began 'colloquy' New York. He called and called, but didn't get a reply. Then the young inventor called up a friend, who was an operator on another wire, and asked if his partner, Pete, had been around that morning. 'Yes,' came the quick response, 'I was off in the Morse code. Pete came around a little while ago with an awful lag. On his left a package here and went right out.'"

"Big Thing for Lawyer."

"Edison sank back in his chair as he realized that a golden opportunity had vanished. After a few moments he pleaded for another chance. Hence this fine partnership in the great invention did not know how to get a patent. Finally they met one of the well-to-do lawyers of the day, who took the case, and the few dollars that came with it, only to spend the next few days in the pursuit of the pleasures of Itasca; the lawyer agreed, for one half of whatever might be secured by the sale of the patent, to put the application through, and the deal was made."

"Getting back to Edison's story, after the failure of Pete to show up at the New York end of the wire, Edison begged the manager to give him another chance the next morning. He was successful and began to prepare for the test by sending word to his partner to be on hand, with his machine, at the proper time."

"Edison told me that he left the operator's room with his heart in his mouth and his hands in his pockets. His explorations in his pockets turned up a 3-cent nickel, which was his sole wealth. He was hungry and thirsty. Passing out of the old Arcade into the street he wandered westward for a block and then turned down a side street. Before him loomed up a sign. It was the sign of J. Howe, baker, and this sign, which greeted the eyes of the other citizens of Rochester, thousands of times, without exciting the feelings which it raised in Edison's mind."

Honoring a Famous Inventor.

THE FOLLOWING poem, by W. J. Lorraine, at a luncheon recently tendered by the New York Edison Company to the great electric genius and inventor, Thomas Alva Edison, and was enthusiastically received by the assembled guests. The luncheon marked the formal opening of the Electrical Exposition and Automobile Show of 1912, in New York City, which this year has assumed significance, as it commemorates the thirtieth anniversary of the use of the electric light in New York.

UNKNOWN.

H.

Ye in whom we know
Time concentrates, to whose hand
Has given force to what the hand desired,
In all the ages, and in all the spheres,
To make for progress of the human life,
Here comes to you

Which is a man

Among the story; whose light
Shines on every man,
Art, Science, Commerce, that mankind,
From night, stars into day,
And makes the world, and man,
From man to man, and man to man,
And with his light comes power,
The force of all
All that his field
Depends on, and
Behold

This man of wisdom and
This man of the world,
The man who has made
The world, and by his light
Produces them

When others fail and wait.

He smiles and steadily kept

Heavily on

Heath the man

Broke over him and he

Put on the crown of glory.

What others only thought,

He did: he was above

And where followed where he led.

Is genius his?

Yes, doubt is denied:

That which comes to him

And that which may be sought

From toil and sweat

And the will and faith

And have no need of death.

And when he is dead

Follows to his name and to his

But fresh invention, new strength gained

To reach the goal he has attained.

God makes such men

As it is to him

To all the better and the weaker kinds

To create that newness, latent

In the human life

For ever lives the spark divine.

Please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Moving Pictures Tell of Tuberculosis Movement.

"Hope" is the title and the leading note in a new motion picture film which will be released for exhibition on November 16, by **Thomas A. Edison, working** in co-operation with the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The scenario of the picture was written especially for the anti-tuberculosis campaign by James Oppenheim, and the film will be used during the next six weeks as a special feature of the Red Cross Christmas Seal Sale.

The story, as portrayed by Mr. Oppenheim, tells of a young hunkler in a little New York town by the name of John Harvey and of his bookkeeper Wells, with whose daughter he falls in love. At the age of twenty years before the holiday season, Harvey one day receives a letter and some literature from the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, which is the basis of the tuberculosis campaign in the district, to form a committee to sell Red Cross Christmas Seals, and to work for the erection of a local sanitarium. It shows the material to his advantage, and he takes it up at once, and in the idea that a country district must engage in such a fight. Tuberculosis, they believe, is a thing only of the city slums. Careless and unthinking, however, Wells puts some of the blame on his pocket and forgets the incident.

Meanwhile Edith is trying hard to come to terms with her father and lover the smugly cough which she has developed, and also the knowledge given her privately by the old family physician that she has tuberculosis. She struggles hard against her love for Harvey and her father, especially when the banker shows her the new home which he is building for them. She is about resolved not to yield to the doctor's advice recommending that she go to a sanitarium, when one evening she accidentally discovers the tuberculosis literature in her father's pocket. As she reads of the dangers

to which she is exposing those whom she loves, and of the hope of a cure that may be hers, if she will go to a sanitarium, she finally conquers her immediate desire and resolves to live for health and a cure. She writes a note to her father and to Harvey releasing him from their engagement and leaves home secretly for New York to see what chance she has of being cured, for there is no sanitarium nearer to her home than a day's journey.

It is the bitter realization of the truth that tuberculosis lurks everywhere, even in their own homes, that spurs Harvey and Wells to arouse their townfolk to the need of preventing this disease and erecting a sanitarium. And all the while, they are sending on Edith, with one last assurance they find her name on the records of Bellevue Hospital Tuberculosis Clinic. They trace her to the feverish day camp at this institution and finally to her own sanitarium where she is being treated. They intend to persuade Edith to go home and take the cure in the new sanitarium on the outskirts of the town. Here she completely recovers her health and as an indication of her future mode of life, she is seen in the city of her birth for the first time, happy bride, she throws the windows wide open to let in the fresh air.

Dr. Dungan, McAllister Bldg. 8-11
Dr. Edith Spence, Hedde Block. 4-11
Engraved calling cards at this office.
The finest chocolates 15c per pound
at the G. I. Candy Kitchen, tomorrow
only. 8-1

Dr. Finch, dentist, rooms 3 and 4
over Tucker & Franksworth's Pharmacy. 22-n

Miss Maud West, who has been visiting in the city with her sisters, Mrs. N. S. Cover and Miss Rose West, left for her home in the west today.

FRANK L. DYER DINED
BY EDISON EMPLOYEES

Silver Loving Cup to Retiring Head of Companies

SIXTY ASSOCIATES ATTEND

Including Thomas A. Edison, his Successor in Office, and Carl H. Wilson, New Vice President—Mr. Dyer's Valedictory.

[illegible]

Mr. Wilson presided, and he and Mr. Dyer were the only ones to make any speeches, the affair being entirely informal. Mr. Wilson closed his opening remarks with a speech of presentation of a check for \$1000, which he had inscribed as a token of appreciation to Mr. Dyer, by which Mr. Dyer was held by his friends. Mr. Wilson then expressed his confidence in the cordial reception that had been tendered to him, and was anxious to feel that he had been given such a good impression behind him. He then accepted the cup in appropriate language, and thanked the diners for their contribution to the fund, and then attributed to Mr. Wilson, who is assuming many of the responsibilities that had been shouldered while head of the companies.

Besides Mr. Edison, Mr. Wilson and the guest of honor, those that attended the dinner were:

[illegible]

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the dinner consisted of Nelson C. Durnand, Walter L. Eckert and Allen M. Hird.

November 12, 1912

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

$$9596_{\text{m}} = \frac{2}{3} 9591_{\text{m}} + \frac{1}{3} 9597_{\text{m}} = 9594.33_{\text{m}} \quad 9596_{\text{d}} = \frac{2}{3} 9591_{\text{d}} + \frac{1}{3} 9597_{\text{d}} = 9594.33_{\text{d}}$$

Why Edison Didn't Vote

Thomas A. Edison, who enjoyed talking in the campaign why he thought Roosevelt was the proper man to be elected president, reluctantly admits now at his home in West Orange, N. J., that he did not vote because he couldn't. He had failed to register.—*New York World*.

EXPRESS

November 08, 1912

100

EDISON REDUCES RATE

(SPECIAL TO THE EXPRESS)
SANTA ANA, Nov. 3.—For the third time in two years Fullerton has had a decrease in its lightning rate, each time voluntarily granted by the Southern California Edison company. The present rate is 3 cents, but on and after Jan. 1, it will be 2 cents. The rate cut is not due to any agitation, but comes purely upon the initiative of the company.

JONES PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
 NEW YORK BOSTON
 65 PARK PLACE 65 DEVONSHIRE ST.
 ALBANY WITH OFFICES IN CHICAGO, MINNEAPOLIS,
 DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO AND LONDON
 CABLE ADDRESS CLIPBURE
 CLIPPING FROM

NOVEMBER 10, 1912
 NORFOLK (VA.) VIRGINIAN-PILOT

EDISON NOT SO BRIGHT.
 Will—Edison says that four hours sleep is enough for any man.
 Bill—We have a 2-year-old baby at home who knew that a year ago.

JONES PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
 NEW YORK BOSTON
 65 PARK PLACE 65 DEVONSHIRE ST.
 ALBANY WITH OFFICES IN CHICAGO, MINNEAPOLIS,
 DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO AND LONDON
 CABLE ADDRESS CLIPBURE
 CLIPPING FROM

HAVERHILL (MASS.) GAZETTE
 NOVEMBER 11, 1912.

...has been at work for many years on a storage battery that would solve many of the problems in connection with the use of electricity and has succeeded in producing one that promises important results. Recently a trial run was made from the Pennsylvania station in New York city to Long Beach and return by a train of three cars equipped with his new storage battery system. The coaches are for use on the suburban line near Havana, Cuba, and are in also and appearance very similar to the trolley cars used in St. Paul. They were taken over the trial trip at an average speed of 25 to 35 miles an hour and made the distance of 25 miles at an expense of 37 cents a car for electricity—a little less than a cent a mile for power. Flats are under way to equip suburban trains in Chicago with Mr. Edison's storage batteries and if the expected results are obtained there is likely to be a revolution in the uses of electricity.

JONES PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
 NEW YORK BOSTON
 65 PARK PLACE 65 DEVONSHIRE ST.
 ALBANY WITH OFFICES IN CHICAGO, MINNEAPOLIS,
 DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO AND LONDON
 CABLE ADDRESS CLIPBURE
 CLIPPING FROM
 NEWARK, (N. J.) STAR

Date NOV. 12, 1912

EDISON CLUBHOUSE TO BE THROWN OPEN ON FRIDAY

On Friday evening at 8 o'clock the doors of the recently-established "home" of the Edison Club of Orange will be thrown open to the club members and invited guests, including the wives, sisters and sweethearts of the members, the officials of the Edison company and the members of the Alva Club, an organization recently formed among the female employees of the Edison office.

The reception will be strictly informal. Later on a more pretentious affair will be given.

The new rooms are located in the old Library building at 237 Main street, Orange, the entire top floor of the easterly wing of the building being occupied.

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Date Nov 13 1912

TO OPEN EDISON CLUB

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AMERICAN (New York)

Nov. 19, 1912

EVERING NEWS

Nov. 18, 1912

Edison Co. Denies Planning "Shake-up"

Following the publication in the New York American yesterday of the fact that Frank L. Dyer had resigned as president and general manager of the Thomas A. Edison Corporation, it was reported in West Orange yesterday that a "shake-up" of the official personnel of the companies would ensue.

This is contradicted, however, by a statement issued by C. H. Wilson, general manager of the West Orange plant. He said that Mr. Dyer and Mr. Edison are still on the most friendly terms, Mr. Dyer having resigned because of the stress of his other business activities. The statement adds:

"The details of the business of the Edison company at Orange have been in the hands of C. H. Wilson as general manager for a number of years, and he will retain his position and in addition has been made vice-president of the company. Mr. Edison takes the presidency in order that he may direct the policy of the company in addition to the technical details, which he has always had charge of. No other changes in officials or personnel of the company will be made."

EDISON TAKES DYER'S PLACE

Inventor Assumes Presidency
of Companies Bearing
His Name

HITHERTO ONLY A DIRECTOR

Taking control of the business management of the interests bearing his name, Thomas A. Edison is now president of the Edison Companies. He succeeds Frank L. Dyer, who, according to an official announcement given out today at the Edison plant in West Orange, will devote himself to his other business interests.

The official statement says that Mr. Edison accepted Mr. Dyer's resignation "with regret." The inventor has never before had any office in his companies, except that of director.

Mr. Dyer succeeded William E. Gilmore as president of the Edison concerns four years ago. While he has been president the business details have been under the direction of Charles H. Wilson. The latter will continue as business manager and has in addition been made vice-president of the company.

Mr. Dyer is a lawyer and was the Edison counsel for years. He is Mr. Edison's biographer and the relations of the two have always been understood to be very friendly.

Mr. Dyer was not at the Edison plant today, but the statement as to the changes in the concern was given out at his office. Mr. Edison sent word through his secretary that he had nothing to say but that the statement had his authority.

"An official statement of the facts," is the designation of the announcement, which is as follows:

"Mr. Dyer, besides having the executive management of many of Mr. Edison's companies, had other interests which demanded part of his time. These interests have grown so extensive of late that he has felt for some time that he was unable to do full justice to the multitudinous duties which his various companies involved, and, as a duty to himself, to Mr. Edison and to the enterprise with which he was connected, decided that he must curtail his numerous responsibilities."

"After reflection he came to the conclusion that he could withdraw from his duties to the Edison companies, and therefore tendered his resignation to Mr. Edison, who accepted it with regret. Mr. Edison has concluded to assume the executive duties caused by Mr. Dyer's resignation."

"The details of the business of the Edison Company at Orange have been in the hands of C. H. Wilson as general manager for a number of years, and he will retain his position, and in addition has been made vice-president of the company. Mr. Edison takes the presidency in order that he may direct the policy of the company in addition to the technical details which he has always had charge of. No other changes in officials or personnel of the company will be made."

DARTMOUTH (OK)

RICALTON, JAMES

Nov. 19, 1912

LEARN FROM MOTION PICTURES

Children "Hate" School Because Textbooks are Dry and Colorless. Thomas A. Edison has Discovered—He Proposes to Teach Them Through the Eyes, Instead of the Memory, by the Use of Motion Picture Films

Alban L. Benson in the World Today. Thomas A. Edison has a boy 12 years old who is about like other boys. His teachers are about like other teachers. They are good, but the boy does not believe that they do him much good. School does not interest him. He knows that he should be interested but he is not interested. He invents excuses for making away. If his father must quarrel with his parents, he runs away. Otherwise, he goes.

A year ago Mr. Edison began to wonder what was the matter. He knew that the boy was a good, average boy. He knew that the boy's teachers were good, average teachers. The senior Edison's perplexity was increased when he was told in December last summer that, within a few years, three thousand German children had committed suicide rather than go to school.

Edison's brains got to work. That made Mr. Edison think even harder. When he returned to America he began an investigation. He found that America was filled with boys and girls who were just like his own boy. New York City, in the preceding year, had paid \$212,000 to train officers. Other cities had paid in proportion.

Such were Mr. Edison's reflections. But how should the schools be changed? And why do they fail to interest children?

"I had to go back to Darwin for answers to these questions," said Mr. Edison "and there are the answers that Darwin gave me:

"Children are, in many respects, only little animals. Like all other animals, they receive most of their impressions through their eyes. The receipt of impressions through sight is an acquired power. Cattle receive only the

children's eyes. Do you believe many children will play sick while these pictures are being run off?

But the Kaffirs will be but the smallest part of what the African pictures will show. The biggest beasts of the jungle—the elephants, lions, tigers, and giraffes—will be shown, or in cages, but in their native haunts.

The city of Cape Town will be shown, with its characteristic streets and its shipping. The broad valleys over which Kruger's armies marched will be shown just as they are, with here and there a burgher's cottage.

Every step in the process of mining gold and diamonds will be put upon a film. The Nile will be shown not as a small black line upon a map, but as a body of beautiful blue water, alternately plunging over cataracts and creeping through meadows to the sea. Then will come the Pyramids with natives and tourists climbing them, and, lastly, the great cities of Alexandria and Cairo. Would any child stay at home if he knew such a treat as this was in store for him? Would he ever be likely to forget what he had learned about Africa?"

Mr. Edison's first experiment with moving pictures for schools will take place in his home town. Orange, N. J. The local school board has placed one of the largest school buildings at his disposal. As soon as he has made enough sets of pictures to constitute a year's course, he will give an exhibition to the school board and invited guests. If the pictures prove the success that Mr. Edison believes they will be, the board has promised to substitute them for books in a school or two, and if they continue to produce good results, to put them in all except the high schools.

Compliments of Eugene H. Grubb, Denver, Post Nov 22/12

OGILVY
ON BATTERY STORAGE
IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WEST

New Storage Battery Solves Problem of Cheap Traction-System of Moving Picture and Phonograph Explained.

(By LORD OGILVY.)

Post Staff Correspondent on Tour in the West.

The West, that is, Twin Falls, Idaho, is to have the first regular operation of Edison storage battery cars in the United States.

It was in company with the superintendent of so much of the Idaho country and manager of the route route from Twin Falls to Shoshone, that I journeyed to Grange, N. J., where the cars are built, and to Mr. Edison, the famous working man in the United States, the super-man who put in the longest day for several weeks, sleeping what he could on a cot on one of the factory floors for five consecutive weeks. Constantly he was awakened to hear the work of the new phonograph, so that it should be a commercial possibility and be made to just suit his needs.

It is not the conception or even the accomplishment of a working model which usually proves difficult to the inventor, but the production of a series which ordinary people can pay, and of a material which will endure. I'm an unhardened by experience work that I did not feel ashamed to take on a moment of Mr. Edison's time and I don't know that I should ever have secured support up to the point of causing an interruption to his thoughts, but I'm not sure. "Come, the Denver Post is the factor in building up the West. We use the electric people, and you must see Edison and tell the West about it."

FRANK OF HIS BATTERY.

Mr. Edison was not in the library. Where we saw one of his numerous assistants, around the big factories, and the place where he can.

Simplicity, kindness and directness are his, and the new in a "father" but deficient tone of voice, will moderate complaints and without waste of energy. He said:

"The storage battery car is other than the advent of a better installation of it can serve indefinitely ordinary channels of traffic. Its ability to climb a steep grade to run on light rails and around curves fits it to be a pioneer in building up traffic for rent time by building up traffic and production in a great new world and round."

At this point the manager asked him which of the Idaho apples Mr. Perin had sent him from Twin Falls to like the battery. One was a Jonathan and the other a House Beauty. He answered, "I like them both alike, whichever I happen to be eating."

"This was a typical remark, and I think Mr. Edison was at that time publishing phonographs. The storage battery car has an accomplished fact, he naturally did not care to continue to talk about it, though he said it might be a long time coming this general use, even with an absolute guarantee that the batteries would last four years without deterioration."

"That," said he, "you can't make people see the advantage, and they lack imagination, though the Western mind is generally open and receptive. It has been so with our new invention. They but to be forced on the public or those who provide for the public."

HOW INVENTION WORKS.

The new storage battery has the advantage, and they are storage batteries. It is in truth an apparatus which when the electric current is passed through it becomes in itself a generator of electrical energy.

A positive way to convert the oxygen from iron oxide and upon the return of the oxygen to the iron, energy is developed. As an analogy, it requires a "weight" to lift a weight, so in falling the weight produces energy. The Edison battery is a battery in this art of electricity. All other batteries suffered in use or abuse from the acids used. This one suffers from none of these things, water being substituted, and may last indefinitely long, free rate it improves with use so far, within all other devices.

The subject of these storage batteries is too long to be thoroughly gone into at this time, but they promise a beneficial revolution in the West, in agriculture, logging and any pursuit that needs electricity or energy in convenient electrical form.

The improved phonograph, which will give us the actual tone of the singer and the full tone of the musical instrument without warbling or fluctuation, is a simple matter—quite simple now. It has been worked out by Edison just as simple as Columbus finding the egg standing on end. Any one could do it if they happened to think of it. Most records are perfect records, because the little and big voices which measure up, round the human voice or music far more accurately than the human ear or eye could do.

ately that the human ear is not loud enough to withstand to wear or the needs of the city.

Block, however, was a commercial impossibility. The soft materials which could be made clean enough for instruments in the home soon became worn and confused the notes.

HAS PICTURE MACHINE.

Edison invented condenser and made disks of it, still they cost too much; then he took cattle bones, made them into disks and covered them with condenser and they worked fine, but broke up under compression, and it was to correct this defect of brittleness that he stamped five weeks upon the factory floor listening to records at about thirty-minutes intervals under working conditions until success was achieved.

The house picture machine, which is now, just three sets of pictures, side by side, the film is only thirty-three feet long instead of having the whole affair spliced on a table two feet six by eighteen inches, yet it is as useful for amusement or instruction as the large, expensive machines. Special picture studies are being made for these, and there are various nuts, real from mouth-machines, which from the best fighters, though not so fierce, looking at the real, plus are kept, the quivering and growth photographs placed at the stage, as well as the development of plants.

The phonograph and picture show, which is being worked out in a tent, is expected to be in business leaving room for this. The new No. 4 delivery truck is running like hot oil, but will be considered fit for publication until it completes 2,000 miles without a hitch or injury to its batteries.

All that the current furniture and thousands of things beyond our ken. The thousands of things are under way, besides the things beyond our ken. The thought more, more more and given more to the nation for its advance than is conceivable for most of these inventions, lead to far deeper secrets than they themselves alone represent, and it is the principle which follows has discovered, more than even his wonderful production, so far beyond ordinary imagination and comprehension, that will make his everlasting fame his applied science, applied to living and the home marks an epoch for the human race.

"MOVIE" MACHINE FOR HOME IS EDISON'S LATEST; YOU CAN RIG ONE UP EASILY, AND IT'S CHEAP, TOO

Here is the latest achievement in the history of photographic art. A moving picture machine which can be carried in one hand, set up in five minutes and used in any ordinary living room or school room where the light can be excluded.

And the results are the same as those obtained from the expensive, intricate machines used in the theaters.

It is so simple it may be operated by a child. . . . It is so compact it can be put into a case measuring 15 by 15 by 15 inches.

It weighs only 25 pounds and is "equipped" with what is called the "non-inflammable film."

The "Edison" brand kind-occupies is its name?

For years Thomas A. Edison, the man to whom the world owes the moving picture, has been striving to perfect it.

A few months ago Edison announced such a machine for school use; would mechanize the system of teaching, cause the present tummy school system to be a non-entity and make boys love instead of hate learning.

Easy to Put Up in Home.

This new and wonderful photographic contrivance can be used equally well in every home. The only other necessary equipment, besides the machine, is a curtain stretched tight on a wall in a school room or other device.

A system of film exchanges brings new pictures and subjects within reach of the family. Each film costs from 25c to 50c, according to length and subject.

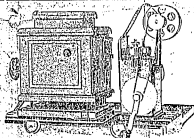


THE STRIP ON THE RIGHT SHOWS THE ACTUAL WIDTH OF THE FILM USED IN THE HOME "MOVIE" MACHINE. WITH THREE PICTURES SIDE BY SIDE AND LESSER THAN AN INCH WIDE, ALL THOUGH THE PICTURED, THE FILM MAY BE EXCHANGED AT ANY TIME FOR DIFFERENT ONES BY THE PAYMENT OF AN EXCHANGE FOR RANGING FROM 25 CENTS TO 50 CENTS.

Films Are Marvelous.

The successful printing of these pictures on the film is in itself a notable accomplishment. When it is learned that a six-foot picture can be thrown upon the screen from one of these photographs it may be realized how bright they are and how perfect, in the workmanlike.

A slight adjustment, the use of a different lens and the employment of a series of slides, each equipped with 10 pictures, and the moving picture machine is a full-fledged stereograph. The slides out, a camera, a glass, a



cin lecture, containing authentic information, is provided for each slide.

The home kind-occupies costs from \$65 to \$90. The question of expense may be easily solved by two or three families clubbing together to buy it.

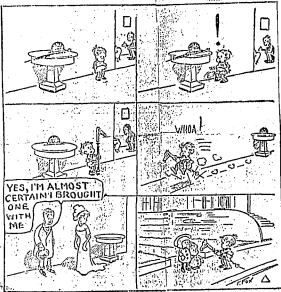
It is the last word in the moving picture realm. And it is the first word in a great, new world of entertainment and instruction for the old and young.



CARTOON (PK) PRESS

November 26, 1912

THE REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES OF THOMAS EDISON, JR.



For in St. Louis, Republic

BRAINTREE (MA) OBSERVER

November 30, 1912

MOTION PICTURE STORY.

"Hope" is the title and the leading note in a new motion picture film which was released for exhibition Nov. 16, by Thomas A. Edison, working in co-operation with The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The scenario of the picture was written especially for the anti-tuberculosis campaign by James Oppenheim, and the film will be used during the next six weeks as a special feature of the Red Cross Christmas Seal sale.

The story, as portrayed by Mr. Oppenheim, tells of a young banker in a little New York town by the name of John Harvey and of his bookkeeper Wells, with whose daughter Edith the banker is in love. A few weeks before the holiday season, Harvey one day receives a letter and some literature from The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, asking him to engage in a tuberculosis campaign in his district, to form a committee to sell Red Cross Christmas Seals, and to work for the erection of a local sanatorium. He shows the material to his old bookkeeper and both the men laugh at the idea that a country district need engage in such a field. Tuberculosis, they believe, is a thing only of the city slums. Careless and unthinking, however, Wells puts some of the pamphlets in his pocket and forgets the incident.

Meanwhile Edith is trying hard to conceal from her father and lover the annoying cough which she has developed and also the knowledge given her privately by the old family physician that she has tuberculosis. She struggles hard against her love for Harvey and her father, especially when the banker shows her the new home which he is building for them. She is about resolved not to yield to the doctor's advice recommending that she go to a sanatorium, when one evening she accidentally discovers the tuberculosis literature in her father's pocket. As she reads of the dangers to which she is exposing those whom she loves, and of the hope of a cure that may be hers if she will go to a sanatorium, she finally conquers her immediate desire and resolves to live for health and a cure. She writes a note to her father and to Harvey releasing him from

their engagement and leaves home secretly for New York to see what chance she has of being cured, for there is no sanatorium nearer to her home than a day's journey.

It is the bitter realization of the truth that tuberculosis lurks everywhere, even in these own homes, that awakes Harvey and Wells to arouse their townfolk to the need of preventing this disease and erecting a sanatorium. And all the while they are searching for Edith, until one day by chance they find her name on the Bellevue Hospital Tuberculosis Clinic. They trace her to the ferryboat day camp at that institution and finally to her own miserable half-bedroom. It is not a difficult task to persuade Edith to go home and take the cure in the new sanatorium on the outskirts of the town. Here she completely recovers her health and as an indication of her future mode of life on entering her new home for the first time, a happy bride, she throws the windows wide open to let in the fresh air.

Going to School at the "Movies"

AN INTERVIEW WITH THOMAS A. EDISON

By Mary Master Needham



I INTEND to do away with books in the school—that is, I mean to try to do away with schoolbooks," added Mr. Edison, purely as an afterthought. He smiled as he said it—a slow and determined smile.

In the process of cutting my breath I must have gasped "How?" For an answer he came back at me, Yankee fashion, with the question "How?" and stopped to enjoy the effect. Then he explained: "By moving pictures." He leaned back in the chair by his desk in the laboratory and nodded his head.

"In order to teach children you've got to interest them, you've got to get their minds aroused. There are many little cross-filers up in the brain, and if these are not used they atrophy. That's my aim. And with one great hand Mr. Edison held his power, arm flexing against his side, as if you tied up your arm and exerted it, "Just as if you tied up your arm and exerted it, would that way for a while," he said. "When you take the brain out of your can't use it. Everybody knows that. If you don't use your muscles they're no good. Well, it's the same way with the brain. The fibers have got to be used—have got to be developed. Just look at a muscleman's arm—at the great muscles in it. The same thing can be done with the brain. It's got to be done, in fact, if we don't want the brain to atrophy; but in order to do this we've got to interest the children. You can remember a thing if you pay attention to it, and you pay attention to it if you are interested in it; and that's the way you learn."

The Easy Way to Absorb Knowledge

"WELL, then, the first principle is to interest the children. You should always think of the children." The implication in Mr. Edison's voice was that he thought about the frequent transgression of such a simple and obvious rule. "And we don't think of them or interest them in our present way of teaching. I should think we didn't! We've got a lot of hieroglyphics—I mean the alphabet. Well, what's there in that to interest a child?" He swept away the pulpstone answer with his hand. "Then out of these hieroglyphics we make different combinations and call these combinations words. That doesn't interest a child—no! But I'm going to do it with moving pictures!"

"Why, when we get those moving pictures in the school the child will be so interested that he will hurry to school in the morning to get there before the bell rings, instead of lagging behind and playing hooky. Won't he be able to keep him away? And why? Because it's the natural way to teach—through the eye. That's the way we learn from Nature."

"For instance, just to show you: After this course has been put in a school, when a little girl sits down to eat her supper there will be a lot of things working in her brain that men worried there before—a lot of pictures that aren't on the inside of children's heads today. When she draws her chair up to the table she'll know just how that table was made—the whole process—from the time the lumber was cut in the mill and the saws, and all just together in the factory, it was delivered to her father's house. Her mother, likely no more, never did know much about the manufacture of furniture. She accepted the table merely as a solid and necessary fact in her dining room. But her little girl will know."

"And when she picks up her knife and fork there'll be more to her than they do now. Why, she'll remember seeing in the moving picture, the mine where the silver was extracted, and just how they prospect for it, and how they got it out. How it was transported through underground roads and piled in shafts. And she'll remember, too, how it was worked into knives and forks and spoons, and how they made them. Her mother may have read or heard about a silver mine, but never a good deal about

it in a far-off, abstract way; but she couldn't describe it or tell about it, for this way little girl will be able to, for her daughter will know all about it. By that I mean she won't merely have heard about it from the teacher or have read about it out of a book; but she'll have won't, forget it! Children don't forget those things that interest them."

"Then when she passes her plate for something more to eat she'll know just how the plate was made—how it was molded and hardened in the furnace; how the color was put on and how they made the pattern."

"Nowever she won't know about that kind of a plate only, but she'll know all about pottery work—the way it was made by the potters and others down to the present time. The pictures will show her. Why, they will be as full of adventure as a story to her."

"And when she picks up her glass of water she'll know how such a thing is a glass prepared to be on the table; how they could flow it, blow it and cut it. And the tablecloth—she'll know how that was made, how it was woven; the difference in its manufacture from the way her grandfather used to spin and weave. She'll even know what the figures in the pictures. You see, we'll use a doctored instead of the thread, so we'll be able to bring it large in the films. Oh, school will be interesting to her all right! It will be a game of play and romance, and action and excitement. It will equal any story. It will be a story—a true story!"

"What's more, I have another plan." Mr. Edison leaned forward with his elbow on the arm of his chair. The enthusiasm stamped on his face indicated the intensity of his feeling in regard to this plan. "Each day I want to put in a little drama—a short one—showing some simple story that will interest the children and will teach a moral; something where the good boys get rewarded and the bad one punished, you know. The play will interest them—but the other pictures will interest them too," he hastened to assure.

An Eight-Year Course of "Movies"

"YOU see, we're planning an eight-year course. You see—eight years of it, beginning in the very primary grades. Surprised? This will surprise you more," declared the inventor. "We are going to teach them the alphabet by means of these moving pictures. I have half a dozen sets of moving pictures now on A and B. Why follows writing scenes now on A and B. Why we'll no longer in those children's minds—because we'll get their attention—that A is A, and B is B, that they'll never forget. Then instead of putting a lot of hieroglyphics together we'll teach them words by showing them the object that a word represents, so they'll associate the word with the object. That's the way the human mind works anyhow—by association."

"Surely, then, this will help backward children—will it not, Mr. Edison?"

"Oh, tremendously! Didn't you, when you were in school, ever have to wait—wriggle in your seat, holding up your hand—just about bursting to answer the question the teacher had asked? And didn't it make you mad when the teacher said, 'Take the same lesson over again tomorrow—you didn't have it well today?' Stories who were backward and dumb. And it wasn't their fault altogether either. Probably a little later some expert came along and confided to the teacher that they were backward children. It wasn't mine. The teacher knew it and you knew it. But you had to be kept back and had to waste a lot of time—get into mischief, to waste a lot of time—get into mischief, just because a certain amount of work had to

be done in that grade and no one else could do it. You had to do that work. Otherwise the teacher was considered as good. Then, too, your cross-filers didn't work as much as they were capable of. You know, Johnnie and Susie's cross-filers hardly worked at all."

"What was the reason? Well, no many people—grown-up as well as children—can think in abstract terms. They've got to see the thing first before they can comprehend it. If you put some funny little characters together—good—and say, 'That's cat,' a child who has a cat may think of her own pussy and remember that when Bosie—her cat. But if you showed it to a child in a leopard, say—one that had never seen a cat—would she remember it? Not long. Instead, if you showed the picture of the word under the animal—that lion! That's the reason they have pictures in the reading books. On one page will be the word cat, and on the other page a picture of a cat; so that the child will associate them together. Now if instead of that one picture he sees the cat moving about and doing something in the little story of the cat, the whole thing means something, very definite in the child's mind. He won't forget what cat means then."

Work for the Cross-Filers

"THAT'S an amusing thing. Suppose we take something that's luminous, something mechanical—say, an airplane. Now in the moving picture the child sees the machine on the ground; sees just how it looks when it's at rest. Then the aviator comes and the child sees how it is controlled; how the aviator rises in it and flies round, and brings it to the earth again. He sees the whole thing of it. Airplane has meant anything abstract to him then. It will be a concrete, definite thing to him, no matter, just as it is now, you see—no more abstract."

"The trouble with so-called backward children is that their cross-filers are atrophied—they haven't used them much. It's a mechanical proposition. Stimulate them—get them to working—and they'll develop. You can't do this with abstract things. The way to do it is the natural way—through the eye. Then we won't have whole grades kept back because of backward children. Of course, we don't do that."

"In the primary grades, if you let them get on how the harder it will be to get those fine flowers. Another chance to be disappointed. It will surprise you to find it is the longer it will take to get it in use again."

"Then, too, children have got to associate something with the form of the word or they can't remember it. The backward child is apt to think the form of a word is something in itself. Story about it. For instance, by giving him a story about a boy that attracts his attention—he'll finally always associate cat with the object itself and with the sound of the word cat. And then, and there he'll be able to read. These pictures also give the child the experience that is necessary. It's easy enough to teach a child to read, but it's hard to live in a shop never seen a sheep? This is another way that helps backward children—it gives them things to associate with the form of the word, and so they learn. They won't say, as did one little boy, that 'emphatic' is 'a small amount of money'—it's a word in the dictionary and found that it was 'a tiny vessel!' There's that law of association! They'll know what 'emphatic' is in the dictionary. I don't think it is. This law of association working in backward children and they'll soon stop being backward."

"I wonder where those entries in the air were to be transformed into solid, concrete schoolhouses, I asked."

"Right here in Orange. It will be about a year before we are ready to put it into the schools. I have made arrangements with the

school authorities and they're going to give us the use of one whole building. We'll try it out and make it practical right there. And if it works—and it will—we'll put it on the other schools. Our plan is to give about an hour of films a day; then repeat them as often as necessary, so the children will get them all right. Of course that means more than an hour of pictures a day. We'll send out little leaflets with each film, explaining it in detail to the teacher, so she'll know all it is—this is, what she doesn't already know.

"I tell you it's going to make a lot of difference with the teacher too. It's going to take her out of that terrible, monotonous treadmill of work that she has been going through all these years, and give her something that will entertain her and stimulate her, instead of making life a drudgery for her. It will make a lot of difference!"

Differences, indeed! Different schools, different teachers and, still more, different curricula! How great an invasion was this to be, I wondered.

"In what branches are you going to use the pictures?"

"The inventor answered first with an unromanticated gesture, an all-inclusive motion of the hand. Then:

What Films Can Teach

"IN EVERY branch!" he said. "Astronomy; natural philosophy; bacteriology! Just think," he paused to interpolate, "what it will mean in bacteriology to see these minute particles in all their activities, and in much larger detail than with one eye, through a microscope, darkly. Then geography!" he continued. "Children will know more about other countries than they know now. They won't learn a whole string of capitals, and exports, and imports, and rivers, and mountains, and have to forget them on the way back to their seats after the recitation is over; but they'll see these countries—see the topography, the climate, the water and winding and playing—so their every-day life. Why, we had a man down in Africa—he's in India now—and he went from the Cape to the Nile, taking pictures of everything he found. Got them at their work and in their dances and their games. He'll do that in all the countries, so that the children will be made in which we live nearly as well as the particular career in which they dwell."

Mr. Edison again took up the list of subjects. "Horticulture! Think of the color they'll see! So many people are color-blind—they look and don't see. But through the pictures the children will appreciate the color of the leaves of plants and flowers, and they'll know better how to cultivate them. The moving pictures will teach them. Oh, we're going to show every subject!"

Mr. Edison swung round in his chair and pointed out the window.

"Out there we've got eight or nine acres. We're watching them turn. It's a marvelous thing! Marvellous! Then we have films showing the life history of the mosquito through all the stages—until it bites a man's hand. Our field man had to go out after some of these films," explained Mr. Edison. "To the ditches and mudholes. And we have other films that show the history of the fly—all of its insects. And birds too; all their life is shown. There won't be a bird that we haven't seen, and none of all countries, I mean." Mr. Edison turned toward the other end of the laboratory.

"Over there we are showing the pictures of the *lupinus*—especially those that live in stagnant water. I was just looking at them the other day. And, do you know, some of them were very beautiful—very beautiful work!"

From the light on Mr. Edison's face it was easy to see in what a world of beauty the inventor lived—what spectacles and transformations are with him constantly!

During the pause that followed my eye fell on some plants growing nearby under a glass. Was this course also to involve the school laboratory?

"Do you mean that this will do away with students making mistakes in their laboratory science—for instance, in physics and biology and botany?"

"Yes, of course; they'll all be done in the pictures for them to see. Take tobacco, for instance—some plants growing out there now—some

pense; and we watch them every two days. In four minutes we can show them on the films in all their stages of growth. The children will actually see the germination, the growth, and their process of unfolding. And they can see this in four minutes instead of waiting six weeks and looking at them only occasionally, and perhaps then missing some of the important changes. Then, too, the films can be repeated and repeated as often as necessary. Plants are not repeaters."

"That reminds me of some colonies of ants we have. Humph!," he mused half to himself. "They're the most wonderful things I have ever seen! Workers and fighters too! The other day I was watching them. We put a black ant in the colony of red ants. Well, you should have seen them. There was a great swarming back and forth. They gathered together—talking to each other, no doubt. But, my! that black ant was a coward! Do you know he just kept still and let those red ants pull him to pieces! He was a coward! But that wasn't so when we put a red ant in with the black ants. The black ants all made for him. Of course there wasn't any chance for him—one among so many; but do you think he was a coward? No; he fought! About six of these black ants would attack him at one time; but, before they finally succeeded in killing him, he killed a lot of them." That, of course, simple man was silent for a moment.

"They're the most wonderful things I've ever seen! They're the most wonderful things I've ever seen! They're the most wonderful things I've ever seen! They're the most wonderful things I've ever seen!"

"Now we are taking films of some rotifers. You find them all over. One Scientist found them even in the Alps. You know they rotate and rotate, and suck in all the life round them to get their food." Again Mr. Edison fell into the ruminating mood. "That's one of the great things in Nature. Nature is very cruel at times. Life has to be sacrificed for life. We have other films showing the life and death struggles—the life and death struggle that makes up this balance of Nature."

"To see these pictures would be like looking down at all the kingdoms of the earth, I thought. But was it easy, even for a master magician, to accomplish?"

"Do you have any trouble in making your experiments?" I asked.

Pictures of Nature at Work

"OF COURSE we do. All experiments men work. Why, we had a man watching some maggots so that we could take pictures of all the stages in the maggot's life. Well, he watched them right along for about four days and there was no change. Then he went away and he came back and he found them all dead. When he came back there had been a change. So all that had to be done over! Then we had a very interesting experiment a few nights ago. We saturated water with some chemicals and a drop in a glass to watch it crystallize. A tiny form appeared and then—swoop! it went, just as if it were a bird, and a dazzling crystal. Some other crystals sent out streams that were like rainbows. Of course we had to magnify very powerfully each particle, and we had to freeze them and freeze, and a freezing machine to stop them in their formation. That wasn't easy!"

"Then you'll show many of the experiments in physics?"

"Oh, we'll show all the experiments in physics. Show the pumping of water, just to take an example. We do the same thing we pump; and we'll show the different pumps, too, of course—use glass pumps, so the water can be seen. Then we'll show the electrical experiments. And there is a way to make water. You see we want to illustrate the undertow. The big wave is coming in with great velocity and the earth, notwithstanding, is going out. And that shows the effect of the undertow to the children."

A broad smile spread over Mr. Edison's features. "I had a splendid idea in the other night to see a film showing the process by which steel is made. Humph! Do you know, that's the only thing I've ever seen of steel in its life—steel—learned a lot from that film! One of them said—and he was a steel man—that he

had never before known just how steel was made. That means something! The child who takes this course is going to know processes. And we'll show all the things that go through will impress itself on the child's mind. When he goes out to walk, I can tell you, he'll see a million things in the grass and street, and clouds and sky and air, that in our dream of before."

And Mr. Edison paused to ponder for a moment over this.

"I pondered too. He had spoken of an eight-year course and he had explained how he was going to use the pictures in showing scientific subjects; but there were other subjects. How could the films be used in some of these?"

"So I questioned:

"Will you be able to use the pictures in teaching history?"

"Surely! We have a lot of films already—have the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava; the Boston Tea Party; the Death of Nelson; and Paul Revere's Ride—have a fine film of that; and—Washington Crossing the Delaware; and—

"How could you get that?" I interrupted.

"We went down there and took it when the ice was in the river. That's one of the winter films," he explained.

Short Cuts in Learning History

"HOW did we get some of the others? Well, for one, we got permission to use the United States cavalry down in Arizona. We bought the costumes and they rehearsed until they got it well, and then we took the pictures. And they're very good—very effective! Then the Siege of Lucknow. I have a number of men down in the Bermuda helped us with that; and those pictures are very realistic."

A shroud of incredulity remained. These were the everlasting circles of history? Moving pictures couldn't show that! I was too polite to affirm it, so I questioned it.

"You won't be able to show the circulation of the blood?"

"Yes!" His voice admitted of no doubt.

"Well—how?" I was still puzzled on that.

"Why, it's simple. We will get the circulation from some animal that is transparent. Then we can take a section of a man, showing the heart and chief arteries and veins, and then we can take it."

Yes, we'll show everything about anatomy and hygiene; show about typhoid fever and tuberculosis—what causes them and how they can be avoided. That's the way to teach. This way of teaching does not need any sleep. It teaches Americans, Germans, Turkmens—all nationalities. It teaches them so they don't forget.

Speaking of different nationalities, I am very much interested in the industrial arts and trades. We have been working at this subject for about three months already. I have a number of men—experts, of course—working, and they certainly are enthusiastic, some of them, particularly on this industrial side. Take the art of wood that we've been learning so much about. We had a man in Australia to take pictures of the sheep there, to show how they are herded on the great plains and how they are washed and sheared. We want to make a film about wool from the very first to the very last process. It was very hard to make, but after being sheared, is sorted; then how it is secured and packed."

"Then the man in Australia took pictures of how it is baled to the export, and then it is loaded on a boat to go to England. Our man in England went to the dock when it came in, to take pictures of the unloading. Then the exposure were taken of each process that it underwent after it reached the factory—how it was packed and carried or woven and spun."

The film shows the machine that weaves the goods in plain or twill, or rib-weave, or basket-weave. And it shows the finishing process—how it is dyed and then the picture follows the cloth to the tailor who cuts it out and fashions it; and finally the woven suit is shown, finished, on the boy. Do you think those children will know something about wool?"

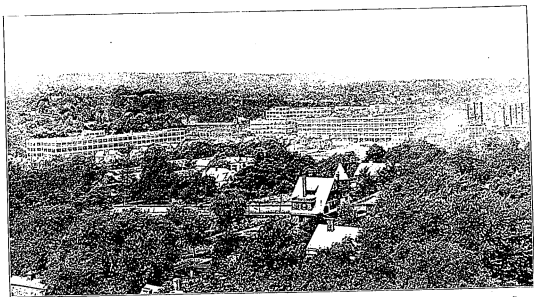
"We'll never get the same results the way we teach now. The world can't stand still. The old way of teaching did all that it could, but we are in a transition period now. Civilization's pretty raw, pretty crude."





Edison as a Manufacturer

[illegible]



Storage Battery Works

Laboratory

Executive
OfficesCylinder and
Disk Record
FactoryPhonograph and
Motion Picture
WorksConcrete
Cabinet
WorksSmall Motor
and Rectifier
FactoryPower
Plant

FACTORIES, LABORATORIES AND OFFICES OF THOMAS A. EDISON, INC., ORANGE, N. J.

The dreams and the organizations of Edison are realized at Orange—a group of solid gray concrete buildings interspersed with others of red. Here is no usual type of factory. The two great facts which impress the visitor are first, lack of stability, and second, solidity. This is like no other factory in the world. The place reflects its master genius. The lesser geni must use their brains—and keep moving toward a fixed end which is continually placed farther on.

The average manufacturer mistakes stability for solidity. Edison never stands still, nor do his works. No product of his ever reaches perfection. "Be sure you're right," he says. Time after time some product seems ready for the market, only to be recalled for more improvements, more slight changes which will affect it in the years to come. The result is that through its very lack of stability this greatest of factories is imposing in its solidity. Nothing is a crime here save negligence.

More and more was this impressed on me as I went through the great shops and heard how problem after problem had been solved. On the famous storage battery, 50,000 distinct experiments were made and tabulated. Edison products contain nothing, can be associated with nothing, unless that thing is *right*, in every sense of the word. Just now Edison is working on a light delivery wagon, carrying a 20 volt motor, with a battery of sixteen 300 ampere-hour cells, running 45 miles per charge. Near Orange is a fifteen mile road, the worst in the country. A wagon good for 50,000 miles on an ordinary road goes to pieces after 250 miles of this one. Edison's wagon must run 2,000 miles continuously on this road—without a single accident. So far half a dozen wagons have been built in vain, and some \$35,000 expended; the work may not be half done, but in the end a wagon will stand the test—and then have to stand a harder one. Then, perhaps, Edison will be satisfied and the world will have a new product.

But this, you say, is inventing, not manufacturing! Wrong. Mr. Edison knows how to invent, and applies the knowledge to manufacturing methods. Like most master minds of business, he invariably picks out the obvious things which others overlook.

I was asking him about the patent reform question, on which a committee of Congress is now working.

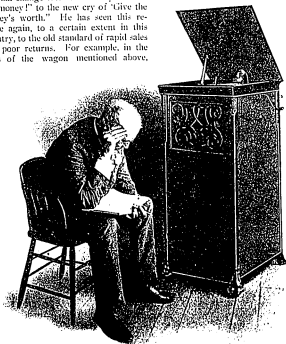
"Simple," he said quickly and positively, with that manner of his which leaves no loophole for argument. "At present the burden of proof rests on the patentee. Make it rest on the infringer and the problem is solved. In other words, instead of making me prove that my patent has been infringed, make the other fellow prove that my patent has not been infringed. It is simpler, would avoid the endless lawsuits and the burden of proof would lie where it belongs. If the other fellow's patent is worth anything he would be spending his money to some purpose. If it is an infringement, the real inventor should not have to pay good money to prove it. This, moreover, would protect the penniless inventor from having his patents stolen. At present he cannot help himself unless he has the money to put up for legal costs."

It is these obvious things which are so hard to see. It is always easy for us to see just beyond our noses; we are blind to what lies under our noses. Mr. Edison went on to say that the greatest fault with the present patent situation lay in its method of settlement.

"It is fair neither to the inventors nor to the judiciary," he declared, "that an involved and intricate mechanical or electrical case should be decided by judges and juries who are not trained mechanicians or electricians. Yet such cases are decided every day by such men. It would be far better to let such things go before trained experts. The government employs these experts in other lines; why not in this? And a sufficient salary would place them above the temptation of bribery."

The world, in a way, has long been unfair to Edison, in not giving him credit for all his achievements. His ability as an executive has been overshadowed by his ability as an inventor. His power of salesmanship has been lost in the world's view of the "wizard." In his lifetime he has seen the evolution and devolution of business standards. He has seen the gradual change from the old cry of "Get the money!" to the new cry of "Give the money's worth." He has seen this revolve again, to a certain extent in this country, to the old standard of rapid sales and poor returns. For example, in the tests of the wagon mentioned above,

various motors from many of the largest American shops were tried and tested thoroughly. Invariably these motors were lacking in practical efficiency, and at length he had to build one himself. This is a startling statement, but it is true. And yet, from the day he became a manufacturer, Edison has maintained one watchword for all his men, in each of his shops. "Negligence is crime. Give



EDISON IN CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDE WHEN TESTING RECORDS

(From a photograph taken especially for Popular Electricity Magazine.)

Note the book in which he jots down various comments on quality, volume, surface or "scratch," and criticisms of voice and accompaniment. Some of these are interesting and amusing. One in particular reads: "The manner in which the accompaniment has burst forth in the introduction, compared with the thin, piping voice of the singer, is like announcing the singing mouse by roaring cannon."

a dollar's value for a dollar!" And in the effort to do this, he has had to give several dollar's value for a dollar—but it pays.

We were sitting before the new Edison disk machine, listening to the finest phonographic records ever evolved, when Mr. Edison touched on this point—Edison the manufacturer, not Edison the inventor. At one side an expert was inspecting record molds through a microscope, going over each inch of the three miles the needle travels, searching for blowholes or other defects. I heard how the reproducers had been tested for three years, how 2,500 combinations had been tried before the perfect one was found.

"And this absolute perfection," I asked, "does it pay in the end? Will not the rapidity of modern improvement cause it to go out of date quickly? Surely an earlier one of those 2,500 combinations was practically as good as this final one."

"Not on your life," came the almost savage reply. "I am not building for a day. The trouble with some American manufacturers is just that very point. They cater to the passing whim. I haven't finished with those records for that instrument yet; when I have, they will be perfect in every way. As it is, they are indestructible—as good five years hence as they are, right now. We won't know the ultimate limits of that storage battery for years to come; it hasn't been invented long enough. But I do know it will show full rated capacity at the end of four years and am guaranteeing it. It pays to make things slowly, but to make them right. Over in Europe they do this much more than we do. It is one of the fundamentals of business success—not measured by success standards of today, but by those of a century hence. There are no 'seconds' or 'thirds' going out of my shops. Nothing but 'firsts, first, last and all the time.'"

Isn't that a mighty good "gospel of efficiency?" Thoroughness to the last detail is the watchword in Orange. Edison rejects absolutely everything which is not

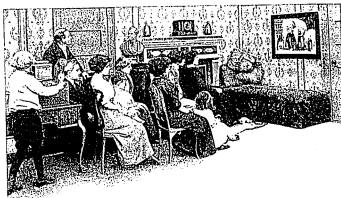
proved exact to the last fraction of an inch. He attends to details himself, suggests new machines, sees that they are made as he wishes, watches the tests himself. It is the greatest ambition of every employé in his shops to have a bit of "new work," approved by the "Old Man." Soon after this article appears the new phonograph will be on the market. The final records for that machine are now being tested individually by Mr. Edison himself. He listens to each one and accepts or rejects it with an ear for minute flaws not only in the construction but in the music. Many of our most "popular" and famous singers have been rejected by him. His singers must be up to his standard of efficiency; he cares nothing for the whims of today.

"People may think some of those people are great singers," he chuckled, as we listened to a marvelous but hitherto unknown soprano, "but they can't fool my phonograph! I've got 'em!" And he has. One famous violinist made a number of records, and Edison quietly rejected them one after the other. The artist was highly indignant and demanded his reasons.

"Aren't good enough for me," came the reply. "Bad music. Hear those harmonics? They don't sound in the concert hall, but when they come out of that hole, they do."

The artist listened, admitted there was a fault, and was at a loss to account for it. So Mr. Edison took the violin and placed the strings under a high power microscope. He was looking for the reason and he found it. The almost inaudible harmonics were produced by the strings which had been worn perfectly flat by the bow. This accidental discovery not only surprised the artist, but the manufacturer himself. It was never hitherto known that violin strings are worn to an exact flatness, even when comparatively fresh.

A month or two after you read this look for the new catalogue of the Edison disk records. The first 500 of these rec-



ONE OF EDISON'S LATEST GIFTS TO THE WORLD—THE KINETOSCOPE FOR THE HOME. EACH FILM CARRIES THREE SERIES OF PICTURES

ords will have been made by Mr. Edison personally, and put through the final tests by him. He has personally supervised the catalog itself, together with the artists represented. His agents throughout the world have been reporting on singers, famous or not, and sending records of the voices. Each voice met with the acid Edison test of quality. Each record on the catalog is approved by the keenest and most critical ear in the world. And with it all, hundreds of experiments have been personally conducted and countless details thought out every day.

The shops, of course, are under military discipline. No one can enter or leave without a pass. The visitor is surprised when he enters one of the offices of the departmental managers or chiefs. In all other such establishments are elaborate suites of private offices and passing guardians are found in proceeding from one luxurious room to another. One can hardly believe that none of these adjuncts exist here. There is no ostentatious display, no useless room. Mahog-

any desks are conspicuous by their absence. The only finely furnished office in the place is the library of Mr. Edison, and "he's only there when he signs checks," as his men say.

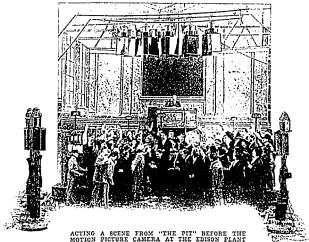
The reason for this? It is two-fold. First, the managers and department chiefs are men like Edison himself—practical workmen who spend more time in the shops than at the desk. Like all Class A business men, he surrounds himself with the best men procurable, men who, under anyone else, would be more remarkable than their masters. Many of them are almost as full of inventions as Edison himself. One of these, talking with Mr. Edison and me at 1 a. m., in the laboratory, began writing steadily for some time. He finished, and handed the pad to Mr. Edison. The latter read it, signed as a witness, objected to a minor detail—and his opinion was promptly overruled. In that few moments was born a new invention; within the next few years it will have been tested to the breaking point, and may then go to the market or the scrap heap.

The second reason for the lack of fine offices is more involved. At the same time it has more to do with Edison the manufacturer. I came upon it by chance through asking the master genius a question aimed at his executive knowledge of his shops.

"In such a combination of industries," I asked, "is there not a danger point reached by your producers and non-producers? In other words does the overhead expense, red tape, and lost motion

unless he can do this. He is apt to make the mistake of crowding his warehouse full, then shutting down his shop and selling his stuff. He doesn't build for tomorrow. The bigger your business, the less your overhead expense should be in proportion to your amount of production. Should be, mind—not *is*. Such a theoretical condition is nearly always impossible in practice.

"Most folks want things to look well. I want results. For a good many years



ACTING A SCENE FROM "THE PIT" BEFORE THE MOTION PICTURE CAMERA AT THE EDISON PLANT

result in a higher manufacturing cost than where the business is smaller?"

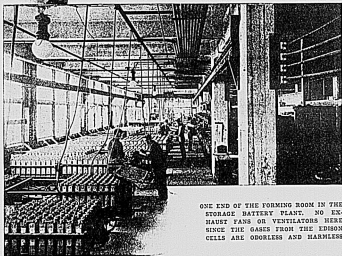
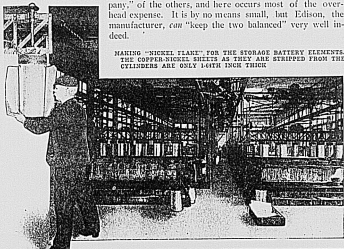
"Exactly." "The Old Man" reached down for his tobacco meditatively, his eyes wrinkling. "But not here. The overhead expense, in which I would include the office force and other non-producers, is always on the jump. But so are your producers. One jumps ahead and catches up with the other, then the other takes a jump ahead, and so on. You simply must keep the two balanced. A small manufacturer is liable to disaster

after I started in business I worked on the 'two hook' method. I had two hooks along side my desk. On one hook I stuck all bills payable, on the other all bills receivable. Then I had a checkbook to tell me how much I had in the bank. Those were all the hooks I needed. The more space you give to your non-producers the less you have for your producers. Floor-space is valuable."

Of course, the "two hook" method has not lasted to the present day, but the office forces here are small, considering

the size of the industry, and are located centrally. The Thomas A. Edison Company, Inc., is the "holding company," of the others, and here occurs most of the overhead expense. It is by no means small, but Edison, the manufacturer, can "keep the two balanced" very well indeed.

MAKING "NICKEL PLANT" FOR THE STORAGE BATTERY ELEMENTS. THE COPPER-NICKEL SHEETS AS THEY ARE STRIPPED FROM THE CYLINDERS ARE ONLY 1/64TH INCH THICK.



ONE END OF THE FORMING ROOM IN THE STORAGE BATTERY PLANT. NO EXHAUST FANS OR VENTILATORS HERE SINCE THE GASES FROM THE EDISON CELLS ARE ODORLESS AND HARMLESS

Here I ventured timidly into politics—very carefully, for I knew nothing whatever of Edison's views on the subject.

"You have a combination of interests here yourself," I put forth, "and I would like to know how you view the question. Should eggs be unscrambled?"

"That depends on just how rotten the eggs are," came the answer. "I think a business combination should be regulated, not busted; or rather that its prices should be regulated. But not from the top. The only sound way to regulate prices is from the bottom upwards, not from the top downwards, as is advocated generally. In fact, it would be mighty hard to regulate prices from the top, with any efficiency, and you can't regulate them very far from the bottom. But you can regulate them at the bottom. My plan would be to take the average cost of production of any given product, figured from the mean cost of differing localities and methods used, and on this average cost to base the *minimum* selling price of the product itself. Let competition, in other words, figure on the maximum price, but let regulation figure on the minimum price. It is not the maximum price which kills a firm, but the minimum. Such a plan would effectually prevent destructive price cutting, which has sent so many concerns to the wall. An average minimum price, giving a fair profit to all, is the only fair regulation. To try to regulate it from the top is folly; it is like giving a man headache powders for sore feet—and would have about the same result."

On the subject of taxation Mr. Edison was equally stringent in his views. Some little time since, a number of men in France put up a proposition to him by which they were to manufacture certain of his products in that country. Over there the government taxes the stock of firms and companies, and in order to get around it, what is known as "founder's shares" are issued. This was carefully explained to Mr. Edison and the number of founder's shares to be given him

was just being discussed when he cut the subject short with a negative decision. His reasons for this were simple.

"Did they touch any company of mine? I guess not! Why, it was a straight fraud game—cutting the government out of its lawful taxes! Too dirty to touch my hands, anyhow. No, sir, I believe in paying taxes fairly and squarely. If I'm living under the laws I intend to keep them—not keep the letter of the law only, either. If I don't want to obey them I'll get out. I want to be able to look every dollar I possess squarely in the face, and not have to blush when I do it."

As is well known, Mr. Edison himself works for days at a stretch, and many of his helpers do likewise. At these times he will take a nap on a work bench, and when he is "on the job" you can find more than one bench or table occupied by recumbent forms. Each group of assistants is working on some campaign, and the last finished of these and the most interesting to visitors is the model "suburban home."

This is a house in the Park near the factories. The house was rented and fully furnished, and was then equipped with the lighting system which can be installed at moderate cost in any home. Here may be seen electrical devices of every imaginable description. These are operated by a small group of cells in the basement and a small engine outside the house proper. The entire affair exhibits the salesmanship of Edison the manufacturer to a remarkable degree.

The single group of cells can be installed in any farmhouse and can be recharged by the engine, which need run only some seven hours per week. This is Edison's latest gift, a gift to the farmer, bringing within his reach the greatest attainments of civilization. By means of this he may operate everything from a washing machine to a foot warmer by his own power. Here may be seen the kinesiograph for the home—a complete moving picture machine which bears on each film

reel three series of pictures, reversible at will, and which is probably the finest educational factor ever placed on the market.

But even the kinoscope reflects the lack of stability I mentioned above—as well as the solidity. Complete as it is, it may be touched upon at any time and re-made, minute changes added which the average person would never see, but which in the end will render it a thing unimprovable. For ten years Mr. Edison dropped all work on his phonograph, while perfecting the storage battery. Then he began his recently finished "campaign," worked steadily on it for three years, and today the instrument is perfect as never before — solidity through very lack of stability.

A word on this machine may be of interest. It is founded on the simple principle that sound waves lose their tone and volume by taking a zigzag course from reproducer to vent, as in other machines; while by eliminating these side thrusts and substituting for them a rising and falling motion, the tone and volume is retained. With this machine all scratching is absolutely nil—but it required 2500 experiments on the diaphragm alone.

The shafts and bushings of the instrument are ground and gauged to within one-fifth of a thousandth of an inch. Each machine is tested, almost incredibly, and is furnished with an automatic stop which will check the record at any given point. The records themselves play from

four to eight minutes—in itself a tremendous achievement.

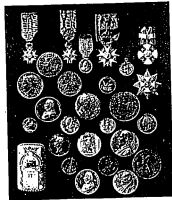
One of the most interesting of Mr. Edison's late inventions is in use in the model house referred to above. This is an automatic voltage regulator which controls the pressure on all the lamps in a building. It can be placed anywhere in the basement, requiring no attention whatever, renders it possible to run the lamps while charging the home battery, and prevents burning out of lamps from voltage fluctuation.

This machine is operated by a solenoid, which opens and closes the circuit on a motor. This motor (through a worm drive) operates an arm which travels through a series of steps. This arm makes contact on the steps, cutting out and cutting in resistance according to the number of lamps or appliances in use, controlling a current of 30 volts to each.

This invention was planned by Mr. Edison while on a

train from Chicago. He brought 50 sketches into the shops and directed them to be worked out. One or two of them seemed better than the others, but each one was carefully tested until the final result reached perfection.

The atmosphere of the whole giant factory breathes work. Every such place has an atmosphere of its own, and this at Orange reflects that of its maker. There is no regard for appearances, only for results. Nothing is stationary; you may hear pianos in the laboratory or see scenario settings in the storage battery yard. Today there are 100 men at work



A FEW OF THE EDISON MEDALS. IT IS SAID THERE ARE SEVERAL QUARTS MORE FIT AWAY SOMEWHERE

on a certain part of the storage battery. When this article appears there will be only three men—but new machines. Eighteen months ago the output of batteries was 700 a week; when this article appears the output will be 1800 a week. So it goes throughout all the Edison factories. You realize that

they are in truth, factories, and that there is a factor behind them, a man of dynamic energy, whose personality is injected into and through them all ceaselessly, and whose message is drilled into man and machine alike, not for today, but for a century hence—"Be sure you're right. Then go ahead."

FIRST QUARTZ LAMP INSTALLATION IN THIS COUNTRY

The accompanying picture is from a night photograph of the first installation of Cooper-Hewitt, quartz-tube, mercury-arc lamps for street lighting in America. The scene of the picture is Randolph

photograph was taken by the light of the six lamps, four of which appear in the picture. It is easy to read the ordinary newspaper anywhere in the block and all doorways and entrances are well



QUARTZ LAMP INSTALLATION IN CHICAGO—THE FIRST IN THIS COUNTRY

Street, Chicago, between Fifth Avenue and La Salle Street.

The lamps are arranged to illuminate a block length, or 320 feet of street. The street width is 80 feet from building line to building line, and six quartz-tube lamps are staggered, three on one side of the street and three on the other. The lamps are 40 feet above the sidewalk and are suspended eight feet from the building, the height resulting in an entire absence of glare.

The distinctness of the two automobiles standing at the curb shows the excellence of the illumination, for the

lighted. Although the light is of a greenish color, there are enough yellow and orange rays so that we get away from the marked effect of the ordinary mercury-vapor lamp.

The quartz lamp, while based upon the same fundamental principle as the ordinary mercury vapor lamp, differs from the latter. Both lamps use the vapor of mercury as the luminous body. The mercury-vapor lamp holds the mercury in a long lead glass tube while the quartz lamp has a short tube of pure, fused quartz or silica.

The property of the quartz tube to

HEARS EDISON'S CONGRATULATIONS

Record by Inventor on
Gift to Atkins, *W. H. H.*

Electric Company Superintendent
25 Years in Service.

Equipped with a record that reproduced a personal congratulatory message spoken by Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, the first disk phonograph sent out as a perfected commercial product was presented to William H. Atkins, general superintendent of the Edison Illuminating Company of this city, yesterday, in recognition of his 25 years of service with the company.



WILLIAM H. ATKINS.

When Mr Atkins reached his office he found it banked with roses, carnations and chrysanthemums, all in clusters of 25, the gifts of many business and personal friends. After the usual daily conference of detachment holds in the operating bureau, Mr Atkins was presented the disk phonograph. The first record played was the presentation speech.

Then Mr Edison's voice was reproduced, giving this message: "I understand that on Dec 1 you will complete 25 years of 25 years with our company. Permit me to offer you my congratulations on the great success you have achieved. If you continue to found out your job, your I hope to be so kind to congratulate you further."

Mr Atkins entered the electrical business in 1887, moving from Braintree to Portsmouth, N. H., he became a helper for the New England Wire Company. His first experience in Boston was in working in wiring the Fiske Warren residence in Fitchburg, N. H. He later had charge of wiring the Adams House, the first hotel to become a customer of the Boston Edison Company's service.

Later Mr Atkins worked on the installation of electric lighting plants in Hudson, Lowell, Mass. and Concord, N. H. Early in 1897 he was made assistant superintendent of the New England Wire Company. For 21 months he worked for this concern in Great Barrington, installing a commercial lighting plant in the mansion of Mrs. Mark Hopkins.

He joined the Boston Edison Company as inspector Dec 1, 1897, but soon became acting superintendent. On Feb 5, 1900, he was made superintendent, and on Nov 1, 1905, was appointed general superintendent, the position he now holds.

"A group of friends in the electrical business throughout Greater Boston called on Mr Atkins yesterday and offered congratulations."

New York Telephone Company's Edison
Disk Phonograph

42 E. 21st Street, NEW YORK
Subscription Price per Annum, \$12.00

A Complete Record of Trade Cycles, Labor
and Marketable Materials, New Shows, New
Shows, Changes in Labor, Customs, Fashions,
Fashions, Customs in Advertising, Fashions,
Fashions, Fashions, Fashions, Fashions,
and Allied Lines.

DECEMBER 02, 1912

READ THE FOLLOWING
FROM Daily Trade Record.

ISSUE DATED

December 2, 1912.

The Edison Plan to instruct School Children by Moving Pictures Includes the Showing of Wool From Sheep's Back to Making Up in Tailor Shop—Why Not in Clothing Factory?—The current issue of the Saturday Evening Post contains an interesting interview with Thomas A. Edison, written by Mary Master Nordholm, under the head "Going to School at the 'Moriax'." In this interview the "Wizard of East Orange" explains in most interesting detail the plan which is shortly to

be tented in one of the Oceanic schools, and which it is expected will still more do away with the old methods of teaching moving pictures. The interview brings out many of the subjects which Mr. Edison will be included in the curriculum had concerning the textile industry questions Mr. Edison as follows:

"We want to make a film about wool from the very first to the very last process. It will show how the fleece of the sheep, after being shorn, is sorted, then it is scoured and picked."

Then the man in Australia took pictures of how it is hauled to the auction town and there loaded on a boat to go to the docks when it came in. Then the process of the unloading of it. Then exposures were taken of each process that it underwent after it reached the factory—how it was picked and carded and combed and spun. The film shows the machinery—the loom that weaves the goods in plain and it shows the finishing process—how it is dyed and finished. Then the picture follows the cloth to the tailor who cuts it out and fashions it, and finally the women's suit is shown, finished, on the bar. 'Don't think about wool!'

It is, of course, one of the necessary requirements of educational work, whether that work be carried on through the medium of text books or moving pictures, that the teaching be not only faithful, but representative. No one would dream of naming gentlemen who are writing, or conscientiously to improve the educational system in the public schools, with any desire to misrepresent any of the stages or phases of the textile industry. It is taken to the tailor shop, to have their almost entire possession of the ready-to-wear clothing manufacturers have an almost entire possession of the ready-to-wear clothing business, and it would seem, therefore, as if the proper climax to the career of the great clothing factories which make children's clothing, rather than the measuring and making of a boy's suit by a tailor.

Perhaps Mr. Edison may be interested in the details of the educational work now being done by some of the leading men's and women's clothing manufacturers through the "moving"

TELEPHONE 929 CHELSEA

Intended for 22. Dublin

"O and some power the little g's us
To see ourself's as letters are us."

HENRY ROMEIKE, Inc.

106-110 Seventh Ave., N. Y. City
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS:
"ROMEIKE" NEW YORK

The First Established and Most Complete
Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

From FRANKLIN

Address: New York City.

Date DEC 7, 1912

Edison Not Film Inventor

Washington, Dec. 6.—Thomas A. Edison was held today not to have been the inventor of the moving-picture film, by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, which reversed the decision of the lower court granting an injunction and damages to Mr. Edison's assignees against a film company of Chicago.

The Court held that the moving-picture film was neither discovered nor produced by Mr. Edison, but by a manufacturer of photographic supplies; and that Mr. Edison's work in the development of motion pictures lay solely in the camera apparatus.

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Date DEC 7, 1912

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DEvised ONLY THE CAMERA, COURT HOLDS**

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From MORNING TELEGRAPH

Address: New York.

Date DEC 7, 1912

EDISON LOSES \$1,200,000.

Supreme Court Refuses to Hear Case Against Gould Heirs.

Special Dispatch to The Morning Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A review of Thomas A. Edison's \$1,200,000 claim against the heirs of J. P. Gould and the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company for alleged infringement of a patent for duplex telegraphing device thirty years ago, was refused today by the Supreme Court. Mr. Edison, lost by the lower courts and the high court declined today that it could not review the case so Federal question was involved.

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DECEMBER 7, 1912.

May Head Edison Co.



MILLER R. HUTCHISON.

Photo by Bain.

Miller R. Hutchison is mentioned as a possible successor to Frank L. Tyler at the head of the Thomson A. Edison company. If Mr. Edison does not decide to take the position himself, it is thought fairly certain that Mr. Hutchison will be elected. Mr. Hutchison is now chief engineer of the Edison plant. He is a well-known inventor and engineer. Born in Montrose, Ala., in 1870, he was educated at private schools and the Marion Military Institute. He was chief engineer of the Seventh and Eighth districts of the United States Light House establishment during the war with Spain. Later he was with the engineering department of George W. Young, the New York banker. He was associated with other companies, some of which exploited his own inventions, and in January, 1911, he became the personal representative of Thomas A. Edison in naval matters. Later he became chief engineer of the Edison works. He is the inventor of many electrical and mechanical appliances, including a device to help the deaf hear, an all-telephone horn, etc. He was decorated by Queen Alexandra in 1902 for scientific work.

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NEW ORLEANS (LA) ITEM

December 08, 1912

**"How Appropriate!" Daughter of
Edison to Marry an Inventor**



MISS MADELINE EDISON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—"How appropriate!" was the comment of the young couple's friends to-day when they heard of the engagement of Miss Madeline Edison, daughter of Thomas A. Edison, and John C. Byrne, "Steam-Corridor" South Orange, N. J. This exclamation was due to the fact that Mr. Stinson, like the prospective bride's father, is also an inventor of considerable note.

Mr. Stinson's activities have been along the lines of aviation and he has patented several devices for flying machines. Although he at one time worked with Mr. Edison, his meeting with the

inventor's daughter came about in a social way, a party at a friend's house bringing them together.

The announcement of the engagement was made at a dinner party in the Edison home. Orange society was profuse with congratulations and the attachment between the young persons had been apparent to many for some time.

Mr. Stinson is the son of Dr. and Mrs. T. O'Connor Stinson. Miss Edison, for several years, has taken a leading part in social events for the younger set of the Oranges.

EXHIBITION OF CEMENT

The Pittsburg Dispatch

PRODUCTS WILL ATTRACT BIG

Sights at Big Exposition Will Surprise the Visitors

Over 250 Exhibitors, Representing

Interests Will Show in New Building

P. Beck, manager of the Concrete Products Exhibition Company, has established offices in the Brick building for the purpose of giving personal supervision of the work connected with the opening of what promises to be the greatest cement show ever held in this country. The show will be held in the Exposition building for a week beginning December 12.

President Edward M. Hagar of the show association announces a list of exhibitors totaling 250, and declares that the exhibits will be more diversified than any ever shown. Beginning next Tuesday morning the ninth annual convention of the National Association of Cement Users will be held at the Fort Pitt Hotel. The deliberations of the convention will continue during the cement show which opens two days later.

Mayor William A. Magee will formally open the convention, and the greatest authorities on the uses of cement will deliver addresses during the sessions of the convention. The city of New York, Chicago, Boston and St. Louis will have representative exhibits during the convention.

The Government will be one of the exhibitors at the cement show. The Bureau of Standards having prepared an exhibit of the Government's test apparatus, comprising the methods of physical and chemical tests, such as are now and have been applied in connection with the Panama Canal work. Models in concrete of the Panama work itself will be exhibited at the show.

Two local features of unusual interest to the delegates at the convention and the visitors at the show will be the selection of Pittsburg for the joint event. The first

ing Diversified Cement Li-

is the fact that the largest cement mill in the world is located in Allegheny County, while the Larimer Avenue bridge is the largest concrete span in America, and within three feet of being the largest concrete span in the world.

This will be the first time the national cement show has been held outside of New York and Chicago, and in these cities it has proven to be of unusual popular interest in industrial exhibits. The many and varied uses of concrete and the interesting well as artistic features of the exhibit have always excited popular interest.

A town, entirely constructed of concrete, reproducing an actual community established by the Dolansky brothers in Western Pennsylvania, is shown in miniature. The town is very complete, excepting only a department, thus emphasizing the safety of concrete in house construction. In this connection the Pierce Brothers of Allegheny County are ranging to attend the show in a boat, to study at close range the newest developments in concrete construction.

The cement gun, now undergoing tests under the direction of the Government, will be shown in miniature. This gun is subjected to the same severe fire as a steel gun of equal caliber and has proven of worldwide scientific interests to ordnance men.

The installation of exhibits will begin tomorrow, and will in itself be an unique operation, owing to the size and weight of most of the larger and more artistic exhibits. These include statuary, urns, fountains and such concrete embellishments as are employed in public parks and private estates. Reproductions of famous European murals will be shown and the Grecian and Roman antiquaries will be reproduced.

Thomas J. Ryan will be one of the exhibitors showing his latest concrete furniture as well as models of his famous "poor man's" \$1,500 house.

What is a silo? An answer to this query will be extremely interesting to those who are trying to solve the high

CROWDS

ults from products of the field than was secured before this method of preserving the summer harvest was discovered.

By the use of the silo (which is very recent) all the juices of the plant are preserved for feeding; the feed being green and succulent passes through a process of fermentation, this fermentation is analogous to the first stage of digestion, and the result is that the feed on a ration largely composed of silage thrives better than those deprived of this feed. Consequently, the owner's profit is largely increased through the greater production of milk and beef.

The ideal silo is one that is air and water tight, rat and vermin proof, proof against rot, rust and fire; a silo that will stand for ages, and be a monument to the sound judgment of the farmer and builder.

The above picture shows two reinforced concrete silos of 250 tons capacity each, and the large dairy barn built to accommodate 100 head of dairy cows at Wheeling, Ill. The farm and equipment is owned by Mr. P. H. Lilly, professor of the biological laboratory of the University of Chicago. Prof. C. J. McCombs, formerly

professor of dairy husbandry at the Wisconsin State Agricultural College, Madison, Wis., is the farm superintendent. Owing to the judgment and advice of Prof. McCombs and Van Hill, professor of the agricultural path, Chicago University, Dr. Lilly decided to have erected the above shown massive silos by contract with Mr. McCoy, of the McCoy Silo Farm Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The above-named gentlemen are among the first to recognize the many advantages of the uncolleable concrete silo over all others.

The interesting manner in which the uncolleable (concrete) silo is erected can be seen by a visit to exhibits Nos. 2324 of the McCoy Silo Farm Company at the Pittsburgh Cement Show.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1912

An Interview with Thomas A. Edison

Mr. Edison, will electricity in any way effectively contribute to a reduction in the cost of living? If so, in what way and to what extent?

"Yes, it has reduced the cost of living or it would not be so extensively used."

In the light of present day development of electricity, what are the possibilities for the future as you see them?

"That is a large question for me to answer. In fact the possibilities are unlimited."

What will be the development as regards the use of wireless waves for motive power purposes?

"I do not think there will be any development in that line. Wireless will become the telegraph of the ocean."

In these days of reliable fact in the expectation that wireless waves will become commercially practicable for power purposes?

"I do not think the wireless wave will become practicable for power purposes, although at some future time something now unknown may be discovered that would change my opinion, but so far as I know today it is not thinkable."

What problems are you undertaking to solve and what relations do they bear to humanitarianism and human achievement?

"The two things I am doing today are: Teaching the 19,000,000 scholars in the U. S. by means of the word instead of by hieroglyphics—by the words instead of the 26 letters of the alphabet. What I mean to accomplish is the combination of hieroglyphics into the form of words."

"I have started a force of men to teach without books entirely what is to be taught that should be more taught without the aid of books. What I have to say upon this subject has been fully set forth in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post. Also I have started in on a long and laborious investigation of music, and I will bring out a new phonograph in which music for the first time has been nearly, if not perfectly, recorded. It reproduces so that the public will be able to judge for themselves whether or not I have produced a perfect musical instrument in my large disc phonograph."

"These two things will occupy my attention for the next four or five years."

"The speaking picture which I have finished will be on exhibition this winter throughout the United States. I hope to make an exhibition at my offices, 10 Fifth Ave., New York City, next week, and the week thereafter—at which the newspaper men can come and see it if they desire to."

Is there any alternative for the storage battery for motor traction without a central plant?

"The storage battery is perfected. It has now been running for over three and one-half years, and nothing has been found the matter with it. I now employ 1,000 men and I have started construction of buildings that will give employment to an additional 2,000 men."

Here Mr. Edison stopped to indicate that all buildings of his immense plant were built of concrete and steel, outside of his first laboratory, which was constructed of brick twenty-five years ago. The entire Edison System will ultimately comprise an immense acreage of concrete buildings.

"For my electric storage battery," continued Mr. Edison, "the demand seems to be unlimited. Many railroads are adapting storage battery cars for their branch lines, and some of the railroads are figuring on doing their entire suburban service by storage battery cars."

Upon whom, Mr. Edison, is this boon of suburban service to be conferred?

"The Erie Railroad is figuring on it, and that system is now building a train of five cars to run at 40 miles an hour. The Erie will first test this storage battery train for a period of six months before they adopt it. But I am quite sure that Mr. Underwood by his usual foresight will soon announce the installation of this improved suburban service."

The storage battery has commanded the world's attention. It is now in use in Havana. Full account of tests of Havana's train on the Pennsylvania Railroad has been printed. The Havana system is now in daily operation and use. Another storage battery train of three cars, high speed, is now being tried out at San Diego, California. The Edison Electric Storage Battery cars are, in fact, now running all over the world—in Japan, Australia and other countries."

The old brick building which constitutes Mr. Edison's first laboratory structure and now receives all visitors is an interesting one. Here he first receives all inquirers. The ante-room is on the street. All engagements with Mr. Edison must first be arranged by writing, and so I had written him six weeks before the interview. He turns down solicitations each day from a dozen or more of real and pseudo journalists, and among those whom he also refuses to see are certain Greek-bearing ladies who, sad to relate, meet with the politest declinations. By system, by the system of prearrangement, I passed the ladies in waiting on to the ante-chamber of a remarkable man.

Ten minutes first he unhesitatingly admitted me to me as a fellow man, because I had obtained his confidence; naming no names, he reproached those whom twenty-five years ago would do him neither profit nor honor, but who are today receiving the cash emoluments of his fertile brain.

As I looked into his library and stood awaiting him, I turned to my right and looked upon a portrait of the President, underneath which was subscribed, "With the respect and best wishes of W. H. Taft." Upon the other side was similar photograph of Theodore Roosevelt without the personal note; and adjacently framed Legion d'Honneur certificate of his premier rank in the world's immortals.

Turning again I studied for a moment a cubic foot of copper—48 pounds—presented to Mr. Edison by the producers and consumers of copper.

Asked as to the future consumption of copper, he replied:

"I am still building up a copper mine."

Commenting upon hydro-electric development, Mr. Edison declared: "Practically all our water power is being and will be utilized. Take our coal mines for instance, it is only a question of time when power will be generated from the pit's mouth."

"In power motors constant improvement has been going on everywhere." Asked for an expression as to the work of Public Service Commissions, Mr. Edison said:

"I commend the good work of Public Service Commissions, for they will help to build street railway cars more adapted for the traveling public."

Reverting again to his present favorite, Mr. Edison remarked:

"The effect of storage battery propulsion will be immediately noted in cities of from three hundred thousand to four hundred thousand population and upwards, where heavy traffic makes imperative the disappearance of the unhygienic horse—a relic of barbarism. The streets of New York and of other cities will have horse congestion enormously reduced by turning over to electric. Merchants instead of making three or four horse-drawn vehicular trips to terminals can by using storage battery vehicles command eight to ten trips instead. This will accomplish about three times the trucking business required by merchants. Within three or four years from now this trucking question will be a serious proposition in all cities, if commercial houses do not employ the electric delivery wagon. At the railroad stations there are almost continuous jams. Every merchant should seriously consider doing away with his horses and double his load and speed by using electric vehicles. For instance, every time a merchant does away with ten trucks driven by horses and puts in four electrics he is helping all his

neighbors by helping himself—by diminution of congestion, especially at freight terminals.

"When you consider that 50 per cent of all freight to railroads is gratuitously hauled by horses, you see that the traffic of cities exceeds the traffic of railroads. Such traffic has to be pulled to the railroads and away from the railroads by horses. The mass of people have no conception of, and do not understand, the large factor of commercial traffic in cities."

What do you think of holding companies for public service operating companies?

Mr. Edison smiled and made a simple resume: "First," said he, "there is the operating company; then a little holding company; then a big holding company takes in a lot of little holding companies. There is a disadvantage right there. On the other hand, consolidation of management conduces to the employment of high-grade men, men of a higher calibre than those employed by the smaller companies, with much benefit to the public from consequent improved management. Another result is lower rates; but on the other hand there is the issue of new securities to pay for plant equipment and apparatus to provide increased and improved service."

"I can understand how the electric light stations and trolley cars are probably put in to one holding company; but the buying by such holding company of a gas plant is only a protective device."

Mr. Edison, how do you regard public service securities as investments for the mass of the 12,000,000 investors that today constitute the saving class of our people?

"Any underlying securities of public utility companies approved by public service commissions, which exist in 43 states, I regard as splendid investments provided the management is efficient, honest and non-political."

In your opinion, should a steam railroad divert its monies into the acquisition of adjacent, parallel or otherwise competing trolley systems?

"Positively no. I think Mr. Mellen is wrong in buying up the trolley lines in New England. I think the management of the New York Central system is showing wisdom and accepting the spirit of the times and properly confronting the attitude of our national government and of our public service commissions by seeking to divest itself of such extraneous connections. For my own part, I think it just as well that steam railroad people should keep to their own line of business and manage that well."

What proportion of the people of the United States will ultimately use electricity in the home and in business within the next generation?

"Within that time electricity will become the universal power."

What do you think of the fairness of charges now made by various public service corporations?

"I have a big power station that I now run my own plant with. It had cost me so much money that I found I could buy my power cheaper from the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, and I am now as a matter of fact running my entire storage battery plant by power bought from that organization. The Public Service Corporation cannot make power cheaper than I can; but my overhead expenses, charged to a comparatively small output, make my power much more expensive than I could buy it from the Public Service Corporation; and in addition I have no bother with engines and boilers."

What about the uses of electricity for the home?

"In the home all the drudgery will ultimately be done away with by using electric power. The home is destined to have thousands of electrical appliances."

What will you work on tonight?

"Tonight I am working on my Scholars of the United States and Music—you ask me what are the two big things I am now doing—are't they enough?"

Mr. Edison was asked to contrast the development of today as against twenty years ago in public utility work. He answered:

"The public service corporations of today surround themselves with high-class people. Contrast the small plant of twenty years ago, or even of today, with the larger systems and you find that the smaller ones cannot afford to pay a high-class man. When they pay a \$2,000 salary they get a \$2,000 man and a \$2,000 job. As a result, the smaller system is served by men of inferior calibre, for public service corporations of today cannot hire the highest grade of engineers and administrative officers at small salaries. It follows that the big systems that pay big salaries to big men get big results, and as a result, therefore, they serve the public much better than the smaller concerns could possibly do. Again, the big systems by their very comprehension secure the confidence of leading bankers and investors by the multiplicity of capital issues with which to secure the money to provide improved and more extensive service to better the public need."

How do you regard public service holding companies?

"I am in favor of holding companies, provided they are efficient, efficient and non-political public service or 'missions,' Mr. Edison repeated. Will the farmer sooner or later employ electricity for his daily needs, and will he invest in public service securities?"

"The farmer will ultimately use electricity for practically all of his needs; and sooner or later he will confide his investments to public service securities."

"One marked effect of electricity on the development of the human race I should like to point out," said Mr. Edison. "In my travels in Switzerland I observed that nearly every town is served by electricity. The hydro-electric development in Switzerland is amazing. Every time I saw a town run by electricity I saw bright people, new houses and more factories going up. Take it as an axiom that where there is no electricity everybody is asleep at half past eight o'clock. In every town that is well lighted you will find that merchants use the light and everybody's sleeping time is reduced by just one hour. Too much sleep makes people stupid. Everything that one likes makes everyone overdo that one thing. Will you admit that?" I answered yes. "Very well," Mr. Edison continued in his dogmatic way, "you sleep too much. You eat too much; and those who get into the habit of drinking, drink too much. Let me lay down a scientific fact, that he who sleeps only six hours in a day and of twenty-four hours is by far a healthier and braver man by fifty per cent. and also physically more healthful than the other fellow who has got it into his noodle that he must have a lot of sleep. Observe the fellow who wants to sleep to the limit."

"Travel with me," continued Mr. Edison, "to the little German town where there is no electricity, and there you will find the denizens on an unbroken twelve-hour morpheus stretch. And when they get up to their mutual duties they look the part. What kind of mental capacity could you expect from such a people?"

One best remembers one's first impressions. That is quite so. And so when I left Mr. Edison and waited for the trolley car to take me back to work and home I stood for a moment and gazed at his world-famed laboratories nestled in the hills of New Jersey at West Orange. At dusk they were brilliantly lighted for the incessant work of another day. I marvelled at the world's development given heretofore impetus by that silent phenomenon of human brain and energy, Thomas A. Edison, whom I had just robbed of an hour's sleep.

"For," said Mr. Edison to me, "I only allow myself to sleep four hours a day and now you have taken one of these from me."

"How many hours, Mr. Edison, have you slept since you made your first invention on October 13, 1858?" I asked.

"Never over four hours a day," replied Mr. Edison.

(11)

1912

A PRINCELY GIFT.

Henry Ford Presents Thomas A. Edison with
Handsome Detroit Electric.

Whether or not Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford are collaborating on the production of a new electric car, which is to be sold at a price in



Thomas A. Edison and His New Detroit Electric, Presented by Henry Ford.

similar competition with other makes of electrics as that furnished by the Ford car in the gasoline field, it is of interest to note that Mr. Ford presented Mr. Edison with a handsome Detroit electric car on Christmas Eve. The accompanying illustration shows Mr. Edison about to enter the machine, which is fittingly described as a princely gift.

The machine is a model 47, made by the Anderson Electric Car Company, Detroit, and is mounted on the worm gear chassis. No expense was spared in preparing the interior with every luxury and modern improvement.

5 BUFFALO SUNDAY TIMES.

TRUTH and the EDISON BATTER

It is true that a year ago, in our catalog, we offered to furnish Edison Batteries when desired. Time and Service are the only true tests of efficiency. A year's trial has convinced Mr. Babcock that he can send his customers better value and better service by equipping his cars with the LEAD BATTERY. This conclusion is under the assertion of the Edison Storage Battery Co. that they do not and cannot guarantee their batteries when installed in pleasure cars.

There is in the files of the BARCOCK ELECTRIC CARRIAGE CO. a letter dated Aug. 3rd, 1911, from the Edison Storage Battery Co., and signed by W. G. Bee, Manager of Sales, which reads as follows:

"We are not issuing any form of guarantee on Edison Batteries operating in pleasure vehicles."

SOUR GRAPES

The Edison Co. cannot sell us their batteries for we would not buy them, owing to their inefficiency in cold weather and on hills. THEREFORE they advertise, "We will no longer furnish them."

MONEY TALKS

Our offer of \$1,000.00 still stands unchallenged, in spite of the criticism as to Mr. Babcock's veracity. We again call attention to the following statements made in our previous ad, and which have not been denied by the Edison Storage Battery Co. or any of its agents.

SAY THEIR PRESENT LEAD BATTERY STANDS SERVICE TEST BEST

The Babcock Electric Carriage Company announces that, after it has tried out and tested the various well-known makes of batteries, the lead battery now being put into its cars stand the test of time and service better than any other on the market. Mr. Babcock makes after a year's trial, he gives his customers better value and better service with the lead batteries than any other.

It is stated for the Babcock lead batteries that they are not damaged in inclement weather; that they do not freeze; that they do not get full over a short time; that they are guaranteed to last for a year; that they give better service in every way than the Edison make. The Babcock Company says that the Edison guarantee upon its batteries when installed in pleasure cars, and according to the company's announcement, it is not made by a dealer. The Edison battery manufacturer's guarantee is not made by a dealer.

One of the chief claims for the lead battery used in the Babcock cars is the fact that it is a much less expensive than the Edison, and that the purchase of a Babcock car is given to the benefit of the customer. The owner of a Babcock electric car, who has a lead battery as a second and other car would not use their own battery at another well-known make. The Edison Storage Battery Co. says many of the New York sales agency for the car have been told by the Edison Electric Carriage Co. that they are being sold with demands for the Babcock model, and the Edison Electric Carriage Co. is working to get the Edison battery into the car for its popular electric vehicles.

Edison Battery—Its Limitations

During the past year we have offered all purchasers of Babcock Electric the option of the Edison or Lead Battery, charging the same difference for the Edison as other manufacturers charged, and we were unable to convince purchasers that it was for their interest to give their cars with the Edison Battery, for the reason that it involved no expenditure of from \$400 to \$500 to the initial cost of the car. The public is led to believe that the Edison Battery is not only cheaper than the regular Lead Battery, but that it is also lighter. The Edison Battery is lighter per cell, but as it requires 267 MORE CELLS THE AGGREGATE WEIGHT OF THE EDISON BATTERY IS AS HEAVY, and, in some instances, THE TOTAL WEIGHT IS GREATER, than the Lead Batteries in common use.

It is a well established fact that the Edison Battery is very susceptible to COLD WEATHER, and in the winter months it must be given the greatest care to prevent it from FREEZING, WHICH WOULD RENDER IT USELESS. The Edison Battery is also very deficient in hill climbing ability, owing to the very great internal resistance of the battery. A SERIOUS FAULT, and one which Mr. Edison would give a MILLION DOLLARS to overcome. The result is that with the Edison Battery the moment that a grade, of say ten per cent., is encountered the BATTERY PRACTICALLY DIES and the speed of the vehicle is brought down to a very low point. If an Edison Battery could be run on level surfaces and in WARM WEATHER AT ALL, TIMES it would be an ideal battery.

It is claimed there is no acid in the Edison Battery to destroy paint on a vehicle. We agree it contains no acid, but as the Edison acts in much the same way as a solution of potash, the "eating and destructive properties of which are known to everyone, the potash is more to be avoided if the acid of the Lead Battery.

A claim was recently made that the Adams Express Company had been using the Edison Battery for from two to five years. THERE IS NOW ONE EDISON BATTERY BEING USED BY THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY IN BUFFALO.

The present battery that Mr. Edison is making has been in use LESS THAN TWO YEARS. The battery he made five years ago proved a dismal failure and was withdrawn from the market, and we should not be surprised if his present battery met the same fate, as only one electric car manufacturer has advocated its use during the past year. Doesn't it occur to you that the fifteen other electric car manufacturers would not advocate the Edison if it was so desirable?

On September first we sent a letter to all of our agents authorizing them that on and after that date on any sales of Babcock-Car, we were privileged to GUARANTEE the purchasers that we would furnish them new batteries for our four passenger coupes in exchange for old ones by paying us \$125, and a proportionately lower price to the smaller models. As a new Edison Battery costs \$450, or more, the cars, Babcock Electric can purchase FOUR NEW BATTERIES as needed and still have the total cost LESS THAN ONE Edison Battery.

Ask for Demonstration of the Babcock Electric—Prompt Deliveries

Babcock Electric Carriage Co.

FACTORY 202 TO 240 WEST UTICA STREET, BUFFALO

Sales Agency for
Western New York

R. E. Brown Motor Car Company

1030 Main
Cor. North

Unbound Clippings Series Clippings (1913)

These clippings cover the year 1913. Most of the items are taken from newspapers, but there are several longer magazine articles as well. Many of the clippings relate to the introduction of the kinetophone (a motion picture synchronized with a phonograph), which caused a brief but intense sensation in cities and towns across North America. Included are articles about kinetophone films planned or produced by Edison on political subjects, as well as his attempt to secure dramatic artists such as Sarah Bernhardt. Other topics include Edison's receipt of the Rathenau safety medal for his battery-powered miner's lamp; attempts by the Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor to unionize the employees at Edison's manufacturing plants; and the replacement of his battery production facility with a new building.

In addition, there are clippings relating to activities of Edison family members, including Charles Edison's decision to drop out of M.I.T. and go to work for the Boston Edison Co.; his visit to Colorado during the summer; a minor injury sustained by Theodore Edison when a homemade bomb in a glass bottle exploded; and Theodore's arrest for speeding and driving without a license in his father's new touring car.

Approximately 30 percent of the clippings have been selected. In addition to numerous duplicate versions of most of the stories, the unselected items include speculative articles about the impact of talking motion pictures on the legitimate theater; descriptions of traveling kinetophone exhibitions in various towns; news stories about local Edison utility companies; and dealer advertisements for the Diamond Disc phonograph.

Additional clippings about the introduction of the kinetophone can be found in Cat. 44,489, Cat. 44,490, and Cat. 44,491 in the Scrapbook Series.

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, JANUARY 2, 1913

Give the Inventor a Fair Chance

By THOMAS A. EDISON

The world's greatest inventor, who has been granted patents on about 4,000 inventions.

MY understanding of the patent law is this:
First: The Constitution gave Congress permission to pass a law to encourage the production of inventions.

Second: Congress passed such a law to encourage inventions and inventors which it was thought would produce the results intended.

Third: The patenting of an invention under the patent law is the making of a contract by which the inventor gives to the Nation a clearly stated public disclosure of his secret process or manufacture, and the consideration given by the Nation to the inventor is the exclusive right to the invention for a specific limited time within which to secure the greatest benefits from his invention.

The law as it exists is fundamentally sound. What is needed is not the making of any changes in the fundamental principles of the law, such, for example, as lessening the consideration granted to an inventor for making his invention publicly known, thereby discouraging and hampering the inventor, instead of giving him encouragement. What the public has contracted for is new and useful devices introduced commercially so they may enjoy the use thereof, and to secure this the inventor should be given prompt and effective protection against an unworthy competitor.

The inventor is in position to obtain capital when the contract between the Government and the inventor is being carried out in a practical manner; no great combinations of capital can raid him—there are literally thousands of small sloops with which he can deal.

The next thing is the introduction and selling of the invented process or device to the public. This the inventor does by employing jobbers and dealers, which are the

common merchandising instrumentalities of the country. These jobbers and dealers, to all intents and purposes, are the salesmen of the inventor; they are a part of the mechanism the inventor must use to introduce, educate, and create a demand from the public and sell the goods.

These jobbers and dealers trade in goods of which the great preponderance are not patented. They are free goods and the public has been educated as to their value. The demand is large and the profits are not great, but, as a rule, sufficient. Competition has been fought to a finish; all know what it means to cut prices, hence the custom is to put a moderate profit on each article, the large sales bringing an adequate return.

When the inventor approaches these jobbers and dealers, he is told that if he wants them to sell his goods he must not only protect the price; he must set a price which will afford a profit consistent with the labor required to introduce and sell new things, since they (the jobbers and dealers) must invest in something the demand for which is unknown, and which, in any event, it will take a long time to create a large demand for, because the public must be educated to its advantage; besides, the sales will be comparatively small at first. If the inventor is not allowed to maintain the price at which the public is to obtain the invention, the jobbers and dealers will not handle his goods; they prefer free goods and low risk. The inventor must be permitted to use these men as intermediaries, i. e., as his salesmen. The sale to the public by the dealer should be considered the first sale by the patentee.

There is no danger of extortion. The inventor and his associates will not make the price to the public any higher than is necessary to afford such percentage of profit to the

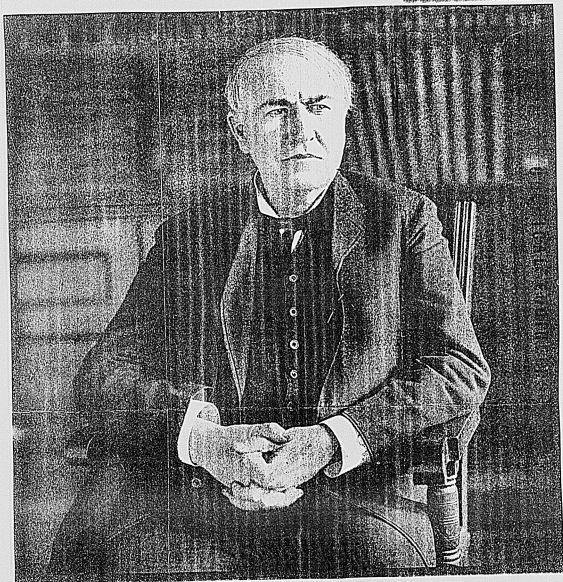
jobber and dealer as will prevent them from giving up the sale of the goods; just that amount of profit over free goods that will recompense the sellers for the risk and comparatively small demand. Any higher price will diminish the inventor's sales. These price contracts should be enforceable by suit for infringement, as now; otherwise the Government is not carrying out in good faith its compact with the inventor or making the law practical.

I have heard and read numerous statements that many corporations buy valuable inventions to suppress them, but no one cites specific cases. I myself do not know of a single case. There may be cases where a firm or corporation has bought up an invention, introduced it, and afterwards bought up an improvement and ceased using the first patent—suppressed it, in fact. Why should that not be done? It is for the benefit of the public that it should get the latest improvement. I can not see why the public should be asked to change the patent law to enable a competitor to get hold of the disused patent so he could have a basis on which to enter into competition with the pioneer of the invention who has introduced an improved machine.

Before any changes in the law are made, let the objectors cite instances where injustice has been worked on the public by the alleged suppression of patents for other reasons than those which were due to improvements.



PATENT COMMITTEE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
CHEMICAL ENGINEERS



THOMAS A. EDISON

MAY MAKE BUSINESS MAGIC.

Edison Likely to Turn Mind to Manufacturing His Corporations.

The recent resignation of Frank T. Drey, president of the Edison company and allied interests, which make one of the largest business propositions in the world, caused the rumor that Thomas A. Edison would become the controller in chief of the whole corporate machinery. While holding financial control over many corporations that have been built around his inventions and his "discovery of electricity," he has often indicated others to conduct the business and devoted himself solely to laboratory work.

The great inventor has earned the title of the "sleepless man," and indeed, he has recently advanced the proposition that the average man sleeps overmuch; that the division of the day into three periods of eight hours—for sleep,



© by American Press Association

THOMAS A. EDISON

for work and relaxation—was due to the primitive fact that man ceased work at sundown for lack of proper light. But now, with the modern existence of the electric light man could do with as little sleep as Napoleon, and still keep up his physical and intellectual efficiency. He cited himself as an example.

And surely Mr. Edison seems to have tapped some boundless source of energy, for he dislikes to rest in the fashion of ordinary men—in fact, he cannot—and finds his sweetest relaxation in turning to some new work.

Who knows what he might accomplish in bringing the originality of his great mind to business problems? The effect of the assumption by Mr. Edison of the active control of his vast interests—interests which embrace large corporations in England, France, Germany, Spain and Mexico besides many companies in this country—is a matter of world concern.

EDISON'S SON FOLLOWS IN WIZARD'S FOOTSTEPS

TWENTY-TWO-YEAR-OLD L. A. I.
ENTERS HIS FATHER'S WORK-
(SHOP)

NEW YORK, January 25.—Following in the footsteps of his distinguished parent, Charles Edison, 22 years old, Thomas A. Edison has temporarily withdrawn from his studies in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is busy at work in Boston, where he has joined the research department of the Edison Company. Mr. Edison, who is a four year student, has indicated the persistent qualities of his father by dropping his school and other associations in order to complete his study of problems associated with electric affairs, and his entry into scientific experiment gives promise that he will take up with his father the work that still engrosses the mind and laborate facilities at West Orange.

Charles Edison has not announced the subjects that he is endeavoring to master, and Mrs. Edison stated yesterday that he likely would return to school next year. While at home for the Christmas holidays Mr. Edison spent quite a little time with his father.

Announcement through a Boston despatch that Charles Edison was away from school and busy in the laboratory of the electrical vehicle department was the first intimation to the West Orange associates of Mr. Edison that he was busy with experimental work.

Prior to his entry to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Charles Edison studied at the Hotchkiss School, near Sharon, Conn. His earlier education was in Orange. An older brother, Theodor, Edison, attends a military school at Montclair.

Ellison sent his wife to a big meeting to act as his proxy when some society or other wanted to present him with a medal. 'When a man is delivering the goods he doesn't give a rat about honors.

FRESNO (CA) REPUBLICAN

January 28, 1813

THOMAS A. EDISON
PICKS EDISON ENGINE

After Test Decides on
Engine Sold Here by
Woodward Co.

Word was received yesterday by The Woodward Company that Thomas Edison, the great inventor has approved the Lauson Special Electric Throttle Governed Engine. The Lauson Engine won out only after a severe test in Edison's plant at Orange, New Jersey with all of the other leading makes of engines on the market.

It is the intention of the Edison Company to put out in connection with their storage batteries a complete farm lighting plant and they have decided to use Woodward's Gasoline Engine exclusively for operation in connection with their storage batteries.

They found that the Lauson Engine had the closest regulation, the lowest fuel consumption, and was in general better adapted to their work than anything they tried out.

The Woodward Company of this city, who are exclusive California agents for the Lauson Engine, are greatly pleased over the honor which has been paid the Lauson Engine by the Edison Company. Mr. Woodward says that if the Lauson Engine suits Mr. Edison it certainly ought to suit anybody else. He states that Mr. Edison is certainly qualified to say which engine is the best.

Few triumphs in the field of invention have ever equalled that of the biograph, cinematograph or motion-picture machine. To those who market its wares and who use it as an instrument of gain it has brought swift and expansive fortune. Theaters, schools, church, mart and workshop have been affected by its competition or enlarged in their facilities by its use. The outer bounds of civilization, where barbarians barter their cash freely for a sight of its marvels, have been reached by the device in the hands of shrewd, acquisitive operators. Hardly a great public work or task of engineering is now begun without provision being made for workers' entertainment with the motion-pictures when the day's work is done. The great assembly of instruction, which would have the new instrument for teaching and preaching by way of the eye, pedagogic laid-homileties by the ear, being challenged in a supremacy hitherto almost undisputed.

No specially acute insight or ready inference were necessary when the motion-picture mechanism proved commercially sound to see that if it could be adjusted to simultaneous use with a phonograph or voice-record, the combination would be a triumph, whether viewed from the inventor's or the investing capitalist's standpoint. But to make the adjustment, to perfect the synchronizing mechanism, to invest the requisite capital in experimentation—these were not for the many but for the few. Of course, it was inevitable that among those few grappling with the fascinating problem should be Thomas A. Edison, whose relations with the basic technical issues involved had been such as to lead him to the task. No resources in the way of money, expert aid, and experimental laboratory equipment were wanting. Plus there was his own genius for conquest in just such ventures. Consequently it is not surprising to read of his triumph. Speech and action have been harnessed, to pull together. To the orator's gesture will now be accurately attuned his variable tones and successive words. To the wondrous pageantry of a durbur will be added the murmur of the multitude that looks on. Bernhardt not only may be seen in great acting; she may be heard in the accompanying greatness of speech. Casting aside all thought of temporary amusement, what possibilities and marvels in the way of an evolving record!

Motion Pictures. That-Talk

EDISON WANTS TAXES REDUCED

Wizard Appeals to County Board from Assessment
— in Bloomfield.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, today appeared before the County Board of Taxation for a reduction of the assessment on his property in Edison field. Through the counsel of electrical wizard, who that the assessment of \$25,000 on a copyrighted picture in Bloomfield is reduced to \$12,500.

Another plot owned by Mr. Edison has been assessed at \$18,000. It means about nine acres and he asks that the assessment be reduced to \$10,000.

A delegation of prominent citizens from Upper Montclair avenue, Montclair, also appeared before the board requesting reductions of the assessment levied on their property.

Congressman Edward W. Townsend asks that the assessment on his property be reduced. The congressman was not present at the meeting and the amount of the assessment of the requested reduction was not given.

Others who appealed for reductions were George B. Melton, whose property has been assessed at \$27,000; M. T. Condon, \$20,000; A. G. Paxon, \$67,000; J. P. L. Robertson, \$25,000; A. C. Lumberton, \$20,000; G. M. Schroeder, \$24,000, and Francis P. White, \$24,000.

A year ago a number of the Montclair residents appealed from the assessments made by the Montclair Board of Assessment. The county board reduced the figures from 15 to 25 per cent. The residents are again appealing for reductions from the assessments made by the Montclair board.

The county board reserved decision.

(NAME OF PAPER IS MISSING)

January 03, 1913

Edison For Roosevelt.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventive wizard, whose demonstrated faculties are in West Orange, announced a few days ago that he is a Progressive and will vote for Theodore Roosevelt.

"I am a Progressive," said Mr. Edison, "because I'm young at sixty-three, that's the first reason—and this is a young man's movement. There are a lot of people who die in the head after they're fifty. They're the ones who get shocked if you propose anything that wasn't going when they were born. It's the way the world goes—the young push ahead and do things, and the old stand back. I hope I'll always be with the young."

"It's naturally for the party which comes nearest to promising a change—going to the bottom of things and fixing them right. I don't need to say I guess that it's the Progressive party—the Progressive party and Roosevelt. We're coming to a new era. We've got to transform everything and we've got to have a big, strong, honest man in the head. Teddy's that man. I go whole way with him."

NEW YORK (2)
January 04, 1913 (D)

NEW YORK WORLD
January 10, 1913 (D)

BUFFALO (NY) TIMES
January 17, 1913 (D)

MOVING PICTURES 'TALK' AS EDISON SAID THEY WOULD

Inventor in Demonstration Reproduces Voices and Music in Accord with Scenes.

OPERA NOW IN REACH OF ALL
Breaking of Plates and Barking of Dogs Show Act and Sound Perfectly Timed.

Thomas A. Edison, in a demonstration in his laboratory at West Orange, yesterday, apparently proved that he has solved the problem of synchronizing the reproduction of motion pictures and the sounds that belong to their motion. A select audience was treated to a little play-acting on the screen, with voices, music and all sorts of other sounds, absolutely timed to the motion.

The illusion that actual beings were talking, dogs barking or plates breaking before the eyes of the observer was readily created. The film shown represented a lecturer walking upon the stage, talking to the audience and introducing his subject in a natural voice. The lecturer described the "kaleidoscope," as the device is called, and then proceeded to show how perfectly set and sound have been timed.

Dogs Bark as Jaws Open.
Mr. Edison placed up a china plate and dropped it on the floor. As the screen showed the plates flying in all directions the synchronized sound reproduced precisely the noise of the crash at the exact instant. Dogs were led into the field, the motion camera, and while their mouths opened on the screen the sound of their barking issued from the horns of the phonograph. Every imaginable sound was thus reproduced in its proper relation to the whole scene.

The pictures are thrown upon the screen from the back, up in the present day pantomime motion pictures, and the sound reproducer, connected electrically by a synchronizing device with the picture machine, is set up behind the screen.

The great difficulty was to obtain a recorder that would catch sound at a distance, but that difficulty has been overcome. There is ample volume in the reproduction, and it is claimed by Mr. Edison that it can be increased or diminished at will.

"This will put the finest opera and the best drama within the reach of the poorest man," said Mr. Edison. "For five cents one will be able to see just as good performances as are now reserved to the rich man only. It will be a big saving for the uplift of the poor."

No End to Possibilities.

"It will in a measure take the place of the actual flesh-and-blood play, for how much better it will be to sit and watch a play where the scenery is not painted canvas, but the real city street, the real furniture."

"As to its historic value, that can only be guessed. The inauguration of a 'talking' or any other important event can be preserved in act and sound for the future. Orators can address their audiences while sitting at their own fireplaces. Actors and singers can do the same. In fact, there seems to be no end to the possibilities of this invention."

ROTHENAU MEDAL TO BE PRESENTED TO THOS. A. EDISON

He Is the First American to Receive Prize Coveted by Scientists Abroad—Presentation Jan. 23.

Thomas A. Edison has been awarded the Rothenau medal for the best device or process in the electrical industry for safeguarding industrial life and health. It will be presented to him on the evening of Jan. 23 at the American Museum of Safety, No. 79 West Thirty-ninth street. The medal is coveted by inventors and scientists in Europe. It was his name from its presentation in one year by the Emperor of Germany to Dr. Emil Rothenau, long at the head of the Berlin Electricity Company, for a submarine wireless telegraph device with which in 1884 messages were sent for three miles under water. Mr. Edison will be the first American to obtain an inscription from the famous die.

The award is made to him because of his storage battery as a safety device in mines, electric submarine boats, factories where explosives are made, powder magazines and in industries in which explosive gases are generated or used. This invention has reduced to a minimum the physical risks of workers in these lines.

In addition to the Edison award the Museum will give at the same meeting to the Ingersoll Shipyard Apparatus Company the Scientific American medal for the most efficient device invented in the last three years, the galvanizer; the Lunt-Edison-Hessman medal to the National Cash Register Company for progress in the promotion of sanitation and the mitigation of occupational diseases, and to the New York Edison Company the Travelers' Insurance Company's medal for the American employee who has done the most for the protection of the lives and limbs of workmen.

EDISON FAVORS KITES TO SAVE LIFE AT SEA

Inventor Recommends Their Use to Carry a Life Ashore When Vessels Are Stranded.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The use of kites to carry a line to the shore for the transfer of passengers of steamships stranded, as was the case on last Sunday near Halifax, was advocated yesterday by Thomas A. Edison. The famous inventor said: "They should be erected to compel vessels to carry such kites."

"When a ship is stranded, as when the wind is naturally blowing from the sea toward the land," he said, "the line attached to the kite could be placed out at certain distances and then a hawser fastened to it which could be carried to land and the transfer of the passengers to safety thereby made possible. In the same way a hawser could be carried by kites from a rescue ship to the stranded ship, and efforts to get the ship off rocks around here would be facilitated."

CROWDING THE ACTORS

Edison has dealt the second-rate actors a hard blow. He has hatched the phonograph to the moving picture machine, and now the "movie" will talk.

When the best plays and the leading actors can be seen and heard for a nickel, there is going to be mighty little room in the dramatic profession except at the top.

BOSTON (MA) RECORD

January 07, 1913

Why so much excitement over Edison's moving pictures that talk? They are too much like most actors to rank as subjects.

CHICAGO (IL) POST

January 06, 1913

MOTION AND SOUND COMBINED.

The presentation of motion pictures accompanied by machine-produced speech and sounds is awaited eagerly. In the first rehearsal of the device its projector, Mr. Edison, said that it was still "a little bit raw" and that perfection could not be reached without further experiment. Other onlookers were agreed, however, that the combination was wonderful and were deeply impressed with its possibilities.

The motion picture, already the valued companion of the millions, will come, thus, to provide the greatest diversity in amusement. The stock companies which enact plays, in pantomime will give their voice production. Monologues by funny men and solos by musicians will be available for purchase. The entertainment is easy to suggest still other varieties. For some time abroad motion picture displays have been accompanied, when possible, by "stage effects," but the phonograph has not been employed, and the device for making it synchronous to Edison's.

When Lumiere's cinematograph was installed here, not long after the exhibition of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, pictures the public was fairly startled by the clamor and staidness of the view. Lumiere's representative was anxious to photograph something local and typical. He chose a parade of the police, after having rejected a football scrimmage as being unethically to prove high in "action."

EDISON LAUGHS AT TRIUMPH

Sounds Suit Action in "Movies" Produced by Edison. — Thomas A. Edison sat back in his chair and chuckled as there passed upon a screen in the theater of his laboratory at West Orange, N. J., a procession of human beings and animals that sang and talked and danced and played upon musical instruments, and burst and made various other noises, that moving pictures never before have furnished.

It was a moment of triumph, the result of four years of unrelenting effort to give the world what probably was the only development possible in the "theater," to reproduce sound synchronously with action.

"That's a little raw yet," laughed the scientist, "but you just give me a couple and we'll show you. We're green at showing these things yet."

HARTFORD (CT) TIMES

January 04, 1913

MAKING THEM ALL ACQUAINTED.

"The best in the kind in the way of amusement, for four cents." Mr. Edison began more than thirty years ago his efforts to make this possible with his kinetophone, and the preparations to open four theaters on Manhattan Island and three in Brooklyn, where his perfected invention will be used indicate that this dream of the great inventor is "coming true" at last. He has opened the way to the kinetophone presentation of all kinds of plays, musical comedies and grand opera. His idea is that the price of admission shall be kept down to five cents, as to what he has accomplished, we are left to judge.

The kinetophone, which will combine the kinetograph and the phonograph, will have the voice and the picture, synchronized, and the difficulty of having a "phonograph" that would record the voices of the actors in different parts of the stage.

The question of synchronism has been solved by the invention of a device that keeps the pictures to the fraction of a second in time with the words or music. The second has been solved by the invention of a device recording instrument that catches the voice of the players in different parts of the stage. The recording needle is more delicate than that formerly used and it catches the words of the players without recording the echo that formerly gave the picture much trouble and made the voice vague.

Mr. Edison does not claim that his apparatus is yet beyond the point of improvement. He says that he hopes it will be possible to give the whole evening's entertainment for "five cents" in four or five years. But he has, undoubtedly, made much progress in solving the problem of synchronism which his undertaking presents.

The time is coming when there will be four communities in the United States so rural or so remote as to be without the Edison kinetophone. And this will gradually become true of the whole world.

By means of this invention the people of all nations will ultimately have much of each other's life.

January 09, 1913

EDISON, JR. IS AN EMPLOY

Quits Studies and Goes to Work in
His Father's Boston Plant.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 8.—To take up research work, Charles Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, has temporarily quit his studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and gone into the employ of the Edison company of Boston.

He is fitting himself with the idea of some day taking up the life work of his father, the "wizard inventor." Just now young Edison is tackling a problem his father feels he himself never has completely solved—that of getting the lightest possible storage batteries for electric vehicles.

Young Edison is working every week day in the electrical vehicle branch of the sales department of the Edison company in the building at 39 Boylston street. He is working just as hard as any other employe, isn't favored over the others and puts in the same working hours.

When he registered at the institute of technology last fall young Edison said he hoped to get the groundwork that would enable him to go into the manufacturing end of the electrical business, as well as engage in laboratory work with his father.

January 08, 1913

EDISON'S SON IN RESEARCH WORK

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Charles Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of electricity, has temporarily given up his studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for independent research in the shops of the Edison company. Young Edison has been engaged in experimental work on electric battery vehicles for some time, and finding that it was impossible to carry on his glass room studies at the same time, made application for a leave of absence. The leave has been granted.

At the close of the school year at the institute last June the son of the great inventor entered the employ of the Edison company in Boston. He was attached to the electric construction department, and shortly afterward transferred to the vehicle department, which the company are experimenting with the design of storage battery cars, with which the company are experimenting.

While engaged in work on the various types of storage battery cars, with which the company are experimenting, the young man branched out on a line of independent research.

When the full term of the institute opened he registered with the intention of continuing his course in applied sciences there, but finding the work of the senior year so exacting as to prohibit any outside work, he determined to apply for leave of absence until he had followed out the investigation he was conducting to the end. He is working daily at the company's shops. It is expected that he will return to the institute next year, when he will complete the course for his degree.

January 18, 1913

The Rounder, Los Angeles, Ralph UNDER

JAN - 18 - 1913

OBSERVATIONS

516 BY FREDERICK PALMER.

Thomas Edison has touched some fragments of wood and steel with the magic of his fingers and blessed them with the brilliance of his brain, and lo, the world possesses an inanimate thing from which come the forms of people who talk and sing and vanish into the nothingness whence they came. If David Garrick and Edwin Booth could walk forth from their tombs and witness the kinetophone in action they would probably return forthwith—fright, despair and perhaps disgust would be theirs and the quiet of the grave a welcome refuge from an age so strange to them that life would lose its sweetness. Many who worship the heroes of the past are frequently heard to sigh a wish that they might meet those long-dead folk of other years and mingle with them in thought and conversation. It were well that the olden days themselves return with them, for if any of the good and great men of other ages were to venture into the midst of modernity they would falter in their footsteps, open-eyed with wonder while we, I am inclined to believe, would require much self-control to avoid open laughter at their awkward blunders.

Edison says that "actors will have to leave the legitimate stage in order to get any money." This is an exaggerated opinion. Edison is so jubilant over the success that has crowned years of sleepless thought and labor that his view of things has become a trifle warped. This is perfectly natural, I suppose. No one can concentrate brain and body upon a great effort without losing, to some degree, the proper perspective. No machine will ever fulfill the service of the stage any more than the camera has taken the place of the brush and palette or the automobile has replaced feet. Mechanical devices replace the artisan, but not the artist. The actor of superior attainments need have no fear of the encroachments of the machine that Edison has wrought. But one sentence that fell from the lips of the Wizard of Menlo Park contains a warning that may well be heeded by those who have strayed from their place at the ribbon counter and the hotel dining room; "Barnstorming will cease when no one wants to pay several times the amount of a movies show for some inferior production of a stale play." Quite right, good sir, quite emphatically correct.

The legitimate stage will always live and thrive. The earnest, conscientious actor who devotes his life to study and builds his career upon a solid foundation of education and refinement will always find the laurel wreath of approbation ready for his brow and the plaudits of the crowd will greet him whenever he appears. But the inferior actors who carelessly stumble along the path of indifference to an imaginary goal of ease and comfort can well be spared and their places filled by the screen pictures of men and women whose ability is greater.

It is not illogical by any means—this concentrated drama which will be shipped from the factory—pardon me, I mean studio—throughout the world. It follows the same elite of evolution that may be found in the history of the town crier and the newspaper. Where one man trod the streets of the village and bellowed the news of the day the newspaper now circulates among many hundreds of thousands more than his voice could reach in a lifetime. It has remained for Edison to perfect a device whereby the form of the actor and his voice may be produced simultaneously by mechanical means. Its coming will be welcomed by those who cannot afford to pay the prices necessary to witness the performances of great actors and who have no desire to look upon the antics of barnstormers. It will be a blessing in every way. It will educate the masses to the enjoyment of better acting in the same way that the phonograph has enlightened many to the appreciation of better music. It will give the poor man entertainments for a price that he can afford to pay. And it will send many misguided men and women back to an honest trade who have clogged the offices of dramatic booking agents with their useless presence. This may seem a cold-blooded view of the matter at first thought, but a little deliberation will convince even some of the ambitious ones themselves that it were better to be a good worker at some useful trade than a poor actor whose services are not in demand.

PICTURE TALK MUST CERTAINLY SAYS EDISON

516.
Every Stage Whisper Even is
Reproduced by a Specially
Made Phonograph; Predicts
End of \$2.00 Drama

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Thomas A. Edison said a few days ago that he believed the end of the present legitimate stage at hand as a result of his newest invention, a talking motion picture machine, called the kinephone, which proved successful in a demonstration held recently. The inventor explained why he believes the present \$2 show must give way to the cheaper form of amusement, which he declares will give almost as much as the other for one-twentieth of the price.

"There will be no more barn storms, either, because no one will be willing to pay for second-class seating when the foremost stars are performing for the 'talkies' and can be seen and heard from a dime. The inventor was found at the Edison plant in West Orange, N. J."

"Mr. Edison is upstairs in the laboratory," said Miller Hutchinson, his chief engineer and personal attendant, as he led the way.

"It is three flights to the 'incanmin' work," so Edison's workshop is called. The wizard of electricity was ready for questions.

"Is the machine perfected?" asked the reporter.

"Nothing's perfect," replied Edison, but it works. It will be put in operation at the Colonial theater, Brooklyn, inside of thirty days."

"What does your invention do?"

"Every word can be heard. It delivers at the exact instant of occurrence on the film any sound made at the moment such action took place. Every word uttered by the actors is recorded and delivered in time with the action; the creaking of a gate, a whistle, the noise of hoof beats, even the click of a costing revolver, comes apparently from the screen and in unison with the motion."

"How is it done?"

"The phonograph, which is placed behind the screen, is wired to the picture machine, which may be a hundred yards away. The speed of the talking part acts as a brake on the film, so that neither can get ahead of the other. There are special records which run as long as the film lasts. Other records can be made to come into place successively and the performance may be carried out through a whole play. Whole operas will be rendered and the film can even be colored by hand if the display of color is needed."

"Small towns, whose yearly taxes would not pay for three performances of the Metropolitan Opera company, can see and hear the greatest stars in the world for ten cents. And it will pay because of the volume of business."

"We want democracy in our amusements. It is safe to say that only one out of every fifty persons in the United States has any real right to spend the price asked for a theater ticket. What chance has the workman for amusement whose income is from \$2 to \$3 a day? No chance at all, except in motion pictures, and the fact that fifteen million a day see motion pictures in the United States shows that the poor realize this."

"At Work on It 37 Years.
"How long did it take to work out the plan for talking motion pictures?" was asked.

"Thirty-seven years," replied Edison slowly. "It is all of that time since I made a motion picture upon a slide a box, by dropping the successful drawings rapidly, and attaching a record to two car take-up."

"And wasn't that successful?"

"Not the kind of success I want. What I want must affect the whole people. Actors will have to leave the legitimate stage to work for the 'talkies' in order to get any money. This is all the better for them. They can live in one place all the year round and harmonizing will come automatically when no one wants to pay several times the amount of the movies show for some inferior production of a stale play."

"Will there be a great fortune in it?"

"Money?" said Edison. "Why, all the money I make on an invention goes into furthering my experiments. I do not seek money. Besides there will be any number of others begin along the same line and I have found that an inventor is always sacrificed for the public good, which is satisfactory to me so long as the great masses are benefited. Often the courts do not uphold me, but somehow I get the credit, whatever that is good for," he added with a laugh.

"Call it the Kinetophone."

"One thing I deplore and that is the number of low grade motion pictures shown here, many of them coming from Europe, where the ideas of fun are coarser than here. In Europe the people are laborers, while here they are mainly workmen. There is a difference in the order of intellect and the idea of what is entertaining. With the Kinetophone in operation these inferior pictures must come because of their very inferiority."

"Why is it not so hard on actors?"

"On the contrary," replied Edison earnestly, "they are going to be benefited. They will be able to lead a normal home life. I can see nothing in the future but big studios capitalized, perhaps, in New York, employing all the actors all the year around at a better figure than they now get."

January 22, 1913

EDISON MAKES HIS MOVING PICTURES TALK

WIZARD PRODUCES SOUND AND
ACTION IN EDISON

Four Year Task Ends—Hugs Hark,
Crash of Glass is Heard as Pictures
Appear on Screen—New Triumph
in Movies.

Thomas A. Edison got back in his chair and checked the other afternoon as there passed upon a screen in the theatre of his laboratory at West Orange, N. J., a procession of human beings and animals that sang and talked and shouted and played upon musical instruments and laughed and made various other noises that moving pictures never before have uttered. It was a moment of triumph, the result of four years of unrelenting effort to give to the world what probably was the only development possible in the "movies," to reproduce sound synchronously with action.

"That's a little raw yet," laughed the wizard, "but you give us a chance and we'll show you. We're green at working these things yet."

These may have been something "raw" to the trained eye of Thomas A. Edison, but to other spectators it seemed that success had been achieved.

When the time for the show to start came there was a short delay. The "old man," as everybody in the big factory calls Mr. Edison, couldn't be found. Finally he was found and his right hand man and chief engineer, M. R. Hutchinson, gave the word to start.

For the first few seconds it looked just like regular "movies." A large man in evening dress strode down a flight of stairs and to the front of a lavishly furnished sitting room. When he reached the front of the "stage" things began to happen.

First the big man thrust out one arm in customary attitude and then, and even the spectators who had known what was to come were surprised—he began to talk.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he began, and there followed an introduction to the first exhibition of talking moving pictures, real talking "movies," that has ever been seen. The speech was delivered in carefully modulated tones, with articulation of the clearest, each action coinciding exactly with each expression. It was so life-like and natural that gasps of surprise and wonderment could be heard from different parts of the darkened room.

In the course of his talk the speaker's picture took up a plate and dashed it to the floor. It flew into pieces with a crash and each fragment made its individual noise in bouncing up and back. After that the picture blew a horn and a whistle, and then a man came on and played the piano. A girl appeared and played "Way Down Upon the Sausage River" on the violin, and another girl sang some of the old songs, while the pianist and violinist accompanied her.

They went away, you could hear their footsteps as they walked up the stairs—and another man appeared with two collies, dogs, whose loud barks were as natural as life. It was hard to realize that these were not living beings in flesh and blood, but the lights came on and broke the illusion.

That was one complete reel and it had taken just six minutes to show, two minutes longer than the ordinary photograph disk revolves.

Four additional "sketches" were exhibited and in each the illusion was maintained. Two of these Mr. Edison hadn't seen himself before and he laughed heartily as an Irish politician in one of them delivered an impassioned political oration which his daughter, standing behind, read to him out of a newspaper. The most startling manifestation of the synchrony of sound and action came when a brick was sent crashing through a window above the speaker's head. You could plainly hear the thump of each piece of glass as it fell.

Men have been working upon the reproduction of moving pictures, that would talk for a long, long time. Mr. Edison has been at it for four years. He has literally "slept on the job," as his employees described his absorption in his work, and when he "wakes on the job" he has the reputation of ending things up.

The moving talking idea is based upon two comparatively old propositions. The talking machine is old and the motion picture machine is old. But they never were harnessed together before successfully. Other inventors have had actors talk into records and then go and set the piece separately, but the illusion was not there, except in spots.

Mr. Edison's way is to have the talking and moving picture machines getting their impressions at the same time. They are set up side by side, at any distance up to forty feet away from the actors, and as the character's gesture is taken by the "movie," his words are taken by the "talker." When all this is done the "movie" is placed in its usual place with its rays illuminating the screen back of which is the "talker."

How to get these two machines to work together is the problem on which Mr. Edison has worked for nearly four years.

The "timer" is some sort of contrivance that is coupled up between the two machines. The talking machine can run at only a certain speed, the

January 29, 1913

BATHING LOST ART IS WOMEN'S FEAR

West Orange Water so Bad They
Talk of "Freeing Out" the
Supplying Company.

Citizens of West Orange, N. J., received a severe jolt yesterday when twenty-five members of the Women's Improvement League rapidly acquitted in a statement of Mrs. Richard M. Colgate that bathing soon will be numbered among the lost arts in that municipality.

Mrs. Colgate made her pronouncement at the home of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, in Llewellyn Park, where the Improvement League members had gathered to protest to representatives of the local water company against the "intolerable conditions and quality" of the water supplied by the municipal corporation to the homes of the West Orange residents.

Frank W. Green, superintendent of filtration for the Monticello Water Company, and Mr. Kimball, its general manager, explained that they were doing everything in their power to alleviate conditions.

Mrs. Colgate then made the declaration that the water is in such dirty condition that a general fear of the bath has permeated West Orange. Mrs. Herbert Turner declared that skin affections frequently have been caused by bathing in the water supplied through the town mains.

Mrs. Alfred B. Joullie said the water company's representatives that so had been existing conditions that hundreds of dollars have necessarily been sent by residents to install filtration systems.

The women told the water company's representatives that unless conditions are remedied speedily they will sue on their own property and "freeze the water company out" or seek legislation to provide for another supply.

January 22, 1913

EDISON EDUCATIONAL AT OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT

"A Letter to the Princess," the fifth story of "What Happened to Mary," will be the feature at the Madras opera house tonight. This photo play was produced by the Edison Co. in collaboration with "The Ladies World," a widely read publication of interest to women.

Mary arrives in London with a letter to the princess. Her movements are watched by an agent of a foreign government, who is interested in the contents of the letter. He follows her into a railway carriage, where he introduces himself as her fellow agent and tries to persuade her to give him the letter. Just then the train stops and a clergyman enters their compartment.

Mary is taken to a hotel where she writes a message to the princess. The note is intercepted by her adversary and as a result she receives a reply supposedly from the princess. She enters an automobile which is supposed to have been sent by her highness. She is taken to a big house where she recognizes the chauffeur as her adversary and recovering the letter from a table she dashes from the house but is caught by her enemy. The clergyman happens to be passing and rescues her. Paraded in a taxi, she stops the machine near a brick wall and running up a ladder drops down on the other side. Her enemy follows her and running to escape from him she finds herself in the midst of a garden party and appeals for protection to a woman who turns out to be the princess, who is given the letter.

"The Tell-Tale Message," by the Kalem Co., a drama of financial intrigue in one act and the story of a New York banker who is tracked by detectives through a letter placed in an egg shell by his accomplice. The banker is arrested and two innocent girls are saved by the hand of the law.

"No Fool Like an Old Fool" is a Glines comedy in one act. This is a funny comedy that is sure to please the patrons of the Madras opera house so don't miss this big show tonight.

January 24, 1913

RATHENAU MEDAL FOR EDISON

Inventor is Honored by the American Museum of Safety for Storage Battery.

New York, Jan. 24.—Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor, was honored by the American Museum of Safety last night, the occasion being its annual awarding of medals to inventors of safety appliances. Mr. Edison was presented with the new Rathenau medal, the first award of this medal ever made. Last summer the medal was placed at the disposal



Thomas A. Edison.

of the American Museum of Safety by the Allgemeines Electricitäts-Gesellschaft of Berlin, to be awarded annually for the best device or process in the electrical industry for safeguarding life and health. The competition is open to the world.

The Rathenau medal was given to Mr. Edison as a recognition of his latest successful experiments with the storage battery. This battery can be used in mines, under water, in tunnels, factories where explosives are made, in powder magazines, and where explosive gases are generated or in use.

January 25, 1913

Too Busy to Go for a Medal

Mr. Edison has just given us an example of putting business before pleasure, or what, at least, would have afforded pleasure to some. The American Museum of Safety had arranged to award him a medal in honor of one of his inventions and many nice things were to have been said about him. But Mr. Edison sent word that he was "too busy" to appear for the honor. So his wife accepted the medal for him, explaining that her husband had been in seclusion in his workshop for two months, experimenting with a new invention. The first thought on hearing of Edison's decision may have been that he acted in a childish manner. Did he regard the medal of the organization named as being of so little importance that he did not care to take the time to go after it? Did he have an equally small regard for the applause of the assemblage? His conduct is not to be judged in that way. The inventor was pursuing a train of thought and he might have lost sight of it if he had permitted his attention to be sidetracked. He was so wrapped up in his labor that he was even sleeping in his workshop and taking his meals there. Naturally, then, he was in no mood for social functions. He held work as of more importance than pleasure or compliments, and it is not a bad rule for anyone to follow. His seeming churlishness in the case is excusable.

January 26, 1913

EDISON GETS MEDAL FOR SAFETY DEVICE

New York, Jan. 25.—Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard, has been awarded the Lathem medal for the best device or process in the electrical industry for safeguarding industrial life and health. It will be presented to him this evening at the American Museum of Safety in this city.

The award is made to him because of his storage battery as a safety device to mines, tunnels, submarine boats, factories where explosives are made, powder magazines and in industries in which explosive gases are generated or used. This invention has reduced to a minimum the physical risks of workers in these lines.

January 24, 1913

EDISON BUSY AND WIFE ACCEPTS MEDAL FOR HIM

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Thomas A. Edison remained at work over a new invention in his laboratory at Englewood, N. J., tonight instead of coming to this city to receive from the American Museum of Safety a medal in honor of his old invention. Mrs. Edison, who came to accept the honor for him, explained that the inventor has been in seclusion in his workshop for two months, sleeping there and having his meals sent to him, and expects to continue in retirement until he completes his invention. The medal is the Rathenau honor for an invention of a storage battery device which permits light without heat in places where explosions are riddled and gases generated, reducing to a minimum danger to persons.

(NAME OF PAPER IS MISSING)

January 25, 1913

EDISON GETS MEDAL

Was Too Busy That He Sent His Wife and Daughter to the Presentation Exercises.

New Orange, N. J., Jan. 25.—When Mrs. Thomas A. Edison finally succeeded Friday in getting her husband to admit her to his laboratory, she presented him with the medal awarded by the American Museum of Safety last night. Edison who had no left his laboratory for three months had sent his wife and daughter to the presentation ceremonies. She explained to the museum official that he was working night and day on his new talking motion picture invention, the "Kinetophone," and was too busy to attend the meeting. The medal awarded for the great electrical device for conserving human life was given her to take it him. The great inventor, it was late reported, took a nip at the medal today, jotted his wife on the cheek and said: "Very pretty. I hope you've pressed my thanks. Run along now I'm busy," and rushed back to his work bench.

January 24, 1913

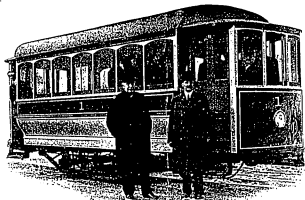
EDISON TOO BUSY TO ACCEPT HONOR MEDAL

Remains in Laboratory at Work on Invention While His Wife Receives Medal in His Behalf.

New York, Jan. 24.—Thomas Edison remained at work over a new invention at his laboratory at Englewood, N. J., last night instead of coming to this city to receive a medal of honor from the American Museum of Safety.

Mrs. Edison who appeared in his place said the great inventor had been in seclusion in his shop for two months and that he would continue in seclusion until the invention was finished.

The medal was given for the invention of the storage battery which gave light without heat which have gained general use in places where explosives are stored for handling.



THOMAS A. EDISON AND RALPH H. BEACH BESIDE THE NEW STORAGE BATTERY CAR.

FIRST STORAGE BATTERY TRAIN

By

BERTON MILLER

"DID you come in on the Weary?"
 "Yes."
 "No; I was in a hurry—I walked."

This old vaudeville gag, as well as the innumerable off-stage jokes at what was formerly an unprogressive railway system, will soon be utterly inapplicable. In fact, it hardly applies at the present day, when the Erie system is making such efforts in practical, up-to-date efficiency, with its prize sections of track, its new cut-offs, and its modern locomotive practice.

But those vaudevillians and others—yet awake to this new condition of affairs—will be surprised to learn that the Erie is the first steam railway system in the country to adopt the storage battery plan of traction for regular trains,

and that before the winter is over it will have in operation a five-car train run by stored electricity. To the much-scoffed-at Erie belongs the honor of the first try-out of a storage-battery train in the world. This train, built for a Culem railway, consisted of three cars equipped with Edison storage batteries. They were all good-sized passenger cars, each seating forty persons. The train was equipped with a unique system of multiple-unit control and was driven by electricity stored in 210 battery cells. Beside there were twenty cells in each car for lighting it and energizing the master-control. After the first storage-battery train in the world had been tested on the Erie it was sent on a 32-mile spin from New York to Long Beach, Long Island, over the Pennsylvania's Long Island branch line.

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The train was driven by a unique system of magnetic multiple control which could be operated from either end of any car by a master controller on each platform and was capable of four speeds. This sequence of operations takes place simultaneously on each car, as each bears its burden of driving, and is accomplished through the "train line"—two wires that run through all the cars and are connected to all master controllers and relays.

The motor equipment of the train consisted of four 200-volt, 37½ ampere motors connected by bar and pinion with the hubs of the driving wheels. The cars, each of which weighs 37,000 pounds, are vestibuled and are built of wood on an underframing of steel.

The twenty-six mile run to Long Beach was made in exactly fifty-two minutes. The speed at times exceeded thirty miles an hour.

In the Erie test runs on level track at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, the current consumption was only 27 watts per ten miles, the best record that ever has been made by any system of driving. On the Long Beach run, with heavily loaded cars, the consumption per ten miles averaged 45 watts, a very good record considering the grades traversed, for

the average trolley car consumption 125 watts.

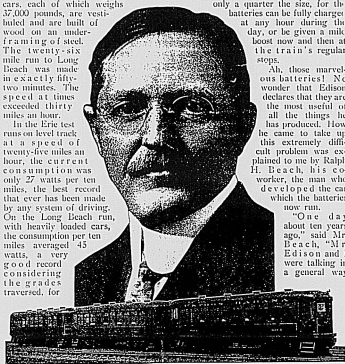
"This beats steaming, trolleying, third-railing all hollow!" cried an electrical engineer who was among the passengers on the Long Beach trip as it train shot through the East River tub. "There would be no peak hours on road running trains like this."

Peak hours are the *bête noir* of the old-style electric railway managers. The mean the apex of current consumption when travel is heaviest. Now they will be done away with and instead of building enormous power-houses just to accommodate rush travel, they need

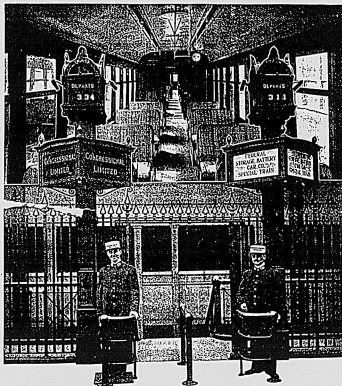
only a quarter the size, for the batteries can be fully charged at any hour during the day, or be given a milk boost now and then at the train's regular stops.

Ah, those marvelous batteries! No wonder that Edison declares that they are the most useful of all the things he has produced. How he came to take up this extremely difficult problem was explained to me by Ralph H. Beach, his co-worker, the man who developed the car which the batteries

now run.
"One day about ten years ago," said Mr. Beach, "Mr. Edison and I were talking in a general way



RALPH H. BEACH: THE MAN WHO DEVELOPED THE EDISON STORAGE BATTERY CAR IDEA



IN THE PENNSYLVANIA TUBE, NEW YORK CITY.

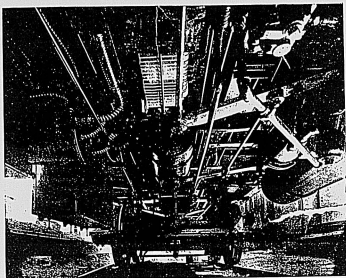
about storage batteries, and he was lamenting that a really reliable battery did not exist.

"I don't believe," said Edison, "that Nature would be so unkind as to refuse to give up a durable battery if someone would really search for it. I am going to make the search!" he added, with whole-hearted earnestness.

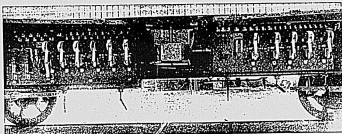
I asked Mr. Deach to explain the battery and its operation, in the most concise terms possible. He smiled—Deach is one of those sunny, unruffled, middle-

aged men who are always smiling—and repeated:

"The most concise terms possible? That's summing up a whole book in a few words, isn't it? Well, it consists of cells containing a solution of potash and water in each of which are two plates, one of nickel, the other of iron, insulated from each other. If an electric current is passed through the iron to the nickel plate, the oxygen present in the iron oxide passes to and remains with the nickel oxide. A conducting circuit is



MOTORS AND AIR BRAKE UNDER THE CAR.



THE RELAY BOXES UNDER THE CAR.

established between the two plates. The iron thus receives oxygen and in so doing develops heat and electrical energy. While it is receiving this oxygen, which passes to it from the nickel oxide, it is said to be discharging. It requires energy to remove the oxygen from the iron oxide and upon the return of the oxygen

to the iron, energy is developed. As an analogy, it requires energy to lift weight and in falling the weight develops energy. These are the essential principles of the Edison storage battery."

I had the good luck recently to travel in one of the Edison-Deach cars from Hoboken to Silver Lake, New Jersey,

FIRST STORAGE BATTERY TRAIN

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over the Erie, with Mr. Beach. We ran out of the yards and over the Newark marshes lying sere and brown under a clear autumn sky. Beside us ran the Pennsylvania tracks, with their great lumbering third-rail locomotives. From the windows of the cars the passengers gazed curiously at our novel equipment, the forerunner of a scheme of things that would sweep third rails and trolleys off the great highways, and I felt an exceeding great pride in being a part, though an inconsiderable one, of a traction concern that was making history. Standing by the motorman and looking forward over the marsh toward populous Newark and the hazy Orange Mountains beyond, I learned many things while Mr. Beach talked of his cars and of what he was doing with them. He said that a speed of forty miles an hour had been attained in some of the tests, that the cars could go up a thirteen per cent grade quite easily, that the batteries would last many years, that the water in them will not freeze till a temperature of fifty degrees below zero is reached and that then the ice is only mush and is quickly melted by the electricity; that the cars had been run from Jersey City to Atlantic City, a distance of 135 miles, on a single charge of the battery and had enough current left to run forty miles more; that the cost of power for driving the new cars was less than the maintenance of an overhead trolley and rail bonding, that there was no magnetization from the batteries to the car interim, and that the operation of a storage battery railway had eliminated all electrolytic difficulties common in cities and towns. He told me a great many other interesting things, and when we reached the Silver Lake shops he showed me cars that were built for near and remote places. It was all very illuminating, but I wanted to see Edison and hear what he had to say about the possibilities of storage battery cars in a big way. So I got into an auto and whizzed over to West Orange, where the ivy-covered laboratory of America's greatest inventor soon loomed before me.

"What is the future of storage traction?" The kindly blue-gray eyes of Edison twinkled as he stood before me in his laboratory. Then they took on a far-

away look as he gazed out of the windows upon the Orange Hills ablaze with autumn reds and yellows. "Big things will come from that, not immediately, perhaps, but before long. Just now they are preparing to use storage battery cars in a pioneering way—a splendid field for that system of traction. You see, it costs a lot of money to run a steam railroad, even a short one, through a mountain country. In the first place you must go a long way around to establish your grades, and then you must pay out a lot for locomotives. Now these storage battery cars will run on almost any wagon grade. A ten to twelve per cent rise presents no difficulties, and they are building one that is even steeper than that out in California.

"For suburban traffic the storage battery train or single car is well adapted. A great many roads will be built for their use in places where it wouldn't pay to build a steam railway, a trolley line, or a third-rail system. The eloquence of them appeals to capitalists who have been discouraged when they came to count up



CONTROL AND AIR BRAKES

the cost of other means of traction."

"But about high-power traction," I asked, "and speed? Will the storage battery system ever be used for long-distance express trains?"

The blue-gray eyes gazed further away than ever, as if they saw down the long vista of mile posts waiting future years.

"Why not?" His finger-tips stroked back the white hair from his brow. There was another silence, then he repeated the words as if to himself, "Why not? New York to Philadelphia. There is nothing impossible in that. I shouldn't like to say what I have in mind on that subject. Perhaps it's only visionary."

"But you believe in your visions; they must have been very real to you."

The old man smiled and nodded. Then he brushed some laboratory dust from the sleeve of his blue serge suit and said:

"On fairly level roads we could probably run fast express trains now, but it's going to be some work to perfect the system. Mr. Beach has devoted a lot of time in that way. He is a very capable man, and he has done remarkably well. We have worked together—he on the application of the power and the driving possibilities, I on the improvement of the batteries and the controlling principle, but there is a lot more to do

before we get down to the big express train business."

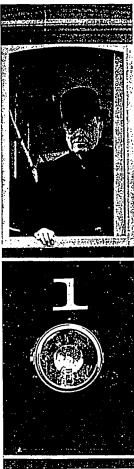
"Then perfection"—I began eagerly as the vision of what this meant opened before me.

"There's no such thing as perfection," he said, "in science, art or anything. Take music. It isn't perfect, because the means of producing it are imperfect, even the highly trained human voice. But as for storage battery traction, I consider it far enough developed to say that for local passenger traffic in and out of cities or smaller places, it will probably supersede other means of traction. As for long-distance express service, we may have to wait a while for that. Time will tell what can be done in that line."

But in the meantime please remember that the oft-derided Erie, the railway vaudeville joke of America, is to be the first line in this country to run regular storage battery trains. And meantime there is little Cuba with her three-car train, the first in the world. Let's give her credit, too.

So here for the present the narrative stops, but it is by no means ended. The inventors had spoken with an enthusiasm that even scientific caution could not quite suppress. One

had only to supplement their words with the bright glow in their eyes to understand that they had tremendous hopes of accomplishing a remarkable thing.



—EDISON IN THE STORAGE BATTERY CAR.

EDISON SCORNS MILLION OFFER FROM 6TH CITY

Cleveland and Chicago Capitalists Seek in Vain For Talking Picture Rights From Great Inventor.

TWO NEW PATENTS PERFECT PHONOGRAPH

Diamond Tipped Needles, and Indestructible Records Are Latest Inventions of Wizard.

Two new inventions by Thomas A. Edison, both notable additions to the scientific achievement of the century in that they bring the phonograph almost to perfection, were given to the world for the first time Monday through a Cleveland man. He is P. J. Brady, attorney, with offices at 622 Citizens building.

Brady had just returned from a visit with the inventor at his laboratories at Orange, N. J., carrying with him a certified check for \$500,000, which Edison rejected as a tender of good faith on an offer of several millions and large royalties on behalf of Cleveland and Chicago capitalists, for the controlling interest in Edison's latest triumph, his talking pictures.

Laughed at Million.

"He just sat there and laughed at that million-dollar check," admitted the lawyer, a trifle ruefully.

The new inventions Edison has perfected are a diamond-tipped phonograph reproducing needles that wear forever, and a process for making indestructible records of an unobtainable material called "Condensite."

The world is to hear of them intelligibly for the first time next week when a public demonstration of the marvelous talking pictures is to be given in New York.

A rumor that a Chicago multimillionaire and several Cleveland financiers, one of whom is said to be the head of Great International Trusts Inc., were after the rights to the talking pictures, or an interest in them, revealed that an actual offer had been made and refused.

Probed Storage Batteries.

Attorney Brady would not say what the client were, "it was learned, however, that they, in company with at least one of them, visited Edison a fortnight ago primarily to investigate the adaptability of the famous Edison storage battery in connection with his latest inventions and process of making records."

An incidental demonstration of the talking pictures by Edison himself led to the offer for the invention. The matter of the storage batteries is still pending.

Edison, it was learned, plans to control and operate the talking picture invention himself, and with this in view is training twelve young men at his factory.

The invention of "Condensite," the material which will make records indestructible, practically speaking, was first made by Edison's chief chemist working under "the wizard's" direction.

Records Stand Test.

The chemist threw one of the records on the floor. It did not break. Edison lifted his eyebrows slightly and laughed happily. The two began to throw the records about, using them as quoits. They stood the test.

Just as an instance of Edison's generosity to his associates," continued Brady, "he wrote out a check for \$50,000 and gave it to his chief chemist as a bonus for his share in the work."

The chief difficulty with the talking pictures, Edison told Brady, was getting the pictures and phonograph attachment to work at the same time, but he has succeeded.

A soldier came out and blew a bugle call—he saw his lip puff and heard the call clearly," said Brady. Edison has succeeded in removing the rattle from the phonograph and the familiar hum from the talking pictures. Dogs came out on the stage and barked.

Dogs Are Lifelike.

"We forgot they were not real dogs, the sound was so perfectly reproduced."

The most wonderful of all was a scene from "The Two Admirals." A woman was singing under a prison window; we could hear a man's voice come faintly from inside. Then we saw two hands appear and the man's face appeared and again from his mouth came the sound of the

—BY THE STAFF WRITERS.

RICH WOMAN AS DETECTIVE

Mrs. Edison and Mrs. Colgate After Clean Streets

West Orange, N. J., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, wife of the inventor, and Mrs. Russell Colgate, both of this city, told how they had watched bunnies in town for several days in order to make up a list of the persons in the habit of littering the streets with the cans, peelings and other refuse. Both are enthusiastic reformers, and they asserted they had thoroughly enjoyed their detective work in the civic cause.

When they went to the meeting of the West Orange council to report on their task, they found themselves in the midst of a dramatic scene. They, Cleveland Dr. Samuel A. Muta, who resigned the office of mayor because the council had voted for another session.

Mrs. Colgate, whose family is wealthy and prominent in society, is head of the committee that tries to keep the streets clean, while Mrs. Edison is president of the West Orange Town Improvement association, of which the committee is an arm. When the town scavenger reported he would tidy the streets to suit the standard of the West Orange women by their throwing out their refuse indiscriminately, Mrs. Edison and Mrs. Colgate began their detective work.

While they were waiting to be heard the council was arguing the matter of granting another session license. When the vote was taken it was found that the license had been granted by a vote of 6 to 5.

Mayor Muta leaped to his feet and cried:

"I resign! I will not be a member of such a body! I quit as mayor of this town!"

As he walked down the aisle and out of the hall Mrs. Edison and Mrs. Colgate jumped up and applauded him. Their example was followed by others. Outside the room Dr. Muta got a sheet of copy paper from a reporter and on it wrote out his resignation as mayor and sent it into the council. The council took a vote and rejected the resignation.

February 11, 1913

TODAY'S BIRTHDAY HONORS.

We congratulate today Thomas Alva Edison, the noted inventor of electric light, who is now about up in his laboratory in his New Jersey country home, where he says he intends to remain until he has completed a moving picture machine that will tell, Mr. Edison was born at Milan, Ohio, February 11, 1847, and was given the rudiments of a common school education. At twelve years of age he was a newsboy on the Grand Trunk railroad. Then Edison studied telegraphy and worked as an operator in many parts of the United States and Canada. Some of his important inventions naturally referred to his work as a telegraph operator and among his first successes were the automatic repeating machine and the quadruplex and automatic telegraphic machines. His fame climbed for him from the French navy, and the honor of appointment as commander on the Legion of Honor. Edison is the chief consulting engineer of the big St. Louis telephone.

February 11, 1913

on Is 66,
Is Persuaded to
Don Boiled Shirt

By United Press.
WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 11.—Thomas A. Edison was 66 years old today. His wife, after much urging, succeeded in exacting a promise from the inventor that he would leave his beloved laboratory this evening, climb into a boiled shirt, which he hates, and participate in a little birthday party she has arranged. First giving his reluctant consent and sending word to the reporters that he felt like "66 and too busy to be interviewed," Edison plunged into his labors on the talking-machine picture device which he is perfecting. Edison's employees observed the day by wearing buttons bearing the numerals "66."

PITTSBURGH (PA) LEADER

February 11, 1913

INVENTOR EDISON
"FEELS LIKE 25"
ON 66TH BIRTHDAY

West Orange, N. J., Feb. 11.—Thomas A. Edison was 66 years old today. His wife, after much urging, succeeded in exacting a promise from the inventor that he would leave his beloved laboratory this evening, climb into a "boiled shirt," which he hates, and participate in a little birthday party she has arranged.

After giving his reluctant consent to this arrangement and sending out word to the reporters that he "felt like 25, and was too busy to be interviewed," Edison plunged into his labors on his talking-machine picture device, the "Kinetophone." Edison's employees observed the day by wearing buttons and pins bearing the numerals "66."

NEW LONDON (CT) TELEGRAM

February 12, 1913

THOMAS A. EDISON IS 66.

Devoted the Day to Work in Laboratory and Office.
West Orange, N. J., Feb. 11.—Thomas A. Edison, who is sixty-six years old, spent his birthday just as he spends the other 365 days in the year, with the exception of an occasional Sunday, when he yields to the insistence of Mrs. Edison, goes to church.
He devoted the entire day to work at the laboratory and office here, and then knocked off in the evening to be this guest at a family dinner party which Mrs. Edison arranged.
The employees at the works signified their affection for their chief by wearing buttons in their coat, lapels in the crease of the neck, and pins in the case of the women, bearing the numerals "66."

February 12, 1913

Edison Will Revolutionize Education

Commences Important Work of Substituting Motion Pictures for Schoolbooks

Thomas A. Edison announces an idea that will revolutionize the present system of education.

"I mean to try to do away with school books," was the simple form in which he unfolded expansion of his idea in a recent little talk.

"In order to teach children you've got to interest them," he said. "You've got to get their minds awakened, and we don't interest them in our present way of teaching."

"Moving pictures interest children, don't they? Well, when we get moving pictures into the school the child will be so interested that he will hurry to school in the morning to get there before the bell rings, instead of lagging behind and playing hooker. Won't he be able to keep him away? And why? Because it's the natural way to teach—through the eye."

"That's the way we learn from Nature. We are actually studying out an eight-year course. Yes, eight years of it, beginning in the very first grades. Surprised? This will surprise you more," chuckled the inventor. "We are going to teach them the alphabet by means of these moving pictures. I have half a dozen fellows giving lessons now on A and B. They will so impress in those children's minds because we'll get their attention—that A's A, and B's B, that they'll never forget them. Never!"

"Where are you going to start this course?"



THOMAS A. EDISON

"Right here in Orange. It will be about a year before we are ready to put it into the schools. I have made arrangements with the school authorities, and they're going to give me use of one whole building. We'll try it out and make it practical first there. And if it works—and it will—we'll put it in the other schools."

"In what branches are you going to use the pictures?"

"In every branch," was the immediate answer. "Astronomy, natural philosophy, bacteriology! Just think," he interpreted, "what it will mean in bacteriology to be able to see those minute particles in all their activities, and in much larger detail than with one eye through a microscope, dandy. Then geography!" he continued. "Children will know more about other countries than they know now. They won't learn a whole string of capitals and exports and imports and rivers and mountains—these things to forget them on the way back to their seats—as we do now—over! But they'll see those countries, see the people moving about in them and working and playing—see their every-day life."

"Will you be able to use the pictures in teaching history?"

"Surely! We have lots of things already—have the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, the Boston Tea Party, the Death of Nelson and Paul Revere's Ride—have a nice film of that one—and Washington Crossing the Delaware, and—"

"How could you get that?"

"We went down there and took it when the ice was in the river. That's one of the winter films," he explained.

"How did we get some of the others? Well, for one, we got permission to use the United States Cavalry down in Arizona. We bought the costumes, and they rehearsed until they got it well, and then we took the pictures. And they're very good—very effective! Then the Siege of Lucknow—the Colonel of a regiment down in the Bermuda helped us with that, and those pictures are very realistic."

"Well, this will certainly change education—will it not?"

"Change education? It will revolutionize education!" concluded Mr. Edison, in tones of finality.

February 14, 1913

BOILER BURSIS IN EDISON SHOP

Employees Are Panic-stricken; Firemen Escape—Cause of Explosion Not Known.

To the fact that they were changing shifts at 5:25 o'clock last evening the firemen in the main power house at the Edison works, West Orange, can attribute their escape from death or serious injury when the top of one of the big boilers in the house blew off. Great excitement prevailed when the explosion occurred and it was not until after the water that was in the boiler extinguished the fire and released clouds of steam that employees as it is definitely known that no one was killed or injured. The top of the roof directly above the boiler, which was constructed principally of iron, was blown almost across Watchung avenue which thoroughfare runs alongside the "immense plant."

There are four big boilers in the main, and the day firemen had just finished making preparations for leaving for their homes. The night shift was due to arrive a short time later. The report of the explosion could be heard for a number of blocks around and the 120 employees were thrown into a state of fear. Power was crippled practically throughout the plant and the employees were dismissed for the day. There was no power in the plant, the dynamo, disintegrated, had blown and the men employed there at night were sent home when they arrived for work. It was with much reluctance the officials of the works discussed the explosion and the cause could not be ascertained last night.

Some civil police, following the explosion, called up the keeper of a incense in Orange and instructed him to go to the works with several men. A number of policemen from Jersey park and headquarters were at the plant soon after the explosion, and they needed in calming the frightened girl employees. A rigid investigation into the cause of the explosion is to be conducted by the officials of the works this morning.

From a number of other employees with the operations of the boilers it was learned that the fire in the boiler was probably extinguished when a number of tubes became dislodged and fell into the water, to sag down upon the water coils.

E. H. Amet Rivals Edison In 312 Inventing Talking Movies



THE distinction of being Edison's rival in attempting to perfect "talking movies" makes E. H. Amet of Berkeley, Cal., a man of the hour in the invention world. Our illustrations show him in his laboratory and the method by which he secures moving pictures and sounds at the same time. For nearly five years he has been working at the idea. Now he has invented what he calls the auto-muto-phono. He claims he can register sounds coincidental with motion and reproduce them just as exactly and successfully. He claims his invention will revolutionize the rapidly growing moving picture business. Edison has claimed the same thing.

TALKING PICTURES ARE TRIED OUT IN NEW YORK THEATRES

Edison's Invention Said to Have Met
With Approval of Public—Bijou
Dream Manager to See Device

Thomas A. Edison's recent invention, the ~~phonograph~~ ^{auto-muto-phono}, which is a combination of motion pictures and the phonograph, had its first public demonstration this week on the stages of four different theatres in New York.

The first motion picture shown this week is in the nature of a description of the invention. A man's figure in the photograph on the screen describes through the phonograph the working of the invention and demonstrates the perfect synchronization of sound and action.

Dogs barked before the camera barked at the proper time; a falling plait smashed not a second too late and "The Last Rose of Summer," sung with violin obbligato and piano accompaniment, indicates the perfection of the new invention.

The audience at Proctor's was clearly pleased and surprised with the new "amuse," and so far forgot itself as to applaud after the song and before the picture was finished.

It was unfortunate that the second and last reel did not indicate more action. It depicted an old-fashioned minstrel show. The songs and choruses went splendidly with the action, but gave the audience no opportunity to judge what the effect would be when modern motion picture play was produced.

Manager Harry Davis, of the Bijou Dream, expects to go to Philadelphia next week to witness the first production of the talking-pictures in that state.

February 14, 1913

Little Tales About Lawmakers at the National Capital

Being Intimate Glimpses of the
Human Side of Life in Wash-
ington During the Sixty-
Second Congress.

By Fred C. Kelly.

Washington, Feb. 13. **T**HOMAS A. EDISON always places the "feminine" nature and physique in the feminine gender. He declares that nature, like a woman, gave up any secret she possesses, if only she is wooed ardent enough and persistently enough. When he has made one of his great discoveries, he speaks of it invariably as something that was there all along, waiting for some one to coax out of "her."

Not long ago the great inventor was engaged on a problem that took his attention on an average of twenty-two hours a day for about forty-eight days. His assistants in the laboratory were somewhat anxious about him. It was not, of course, the first time they had seen him go for weeks with little sleep, but at the same time they always have in mind the chance of complete breakdowns.

Edison assured them that he was all right and that he was going to "munk" or give it up.

On the forty-seventh day, about day-break, Edison's chief assistant walked in and found the inventor sitting in a rocking chair, smoking a big black cigar and staring at a spot in the ceiling. The inventor began to laugh and the other man was alarmed.

"Well," said the inventor, still chuckling, "she told me!"

BERLIN (PA) RECORD

February 14, 1913

Mr. Edison's Attitude.
"I am a total abstainer from alcoholic liquors," said Thomas A. Edison. "I always felt I had a better use for my brain."

Not long ago a W. C. T. U. woman noticing Mr. Edison's pictured face in connection with an advertisement of whiskey, wrote to the "Wizard of Menlo Park" in regard to the matter. She received a prompt response from one of his representatives, saying, "The use of Mr. Edison's name and picture in connection with the advertisement to which you refer, is entirely unauthorized, and further is highly objectionable to Mr. Edison."

February 22, 1913

WHEN IS A MAN DEAD?

Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research has startled the medical world by transferring a cat's heart, arteries and kidneys to his laboratory, and keeping them alive for 161 days. At last report the heart was still beating, the stomach digesting and the kidneys performing their functions as well as ever. If this may be done with a cat's organs, why not with a man's? If so, when would it be proper to consider the man dead? What is a man, anyway?

Thomas A. Edison says, "A man's intelligence is the aggregate intelligence of the innumerable cells which form him, just as the intelligence of a community is the aggregate intelligence of the men and women who constitute it. If you cut your hand it bleeds, thus you lose cells. That is why it is a very bad habit to cut your hand."

Mr. Edison's logic seems appropriate. Human skill is related to human intelligence. The man who has lost his hands has less intelligence, less opportunity and less skill than previously. A whole village of people devoid of the senses of hearing, taste, smell and touch, would be a very unintelligent community. If one loses a few cells of blood it makes no perceptible impression upon his intelligence; if he loses a quart, balance, vigor may be expected. This proves that the loss of even a few drops is really a loss of vital power and hence of intelligence in some degree.

The Scriptural definition of man is found in Genesis 2:7, "The Lord God formed man (out of his innumerable cells) of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life (the, caloric, electric, chemical kind of breath that sustains the flow of all other breathing creatures) and man became a living soul." This proves that the loss of even a few drops is really a loss of vital power and hence of intelligence in some degree.

The wandering Jew.

By J. Woodworth.

CINCINNATI (OH) TIMES-STAR

February 21, 1913

The New York Evening Sun has been conducting a symposium to determine who are the twenty greatest men in history. Some interesting lists have been submitted, for instance: Jesus, Buddha, Lincoln, Napoleon, Herbert Spencer, Caesar, Shakespeare, Beethoven, Bach, Wagner, Socrates, Darwin, Edison, Alexander Bell, Marconi, Pasteur, Alexander the Great, Peter the Great, Confucius and James J. Hill. A contributor of British with a sense of humor, writes, however, that, after a "six months" residence in America, it appears to him to be absurd to consider "one" man two—Moses and Theodore Roosevelt.

LYNN (MA) NEWS

Feb. 19, 1913 (D)

TALKING PICTURES TO BE SHOWN HERE

Lynn Theatre Will Present the Latest Invention of
Thomas A. Edison in a Very Short Time—Tests
of the Machine Have Been Very Successful.

Shows breaking of dishes and imitates the noise.

Shows a man framing his lips to whistle and imitates the sound.

The click of a pistol, seen in a picture, is accompanied by the noise of an explosion.

Edison says it can present an entire play, the actors being seen in moving pictures and their voices heard.

Talking motion pictures will be the newest novelty which will be presented at the Lynn theatre in a very short time. Such rapid strides has Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, made in his new machine that tests of it have shown it to be well right perfect.

The device which Edison has invented does not permit the detection of the picture from the sound by the slightest fraction of a second. With every gesture of the actor in the movies came the proper word at the exact time.

There was nothing lacking. One could see the actor framing his lips to whistle, and then at the exact fraction of a second you heard the whistle clear and bell like. A pistol click, and there was the sound instantly, as Caesar quarreled with Cassius the denunciation that issued from the lips of the Roman, as far as the eye could see, was in keeping with the expression on his face.

The presentation of a play by the means of the kinetophone now is possible. Edison announced yesterday the invention will be put on the market in 20 days, at that time, he said, there will be five kinetophone plays, three in Manhattan and three in Brooklyn as a starter to show the public the marvels of the new invention. Theatres already have been looked for this purpose.

The way is now clear to the presentation of all forms of plays, musical comedies, grand opera and similar things by the kinetophone. The greatest thing of all is that the device makes it possible to give a play by the best dramatist and by the best players for five cents.

The great difficulties in the development of the kinetophone have been twofold. First, there was the obstacle of having the voices and the picture synchronous. Second, there was the difficulty of having a phonograph that would record the voices of the actors on different parts of the stage.

The question of synchronism has been solved by the invention of a device that keeps the pictures to the fraction of a second in time with the

word or music. The second has been solved by the invention of a delicate instrument that catches the voices of the players on different parts of the stage. The recording needle is more delicate than that formerly used and it catches the words of the players without recording the echo that formerly gave the lecturer much trouble and made the voices vague. When the pictures were turned on a lecturer appeared, who bowed, but there was not a sound until he opened his mouth.

Then words flowed forth apparently from the picture. Behind the cinema, however, was a megaphone attached to the phonograph, from which the words really came. The lecturer explained the intricacies of the invention. To show the new kinetophone, the projector and action, he dashed a plate to the floor. It jumped as red it made the front row jump in dismay. The lecturer played a bugle, and the swelling of his cheeks kept perfect time with the sound. He blew police whistle, ended in does which burst loudly, adding still more to the effect of action and sound. A violinist played a melody, and then a young woman sang, and to the ordinary observer the symphony was perfect.

Part of a light opera was given next. A scene from "The Chimes of Normandy" was presented with lightness and deftness of tone and music and vivid action. That was followed by a song from "The Trovatore." Then the quarrel between Idrina and Cassius in "Julius Caesar" was acted in a way that showed the actors and the synchronizer on the kinetophone followed Shakespeare's advice of making "the action to the word."

To test exactly the kinetophone turned next, giving a short sketch called "The Politician" showing rough voices and mystery, showing still other phases of the new invention. Again the spectators were able to judge how the voices of all plays were synchronized in keeping with their action. The last test showed "Dick the Dildygrammer," a very full of action, daring and shooting, but at no time was there any apparent difference between the gestures and the voices.

To make the sounds and pictures come into perfect synchronism, the picture camera are placed side by side about 30 feet from the plate. They are held steady together by a synchronizing device that produces resulting at a relatively faster speed than the other. The delicate adjustment of the phonograph enables the instrument to catch voices at the back of the stage, though not as clearly as in the front of the stage. At present it is possible to use the same megaphone and the phonograph at a distance of 30 feet records the sounds.

When the play is reproduced the projector of the pictures is separated from the phonograph. The one is at the rear of the hall, the other behind the canvas in the front of the hall. Both are connected by electric wires, however and the synchronizer is attached to the projector.

The point is that the man who runs the projector cannot, even if he wishes to, turn the pictures on faster than the words. A device prevents that. He may slow down the pictures, but an indicator immediately shows the fact to him.

CHELSEA (MA) GAZETTE

Feb. 15, 1913 (D)

Edison's Wonderful Talking Moving Pictures to be Exhibited at B. F. Keith's. Without question the most notable capture ever made by Mr. B. F. Keith for his candidly clever is the strange "Cathode of Vanderville," by which the most entranced fans, reared by the most enterprising of the United States the latest and most wonderful invention of the celebrated scientist, Thomas A. Edison. This is Mr. Edison's latest and in many respects his greatest invention, the kinetophone, or talking motion pictures. This scientific machine is a perfect combination of his two former triumphs, the moving picture and the talking machine. The new kinetophone simultaneously projects sound and motion, producing an effect that is really remarkable. It is difficult to believe that the action depicted upon the screen, with the accompanying dialogue, music, and other sounds, are not really itself. The two functions of this wonderful invention are so perfectly synchronized that the talking pictures is the marvel of the mechanical world, as well as a source of amusement to the amusement seeking public. Just as Mr. Keith was the first manager to see the possibilities of Mr. Edison's kinetophone and the first to exhibit it in New England, so he has secured the first rights to exhibit this latest marvel. The wonderful talking pictures will be shown for the first time in Boston at B. F. Keith's Theatre within the next few weeks. The electricians are hard at work installing the machines, and the exact date will be announced shortly in the daily papers.

February 21, 1913

Stage Heroes

In the New York theater where his kineophone was tried out successfully, Thomas Edison, clad in overalls and working behind the scenes, refused to respond when his name was shouted by an enthusiastic audience and escaped to the safe refuge of a friendly alley. "Not for a million dollars would I go out in front," was the millionaire inventor's declaration.

It was not from a desire to offend or appear unappreciative that Mr. Edison declined the chance to address the people. It was but the outcropping modesty of a man who does things; the natural shrinking from publicity of the one who has accomplished much.

All over the world the workers are the silent men. Their deeds speak for themselves without the tramp of words or the hoarse of boasting. They are content to remain in the background and strive for better things, leaving the noisier fellows to go about explaining away their own futility with empty speech, clamorous bombast and specious apologies.

The man who does his work and does it well will be discovered. He may relish applause once in a while, but he prefers to hear it from a distance. He needs no press agent, no orations, no brass band. He leaves such fashion methods for those who must cover shortcomings with appear and tumult.

The empty wagon still makes the most noise, just as the hand that rules the universe is the hand behind the scenes.

BOSTON (MA) RECORD

February 25, 1913

National Theatres

Three thousand people were turned away from the National Theatre yesterday afternoon and evening, being unable to see the wonderful Thomas A. Edison pictures which were shown in this theatre for the first time yesterday. The demonstration was remarkable. It was a positive success in every way, and in both performances the people in the audience cheered for several minutes at the end of the demonstration of the talking picture, and when the portrait of Mr. Edison was flashed on the screen.

The enthusiasm was tremendous. The house, with a seating capacity of 2500 people, was filled to its utmost capacity, and hundreds were standing. The Edison talking pictures were the greatest attraction, and they exceeded the most optimistic expectations of those who saw them.

Not a day could be found either in the picture or the talking by the phonograph concealed behind the picture curtains in a clever manner. All of these persons concurred in their opinion that the Edison talking pictures were a sensational success. The kineocular pictures were also a big success. Each week even there are pictures growing steadily in popularity. The regular weekly all-star vaudeville program was one of the very best of the season.

LINCOLN (IL) NEWS-HERALD

February 19, 1913

New Edison Machine on Market.
The representative of the Edison film machine, which is a late improvement over the victrola, was in the city Wednesday. The new machine is just being placed on the market. The Herbert M. Caine company are agents in Lincoln for them, one Edison being placed in stock Wednesday. Respects for the machine, are made unbreakable and a permanent diamond replaces the changeable needle used on the Victrola.

February 15, 1913

EDISON LAUGHED AT
OFFER OF A MILLIONWAS TO CINCH OFFER OF HIS
TALKING-PICTURE MACHINES

CLEVELAND, February 14.—Through negotiations conducted by Thomas A. Edison's refusal of a check for \$1,000,000 to cinch an offer of millions for rights to his new talking picture invention, it was learned today that the inventor has made one improvement which will result in making the phonograph a perfect instrument.

News of the invention was gained from Attorney P. J. Brady who has just returned from the Edison laboratories at Orange, N. J., and who offered the inventor the million dollar check. Brady went to Edison on behalf of Cleveland and Chief capitalists, presumably relying on Edison's new storage battery, with the idea of utilizing it on electric railways.

While there Brady, who was accompanied by one of the Cleveland multi-millionaires, was given a demonstration of the talking pictures. Brady hurried back home and the next day returned to Orange with the check.

Edison just laughed when he offered him the check as part payment on his offer of several millions for the rights to the talking pictures, said Brady. "We also offered him in addition large royalties on the machines he turned us down."

Go "prospective" through the ads in this issue—and you'll be practically certain to have some "good luck."

CAZEDIVA (NY) REPUBLICAN

February 20, 1913

—One of Thomas A. Edison's talking picture machines has just arrived at the Grand Opera House, Syracuse, Monday, and will be in operation the latter part of next week or the first of the following week.

February 25, 1913

The value of moving pictures as a medium of the masses is being rapidly and remarkably demonstrated in Europe. It is not too much to say that with the moving picture evanescence of the world can be brought about in an incredibly short time unless the possibilities of the pictures in this respect are restricted by governmental or fanatical interference. Nor is this all. It is discovered that the pictures are great safeguards of the public health. A moving picture in Germany showing the dangers of impure milk so moved the German health officials that they at once became rigorous in their enforcement of the pure food regulations. The films

in the case under consideration show of how impure milk was responsible for many of the diseases of children. It was exhibited through Germany and a propaganda was started for reducing infant mortality. It is easy to imagine how the moving picture could be made a civilizer in China and Japan, in Turkey, Russia and the nations not yet materially touched by the march of progress. It is undoubtedly in the mind of Mr. Edison to make his new talking machines an agency for education of the masses. That this education will spread into the most remote corner of the earth and become eventually the most valuable aid to a higher knowledge of the masses and a more practical understanding of the value of education seems natural and can be confidently predicted as one of the early and most conspicuous results of the invention.

NEW YORK (NY) EVENING SUN

February 24, 1913

WHILE Miss Trudy Shattuck is singing in the first at the Apollon Theatre this week, she will be appearing with the same songs simultaneously at the Colonial, Alhambra and Union Square Theatres in the Edison Talking Motion Pictures. Mr. Edison personally supervised the "casting" of the handsome headliner, and both the phonograph and picture records are the best yet taken for the "talking." Shown primarily to the city officials of Philadelphia on Saturday, the Shattuck record created a sensation by their realism, and the prima donna received many telegrams of congratulation. The pictures show her making bows in response to the applause following their appearance. Miss Shattuck will be drawing salary next week from each theatre in which the Sinterphone presents her. In a few weeks she and other stars will be playing hundreds of vaudeville houses simultaneously, with resultant incomes that will far exceed their stage salary on the regular stage.

February 24, 1913

A DEMONSTRATION of Edison's new kinetophone, which is a combination of motion pictures and the phonograph, made recently in New York, is said to have shown the practicability of the new instrument. A photographic arrangement was used to put words into the mouth of the mock persons in the moving picture, and there is said to have been "perfect synchronism" of sound and action. The kinetophone promises more than ever to make "all the world a stage."

WICHITA (KS) EAGLE

February 16, 1913

After carefully studying the importance of the great inventions which have done so much for the advancement of this country in its industrial and domestic life, one would not wonder under the strictest discipline, nearly every business man who has contributed to the progress of the industrial world has had to rich, the handling of poverty and often hunger. The man who invented the telephone, the bag who then harnessed steam, Edison, who has contributed so much in the way of electrical appliances, all know what it meant to feel the pinch of poverty. Nowadays all this is eliminated and the way or means of an inventive turn of mind is given every opportunity to work out his ideas. In the big automobile factories of the United States especially, no one need hesitate because he has not the means to carry through the experimental work which is necessary to perfect any invention. The Williams-Overland company of Toledo, O., has installed a noteworthy system to bring out the best their employees have in the way of ideas.

A word to his foreman or the superintendent will bring all the opportunity an employee needs for the working out of his invention. Time and facilities are placed at his disposal and every possible aid is given him. Expert engineers offer advice and suggestions. On every hand there is some one to lend a hand. As a result of this policy the Williams-Overland plant has developed many an invention that has proved of the utmost importance in automobile manufacture. Labor saving machines and devices are being perfected every day. And the inventor is never deprived of the credit or benefit of his work. His production is bought at a fair price if the company sees fit to use it, and if not he is entitled to place it on the market to the best advantage.

**"WIZARD" EDISON
COMING TO BOSTON**

Expresses to Get Valuable Hints in National Theatre for Development of His "Talking Pictures."

Thomas A. Edison, the wonderful inventor, is expected to arrive in Boston the first of next week to witness the demonstration of his remarkable talking motion pictures. Mr. Edison is very anxious to see the result of the talking pictures in a very large auditorium and in the National Theatre in this city is the largest theatre in the country having the talking pictures. Mr. Edison will make a careful study of the powers of the talking machine in the

A staff of experts arrived here late last night to complete the installation of the machines. Everything will be in readiness to give Boston its first opportunity to head the talking pictures on Monday of next week.

The distance of synchronization is greater at the National theatre than at any other theatre having the new invention if they prove as successful here as they have in New York Mr. Ellison says there will be even greater opportunities with his new idea than he had anticipated and that is why he is anxious to make a close observation of the outcome at the Na-

It has already been rumored that an attempt will be made by certain big interests to combine talking pictures with the kinemacolor pictures invented by Mr. Urban and Mr. Smith. This would make the subjects more in their natural color and also produce the sounds.

When Mr. Edison visits the National theatre he will see the kinemacolor pictures in conjunction with his own and also see the effect each has upon an audience. This is the only city in America having a theatre where both wonderworks have been installed.

"I Wouldn't Go Out on the Stage
for a Million Dollars," He

Tells Manager.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—About the rumble of elevated trains came the sound of voices and musical instruments in perfect synchronism with the moving pictures at the first public demonstration of Thomas A. Edison's latest invention, the Kinetophone, at the Colonial Theatre yesterday afternoon. At the back of the stage while the pictures were being shown Mr. Edison, attired in overalls, watched with intense interest.

The first picture represented a man describing the possibilities of the new invention. The words apparently issued from his mouth, with every sound in perfect accord with the movements of his lips. His hand carelessly crushed a plate from a table and the crash which came with its breaking was very real. In this picture all kinds of musical instruments were played, and the Last Tango of Summner was sung by one of the actresses.

The second picture depicted the Edison minstrels. All the old jokes and songs caused laughter. Every voice in the chorus could be heard distinctly. One one of the films two barking dogs were seen and heard.

"At the end of the demonstration the audience yelled wildly, 'We want Edison! Speech!' A few minutes later Frank Tate, Western manager of the American Talking Picture Company, appeared on the stage and said:

"Mr. Edison has asked me to thank you for the kind way in which you have received his invention and also to say that he is as pleased as you are at its success."

The audience was not satisfied and continued to yell. At the end of fifteen minutes it was announced that Mr. Edison had said he would not go on the stage for a million dollars and that he had left the theatre.

YOU CAN HEAR, WELL AS SEE NOW AT THE "MOVIES"

Marvelous Results Achieved by Edison's Invention of the "Synchronome," Which Is Being Installed on Machines at B. F. Keith's Cincinnati Theater.

Edison's latest invention, the talking motion picture machine, or Kinetophone, has arrived in Cincinnati. Viewers will never cease—at least, as long as Cincinnati's beloved Thomas A. Edison lives—for he is ranked as a talk-show operator in Cincinnati in his early days.

The great inventor's talking motion pictures were shown with reported success before New York theater audiences a few days ago, and the intricate machinery for their first display in Cincinnati is now being installed in B. F. Keith's theater by H. McNeil, a special mechanic from Edison's laboratory at Orange, N. J.

Many who viewed when the motion picture was shown there, for instance, a soldier's falling tray of dishes, saw Edison add an extra sensation by letting one hear the crash, too, and just at the right moment. And when a motion picture actor hereafter opens his mouth, it will also be possible to hear the unemitted just at the moment of his breaking into speech. Action and sound will be in synchronism—that's the big, significant word in this new invention—synchronism. Everything depends on synchronism, the timing of sound and motion picture so that they occur at the right moment. It won't never do to let the talking machine and the motion picture get out of a synchronism, so that the horse's "I love you" to his sweetheart came out at a time in place of his "You do like a dog" uttered at the villain, whom he is giving cold steel. No, we've got to have synchronism; we can't say villains with words of love, or kiss in time with untimely epigrams.

"How do you get the synchronism?" a reporter asked McNeil, who is installing the new apparatus at Keith's. "Through the use of Edison's new 'synchronome,'" replied McNeil.

"The synchronome is the heart of the new invention. It solves the difficult task of keeping the talking machine in time with the motion picture."

McNeil and his assistants have been busy for several days at Keith's installing the new Kinetophone, and in holding school classes to teach people how to operate it. The principal of the school is Thomas Munnier, C. L., a buran. Expert McNeil acts as instructor, and the pupils include the stage manager, electrician, assistant electricians, the engineer and the moving picture operator. Wednesday day is set for a week from Sunday, when the first public display of the talking pictures will be given. Students are being held in the theater walls, electricians are stretching wires through the walls and another crew has built a trap door under the stage to contain the talking machine end of the new invention. The talking machine has just been installed there. It is immediately behind the stage moving picture curtain. The present curtain was found too opaque and one of thinner material is being constructed for the talking motion picture, as it is necessary for the photographer operator to see the pictures from the back of the curtain so as to know when to start the performance.

The old moving picture machine also had to be discarded, and a new one, Edison's latest, fresh from his Orange, N. J., laboratory, has been installed in the moving picture operator's cage at the rear of the gallery. This operator is more than a hundred feet away from the operator who handles the talking machine on the stage, but the two machines are connected electrically, and by the use of Edison's new synchronome are caused to operate in harmony and union.

What does the synchronome look like? How does it work?

It consists of two series of small brass wheels, and is about as big as a dollar alarm clock. It is attached to the motion picture machine. One of the series of wheels is connected with the motion picture machine. The other is connected electrically with the talking machine on the stage. The two series of wheels embrace each other through worm shaft gears, and one set turns to the left while the other turns to the right. They are forced to work in harmony, because if the motion picture wheels turn faster than the talking machine wheels, they produce an additional thrust which automatically sets on a little brake, much like the brake on a wagon, and the motion picture operator feels this powerful brake and 2. retards his speed and brings the two machines in union again.

near wheels may be compared to a horse on a tread mill. The horse goes in one direction and the tread mill under his feet in the other. No matter how fast or slow the horse goes, he will work in synchronism with the tread mill.

Nevertheless, great care is required in operating the Kinetophone to insure motion pictures and talking machine operators to start their instruments simultaneously. The picture man at a given signal begins to turn his reel, while the talking machine is still silent. The motion picture announces the subject of the picture in letters on the screen, and the talking machine operator meanwhile sits with his hand on the starting button, beside his machine, back on the stage intently watching the moving picture for his cue to start the Kinetograph. Soon his cue comes in the shape of one blank film flashed on the screen. He presses the button, the actor walks out on the pictured stage, opens his mouth, and speaks. After this start, the two machines are kept in synchronism by the interplay of the cog-wheels and the automatic brake, which comes into action whenever either machine tries to get ahead of the other.

February 20, 1913

Edison's Safety Lamp Will Save Countless Lives

Thomas A. Edison is America's champion life-saver.

The American Museum of Safety has recently given the electrical wizard this title by awarding him the Rathenau medal for producing a safety miners' lamp.

A German scientist named Rathenau presented the museum authorities with a sum of money a few months ago to become a medal fund—a medal to be awarded each year to the person who had done the most toward the production of an appliance tending to make human life safer. This applied to every kind of life, and the medal was given to Edison because he invented a lamp for miners that is absolutely safe.

Thousands of lives have been lost because of explosions caused by miners' lamps and thousands of dollars have been spent in a search for a miners' lamp that would not ignite the mine. But there was always something amiss with the lamps—until Edison came along with his. His lamp is absolutely safe. It is operated from a storage battery that



SAFETY MINER'S LAMP INVENTED BY EDISON.

is either directly attached to the lamp or hung from the belt of the miner.

February 24, 1913

INAUGURATION PICTURES.

Edison's Talking Pictures Will Record Address of the New President.

For the first time in the history of the United States the President's inaugural address will be seen and heard all over the country. It will be accomplished by the Edison talking pictures. Arrangements have been made to have three of the Edison pictures taken at the inaugural address, of the most important parts of it, before the inauguration ceremony. The people of Boston will have the first opportunity to see and hear the talking pictures of the inauguration ceremony which will appear at H. P. Keith's and the National Theatre.

MANCHESTER (NH) UNION

February 21, 1913

Thomas A. Edison is expected in Boston this week and he can do without sleep there as well as at home.

MILWAUKEE (WI) WISCONSIN

February 21, 1913

Motion pictures which tell the story recently perfected by Thomas Edison and show the first demonstration of the new York the thespian public has been anxious to experience the novel entertainment. The wonderful invention is called the Kinetophone and it will be one of the features of the Vanderbilt program at the Majestic next week.

February 24, 1913

A complete line of electric commercial vehicles is to be built by the newly organized Edison Electric Vehicle Co. of America, whose plant is at Lawrence, Mass. The cars will range from 750 pounds to six tons.

BOSTON (MA) JOURNAL.

February 24, 1913

Edison's New Jumbo Record

When Thomas A. Edison perfected his synchronizing device, by means of which he produced his talking motion pictures, exhibited for the first time in Boston at H. P. Keith's this week, he encountered difficulty in getting a phonograph record which would give enough sound to fill a large theater. He had to go to work and invent a new indestructible record, nearly eight times as large as the regular phonograph record, and this runs exactly six minutes. It throws off a volume of sound which enables people to distinguish words anywhere in the auditorium. It can be subjected to all manner of rough usage without impairing its reproducing qualities in the slightest.

The various subjects shown in the talking pictures are exactly six minutes in length. About thirty seconds are required to shift the records. The records are made at the same time the picture film is taken, the two machines running at exactly the same speed, thus insuring the picture and record so that they will work in unison when reproduced.

"WEST ORANGE - LAB - GENERAL"

(Also see "EDISON, T.A. - PERSONAL")

February 27, 1913 (D)

EDISON AND BROWN TALK BY SIGNALS

Thomas A. Edison and W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, gave an interesting demonstration of a novel system of wireless telegraphy in Mr. Edison's laboratory in West Orange, recently. A patent has not been applied for, and never will be, for the wireless apparatus consisted of Messrs. Brown and Edison themselves.

A week ago last Saturday a party of twenty-five men and women, including President Brown and Eugene Grubb of Denver, Colo., whom Mr. Brown describes as a big ranch owner, improved agricultural expert, and one of the greatest authorities on potato-growing and stock-raising in the country, journeyed to Mr. Edison's works to see the wonders of Edison's laboratory.

The rest of the party noticed that after a time Mr. Brown and Mr. Edison walked apart, arm in arm, or, to be precise, President Brown having his arm over Edison's shoulder. At first the spectators thought that the railroad man was putting the inventor on the back, but after a while some observant one in the party observed that, as a matter of fact, Mr. Brown was tapping good, clear-cut Morse on Mr. Edison's shoulder blade.

Mr. Brown laughed last night when he was called up at his home and asked to tell about it.

"Why, I nearly always talk with Mr. Edison like that," said he. "Mr. Edison is hard of hearing, and, moreover, a phonograph was playing that evening in the laboratory for the entertainment of the party of visitors, and we didn't want to stop it just to talk. So we two just sat down together and I talked to him by tapping or rather pressing his shoulder, using the Morse code, while Mr. Edison answered by word of mouth.

"Were you not fellow-telegraphers early in life?" President Brown was asked.

"No, I was just beginning to be an operator when he was quitting the telegraph business," the railroad man answered.

Edison on How to Live

By Allan L.

EDISON is now in his sixty-seventh year. Yet, so young is he, that just before the holidays, he waged a 40-day campaign for the perfection of the phonograph, during which he never slept more than two hours a day. Even those two hours he took twenty or thirty minutes at a time. Not once did he sleep in a bed. Always he slept upon a bench or upon the floor. If the men who were working with him were about to do something that did not require Edison's attention for half an hour, he would lie down in his tracks and go to sleep instantly. When the men were ready for him they would shake him and he would rise and begin work where he left off.

During all of this time he did not take a meal at home. He and his fellow-workers cooked their own meals in the little room in which they worked on the fourth floor of the phonograph building. Sometimes Edison fried the bacon and the eggs and sometimes some of the others fried them. A much younger man than Mr. Edison became exhausted before the end of the campaign and was compelled to quit. But Mr. Edison came through the ordeal looking little if any the worse for the experience. His face was, perhaps, a little whiter than usual, but forty days and nights of confinement indoors usually makes men's faces whiter. Certainly, he had lost nothing in weight or in energy. When I saw him, at the end of the campaign, he was driving into work as if work were a joy.

I asked Mr. Edison how he was able, at his age, to keep such hours—how he was able, at 67, to work 22 hours a day for 40 consecutive days.

"I'll have to go a long way back to answer that," he replied. "When I was a boy, I sold newspapers in Mt. Clemens, Michigan. I had to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning to get my papers. My work kept me busy all day and most of the evening. At night

Edison's Note.—Eight hours pleasant, but not harmful, says my article. And so is eating all the intelligent cells of the body themselves if you treat them right, theories. He tells you how

"Take my thumb, for instance," said Edison, "which is composed of cells. Make an impression of it upon paper. That impression stands for Edison. Not another thumb in the world could make an impression like it. Then, let me catch the face of my thumb with a knife, so that it will no longer make the impression that stands for me. What happens? Why, those cells in my thumb immediately set to work and do what no human being could do. They reemane every little line in my thumb so that it is precisely as it was before."



I always had some experiments that kept me awake.

Even at that age, I was fussing with electricity—trying to invent things. My father and mother never objected to my going without sleep and I seldom got to bed before midnight. Always felt fine, too—nothing was ever the matter with me.

"That nothing was ever the matter with me was largely due, I believe, to my grandfather and my father. My grandfather, early in his life, became fascinated with the story of Louis Cornaro, the famous Venetian who, by keeping to a very low diet, managed to live more than one hundred years. He, himself, ever after ate sparingly and lived to be one hundred and four.

Long Benson

*of sleep a day is a
ridiculous interfolate-
the food you want
can take care of
There are not more
he tried them out*

No disease killed him, at that. He was perfectly well up to the time that he died. He simply became tired of life—lost interest in it. The truth of the matter was that the cells of which his body was composed were anxious to get away. So grandfather told the other children that he was going to his daughter's house to die. He went to her house, undressed, went to bed, and died! Nothing the matter with him—simply tired of life. And, my father died the same way.

"So impressed were my father and grandfather with the belief that the secret of long life lay in little eating that the idea was drilled into my head from my earliest boyhood. Morning, noon, and night I was told to leave the table while still hungry. I do not remember whether, in the beginning, it was hard to do this, but, in any event, I soon became accustomed to it. My stomach is now very much shrunken because I have used it so little. Dr. Janeway told me so a number of years ago. And eating holds for me absolutely no pleasure. I care nothing about it. I eat only because

"I have no doubt whatever that eight hours of sleep is harmful. An invalid, or a semi-invalid, may require eight hours, but so will man do. People sleep eight hours merely because they have formed the habit of doing so. The cells of the body can just as well become accustomed to requiring themselves during five hours of sleep as to making the same repairs during eight hours."

I want to live. When I have eaten enough to keep me living, I stop.

"As a result, my body is not poisoned with decaying, surplus food. My arteries are as soft as a child's. When I lie down, I go to sleep almost instantly—within a minute. It seems as if when I lie down my brain is automatically turned off. I have tried, sometimes, to think in bed, only to



discover that I could not do it. I fall asleep. And, when I sleep, I do not toss and dream as do those persons who eat too much— I am dead to the world until it is time to get up. And, when I wake up, I do not have to wait until I have washed my face with cold water to feel that I am awake—I am wide awake and ready for business as soon as I open my eyes. People who eat too much have heavy eyes when they awaken. Their eyes seem to be swollen a little and they don't really come open until cold water strikes them. My eyes are as light as feathers the moment that I open them.

"But the real reason why I can do with so little sleep is that a healthy man requires little sleep. There is no sound physiological basis for the common belief that every well man needs eight hours' sleep. We have been led into this error by the fact that sleep is one of our pleasures. The human tendency is always to over-play a pleasure about fifty per cent.

"I have no doubt whatever that eight hours of sleep is harmful.

"An invalid, or a semi-invalid, may require eight hours, but no well man does. People sleep eight hours merely because they have formed the habit of doing so. The body can quickly become accustomed to almost any habit. The body can adjust itself even to habits that hurt, like the whiskey habit. But it can as easily adjust itself to habits that help.

"These are not mere theories of mine—I have proved them out in my own life. I have done more. I have proved them out in the life of my wife. When we were married, she was in the habit of sleeping eight hours every night. She was also in the habit of eating as much as women usually eat. I told her she was eating too much and sleeping too much. For fifteen years, she would not believe me. It is very difficult to make women believe anything that is so. Women as a class are inclined to be obstinate. They do not seem to want to get out of beaten paths. They want to be beautiful and to retain their youthful beauty, but they are reluctant to do the things that make beauty last.

"After talking fifteen years to my wife, she became willing to live my way. I put a pair of scales in her bathroom and told her to reduce her food until her weight reached a certain point and never to let

her weight get above that point. I told her to weigh herself every morning and at the slightest sign of increased weight to cut down her supply of food.

"It is now seven years since Mrs. Edison began to live as I live. She is 47 years old. Our daughter is 22. When mother and daughter are out together, those who do not know them often mistake them for sisters. Can anything be more conclusive than that? Are women interested in avoiding double chins and purple faces? If they are, I can tell them how to keep young.

"To eat little is not in itself enough. One must also sleep little. Sleep that is intense and dreamless does the body much more good than the troubled sleep that is prolonged over twice too many hours. Mrs. Edison can now get along with as little sleep as I can. She never sleeps more than four or five hours a night. She often comes over here to the laboratory with me and sits up all night. She never goes to bed before 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning. She is always up and about by 6. And, the splendid part of it is that she is thriving under it. This plan of living, now that she has tried it, suits her.

"I have tried to induce my daughter to live this way, but she will not do it. She wants to eat the usual amount and sleep eight hours at night. Being a woman, she requires more time to take up a new idea. But my youngest boy, who is only 12, saw the reasonableness of it very quickly. Boys, you know, snatch at things, that girls view with cold skepticism. Show a boy that a certain thing is reasonable and, if it does not interfere with too many of his pleasures, he is pretty likely to act upon it. If he is bright enough, he will act upon it anyway, because he will see that the things he regards as pleasures are really likely to become trouble-makers. But girls—girls and women—they require time. It is not that they are not as intelligent as boys and men, but they do seem to be constitutionally opposed to innovations."

Another Edison theory is that the clothing should be worn loose.

Therefore, Edison never wears a collar that comes within half an inch of being as small as his neck. All his waistbands are large. Garters he will not wear at all, because they pinch the arteries in the calves of his legs. His shoes are as big as his feet and then some. Except in the coldest

Edison on How to Live Long

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winter weather, he wears low shoes. He never laces his shoes but once and that is when he buys them. He then laces them so loosely that he can slip them on and off like slippers. During the few weeks of the year that he wears high shoes he also laces them loosely. He says that nobody begins to know the amount of sickness and discomfort that are caused by tight shoes and tight clothing.

Mr. Edison has profound respect for the human body. The remark that he made about the body of his grandfather is indicative of that respect. He said the old gentleman, though in perfect health, had lost the desire to live because the cells of which his body was composed were "anxious to get away." I asked him what he meant by "anxious to get away." I asked him if he attributed intelligence to the cells that composed his grandfather's body. He said he did. He said he attributed intelligence to the cells that compose the bodies of all animals.

"Not only are the cells intelligent," said he, "but many of them are of great intelligence. Take my thumb, for instance, which is composed of cells. Make an impression of it upon paper. That impression stands for Edison. Not another thumb in the world could make an impression like it. Then, let me smash the face of my thumb with a knife, so that it will no longer

make the impression that stands for me. What happens? Why, those cells in my thumb immediately set to work and do what no human being could do. They re-create every little line in my thumb so that it is precisely as it was before.

"Do you call that chance? Do you call it luck? I call it intelligence. The cells of

the human body are constantly doing things that only intelligent cells could do. The cells of the stomach, for instance, are decomposing hydrochloric acid. I cannot decompose hydrochloric acid here in my laboratory. I don't know how. The greatest chemists in the world don't know how. But the cells that constitute my stomach know how. They have learned, somewhere. They are doing it every day. The stomach cells of the lowliest human being are performing this miracle every day.

"I do not believe in the immortality of the soul, but I do believe in the intelligence of the individual cells that constitute our bodies. It may be that the intelligence of a human being is the sum of the intellects of all his cells—this idea has been advanced, but I do not know how truly. I feel certain only that the cells possess intelligence. So long as they want to live, see how they fight for life. When menaced by small

doses of poison like alcohol or opium, they first make a violent protest. They shake the body to its very foundations. But if the poisoning is repeated, again and again, the cells adapt themselves, as nearly as they can, to the conditions. They learn at least to live, if they cannot thrive, beside the poisons. That's what we mean by immunization. Until cells have become wholly or partly immune to certain poisons, a little of those poisons will kill the cells. But

give the cells an opportunity to adjust themselves by exercising their intelligence, and they can resist poisons doses that would kill

a dozen elephants. Not all poisons can be thus resisted; not all microbes can be resisted, but give a healthy, intelligent cell a chance for its life and it will make a tremendous fight for it."



"After talking fifteen years to my wife she became willing to live my way. It is now seven years since Mrs. Edison began to live as I live. She is 72 years old. Our daughter is 30. When mother and daughter are not together, those who do not know them often mistake them for sisters. Are women interested in avoiding double chins and purple noses? If they are, I can tell them how to keep young."

March 27, 1913

MOVING PICTURES.

The announcement of the success of Edison's latest achievement of the talking moving picture opens a field of almost unlimited possibilities in that realm of dramatic art. It is the final consummation of the long line of improvements which have marked the development of the modern photography.

Everyone can remember when the moving picture was a thing of uncertain success, depicting a few conventional scenes in a violent and uncertain manner as unsatisfactory to the mind as it was painful to the eye. As the machinery improved, however, the scenes it portrayed also improved, until we have the spectacle of the great stars, hard performing before a motion camera. We read of an interview in which the divine Sarah, on being requested for lowering her great genius to perform in a "movie," replied that she considered it her most substantial way to preserve her reputation to posterity.

Her decision is to be commended. Not that we think Bernhardt's reputation needs the moving picture to preserve it, but because it gives a great many people the chance of seeing a wonderful actress—no matter how enfeebled her wit may be by mechanical reproduction—who would otherwise not have had the opportunity.

Needless to say the introduction of speech into the "cinematograph" will be almost revolutionary. Hitherto anything that could not be depicted by pantomime had to be explained in printed paragraphs thrown on the screen. We are a little fearful of the first effort of the photo-playwrights with their new gift of tongues. The painful sameness of many of the scenarios forebodes a dreary monotony of dialogue. Also, we shudder to think of hearing some of the "comic" speak. But we must be cheerful. Perhaps speech, by adding realism, will do away with much that is broad, silly and impossible.

BOSTON (PA) JOURNAL.

March 20, 1913

The Thomas A. Edison talking motion pictures continue to draw the season's sensations at B. F. Keith's. This week's reels, "His Redemption," and the other scene from "The Climates of Storms," are the best "talkies" yet shown in Boston. William Burress's New Song Birds, the Royal Klamara-Jackson troupe of acrobats, the Dison City Four, Mabel and Dora Ford, Frances Stevens and company and the Politz brothers are among the other attractions.

March 31, 1913

"Kinetophone" Is Latest Marvel

THE Kinetophone is the latest which Thomas Edison has given his new marvel, the talking moving pictures, in which words and songs come from moving lips of shadowed actors in perfect synchronization.

Their presentation in New York, where they are playing to packed houses and creating a sensation, has demonstrated that the Wizard of Menlo Park has solved the problem of reproducing sound and motion simultaneously.

The Orpheum circuit has secured the exclusive right to this marvelous invention and it will be exhibited at the Grand Opera House during the present month.

BOSTON (MA) MORNING GLOBE

March 16, 1913

"Great care is necessary to keep the Thomas A. Edison talking motion pictures in order," says B. F. Keith's Theatre every morning. "The house electricians 'see over' both the machines and all the connecting apparatus very carefully. It is impossible to paint a film if it breaks. A new one must at once be placed in place. For this reason all film productions sent over from the Edison factory are in duplicate, in complete double sets of reels, and each being supplied with each production."

BROOKLYN, STANDARD-UNION

March 30, 1913

The thousands of people who witnessed the "talking marvel" at the various Keith theatres in Brooklyn have marvelled at the wonderful invention of Thomas A. Edison, his combination phonograph and cinematograph, which he has named the Kinetophone, and which is now being exhibited at the Grand Opera Theatre preparatory to its public presentation in all cities of the Grand Opera Theatre.

March 02, 1913

AID WORKMEN ON OWN INVENTIONS

Big Toledo Concern Glad to
Help in Developing
Ideas.

Results Are Evidenced in La-
bor Saving Machinery
in Plant.

A majority of the great inventions which have done so much for the advancement of this country in an industrial and business way were worked out under the greatest difficulties. Scarcely every inventor of note who has contributed to the progress of the industrial world has had to fight the hindrance of poverty, and often hunger. The man who invented the telephone, the boy who first harnessed steam, Edison, who has contributed so much to the way of electrical appliances, all knew what it meant to feed the hungry, and to provide for the necessities of life. Nowadays all this is changed, and the best of men of an inventive turn of mind is given every opportunity to work out his ideas. In the big automobile factories of the United States, especially, no one need institute because he has not the means to carry through the experimental work which is necessary to perfect any invention. The Willys-Overland Co. of Toledo, O., has installed a motor-car system to bring out the best their employees have in the way of ideas.

A word to his foreman or the superintendent will bring all the opportunity an employee needs for the working out of his invention. Time and facilities are placed at his disposal and every possible aid is given him. Expert engineers offer advice and suggestions. On every hand there is some one to lend a hand. As a result of this policy the Willys-Overland plant has developed many an invention that has proved of the utmost importance in automobile manufacture. Labor saving machines and devices are being perfected every day. And the inventor is never deprived of the credit or benefit due him. His production is bought at a fair price if the company sees fit to use it, and if not, he is assisted in placing it on the market to the best advantage.

BOSTON (MA) ADVERTISER

March 06, 1913

R. F. Keitt's Theatre.

Thomas A. Edison's wonderful kinephone or talking picture are as popular as ever at R. F. Keitt's theatre. This week the kinetophone is presenting the quarrel scene from "Julius Caesar." An exceptionally strong vaudeville show, with comedy predominating, succeeds the picture.

March 07, 1913

Storage Battery Car Tested by N. Y. Central

The New York Central Railroad yesterday tested a new type railroad car, propelled solely by power supplied by Thomas A. Edison's new high power storage batteries. It traveled from New York to Boston, a distance of 219 miles, on the schedule of the locomotive local trains.

When the car left the Grand Central Terminal yesterday morning it sped silently out of the station at a speed of thirty miles an hour. At Elizabeth the speed was increased to forty miles and kept at that rate until it reached Boston. After leaving Boston the car had to go the rest of the way along the mountains and high water runways.

The car was constructed by the Edison Storage Battery Co., of Edison, N. J.

BOSTON (MA) JOURNAL

March 06, 1913

Crowded houses are the rule at R. F. Keitt's Theatre, where Thomas A. Edison's wonderful kinetophone or talking picture are in their second week of record-breaking business. This week new features are being exhibited, including the quarrel scene from "Julius Caesar" and "Truly Shantuk in song." A brilliant vaudeville bill includes Gus Edwards' "Kid Kalamet," Lillian Shaw, Will H. Murray and Blanche Nichols in "The School for Acting," Hersey's horses, the Primrose Four, Corrie and Florence, Burto and Clark and La Vie.

BANKER & TRADESMEN BOSTON (MA)

March 01, 1913

At last the "speaking likeness" is more than a mere figure of speech, through Edison's latest invention. It probably won't be long before "kinetophones" will be more familiarly known as the "talking movies."

NEW YORK (NY) CALL

March 07, 1913

PROTEGE OF EDISON KILLED.

SUNSHINE, Pa., March 6.—William Grist, one of the first motorists to operate a street car, and a protégé of Thomas A. Edison, was killed in a collision between his freight car and his own car today. Grist could have saved his life by jumping, but stuck to his post. For help to build the Sunshine line, twenty years ago, and by Thomas A. Edison, who was then installing his electric light here.

March 25, 1913

THOMAS A. EDISON
SATIRIZED IN PARIS.

Paris Paper Fancies the Great Man
to Be Even More Than He Is.

A Parisian paper has caricatured the growth of electrical science under the guidance of Thomas A. Edison in a very amusing manner.

Edison's assistant's frenzied announcement that war has been declared between the United States and Great Britain is met by the calm request for the assistant to join two certain wires and prove the lunatic.

The assistant is dumfounded when told that this simple act has destroyed the British army which was just then marching at Liverpool.

"There doesn't seem to be any reason why America should be afraid of its enemies after this, sir," he exclaims, "I am inclined to share your views," says Edison smiling slightly. "But in order to avert any future trouble, I think it would be best to destroy England altogether."

"To—to destroy England, sir?"

"Kindly touch button number four there."

The assistant touches it. The inventor comes on.

"—eight, nine, ten—it is all over. There is no more England!"

"Oh! Oh!" exclaims the young man. Now we may proceed quietly with our work," says the great man. "And if we should ever be at war with any other nation, you have only to notify me. I have an electric button connected with every foreign country which will destroy it when pressed. In ten minutes I could destroy every country in the world, the United States included. Be careful, now, that you don't touch any of these buttons accidentally—you might do a lot of damage!"

March 29, 1913

OPERATING THE
"TALKING MOVIES"

The thousands of people who have witnessed the "talking movies" at the various Keith theatres in Brooklyn have marveled at the wonderful invention of Mr. Thomas A. Edison in his combination-phonograph and kinetograph, which he has named the kinetophone and which is now being installed at the Greenpoint Theatre preparatory to its going into operation as an extra attraction of the Greenpoint Players next Monday afternoon.

The kinetophone, which is considered "the simplest yet performed," in other words, which, mechanical devices could bring about the amazing synchronism of sound and motion in the millionth part of a second. Like all great inventions, the principle is a simple one, but the mechanical problems were very great.

To keep the motion picture machine (in the second balcony) away across the auditorium) in perfect union with the kinetophone under the stage, fifteen bells are employed in a double series, propelled by electrical power and running through a synchronizer, which gives absolute consonance between sound and picture under the stage, and motion as produced a hundred feet away.

The picture operator and the man at the phonograph are connected by independent telephones, and the picture sheet is semi-transparent so that the phonograph operator can see the picture through the curtain during the entire process, and keep the synchronizer in perfect time, so that there is perfect union between sound and motion.

The kinetophone is today considered one of the greatest drawing powers with which the theatre is blessed wherever it has been shown. People have been turned away from the box office and indications in Greenpoint point to the same condition of affairs at C. F. Keith's latest house—the only stock house in America where the picture size being shown in conjunction with high-class stock productions.

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

March 31, 1913

SAID TO HAVE ADMITTED
ROBBING EDISON PLANT

In the arrest of David Russell, 41 of Whitney street, Paterson, "Gaffa," and Corbett, of police headquarters, believed they have captured a man who has stolen hundreds of dollars' worth of goods from his employer.

Russell has been employed in the Bell works at West Orange, for the last seven months. Parts of four moving picture machines, each of which are valued at \$25 and \$30, have been recovered by the police since his arrest, according to officers.

According to Corbett and O'Quinn, the Edison firm has furnished them with the factory records, which show that Russell stole the machines. The firm has also furnished them with the factory records, which show that Russell stole the machines.

According to the detectives, Russell said he would steal the machines out of the factory and put them together when he got home. He has admitted having stolen picture machines and parts of them, but he has not yet admitted having stolen the machines.

NEW BRITAIN (CT) HERALD

March 03, 1913

TO HEAR ABOUT EDISON.

P. & F. Curtis Furmen's Club Committee Arranges Lecture.

"The Life and Inventions of Thomas A. Edison" is the subject of an address which will be given before the P. & F. Curtis Furmen's club Thursday evening, March 13, by H. H. Gardner, of Waterbury.

Arrangements for the address were made by the house committee, of which Thomas Bates is chairman. It will be given in the club rooms.

Mr. Gardner is a graduate of the University of Virginia and was formerly in the employ of the General Electric company.

According to the detectives, Russell said he would steal the machines out of the factory and put them together when he got home. He has admitted having stolen picture machines and parts of them, but he has not yet admitted having stolen the machines.

HANCON (ME) NEWS

March 17, 1913

(1)

MYSTERIOUS FORCE PUZZLING EDISON

Differs From Light, Heat and
Electricity, Says the Inventor.

Similar to X-Rays.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—"What will the kineoscope of the future be like? Will the 'actor' confounded, say, of 1932, be able to sit down in his own home or in the neighborhood theatre and watch a presidential convention, a baseball or a football game as it is enacted a thousand miles away? Will the picture be seen projected on the screen reproduce the natural colors of the objects photographed; will it stand out from the screen in stereoscopic relief?"

Thomas Alva Edison leaned back in his great chair and looked up toward the rafters of his Edisontown private office in the Edisontown plant at Lakeside Avenue and Valley road, Westfield, N. Y., and smiled at the rising smoke of his cigar.

"I suppose you have the transmission of pictures by telegraph in mind," said Mr. Edison. "That was rudely done forty years ago. Today it is still commercially impracticable. As for sending moving pictures by telegraph, by cable, by wireless," Mr. Edison laughed heartily, "you must give me time. Don't rush me. No, I won't say that it can be done; neither will I say that it can't be done. However, any man would be a fool to attempt such a thing just now, though it may all come in time."

"Color photography? Already been done. Charles Urban and George A. Smith of England are able to produce pictures in their natural tints. However, it is not commercially practicable as yet. To show such pictures it will be necessary to raise prices in the moving picture houses, and that, at present, is something which must be avoided. The difficulties are gigantic. The question, people? No, they have not yet been successful in commercializing color cinematography. There is a vast difference between a scientific and a commercial success."

THE MYSTERY FORCE.

"You men so far has attempted applying the principles of the kineoscope to the moving picture in order to give the effect of reality to the object thrown on the screen. That, too, just at the present moment, is not commercially possible. I think it quite possible to apply the kineoscope to the moving picture machine."

Mr. Edison refused to be bound

down by any "H. G. Wells or Jules Verne predictions about the moving picture industry. "Not commercial; quite impracticable as yet," he replied when various other improvements of the kineoscope were suggested to him. He smiled and looked out of the windows of his office at his half dozen factories when asked if Harvard University had used any of his moving picture machine to transmit the geological survey of Henry James.

"We deal here in pure physics," said Mr. Edison. "However, I am convinced that there is a new force in nature. An unknown force—something far different from light, heat and electricity. What it is I don't know. I don't know its functions. I don't know its properties. Probably it will be found to be something similar to Röntgen rays. It will be discovered by accident, most probably, when it is found, just as the X or Roentgen rays were. There are certain things which cannot be accounted for by anything we know of at present."

Mr. Edison was asked what improvement had been made in the talking picture since his first public exhibition as a practically perfected product early in 1912.

"We are working on it all the time," he said. "We hope eventually to have it synchronous to the ten thousandth part of a second. It's pretty good now, but we are working on it still."

"Is it possible entirely to do away with the 'licker in moving pictures'?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Edison. "It's all a matter of dollars and cents. All that has to be done is to take the requisite number of pictures per second. Every hundred more pictures introduced into a film reduces the flicker just so much. But such multiplication of photography makes the film more expensive and would result eventually in the moving picture houses being obliged to charge more than they do at present for admission. Again, you see," smiled Mr. Edison, "the commercial element enters into the matter."

"Is just what point is it your aim to perfect the moving picture?"

"It is our intention in time," said Mr. Edison, "to reproduce just what you see in the theatre or the opera house so that there will be very little difference between the reality and the shadow. Give us time. Don't rush or too much. Just now we are planning to introduce our moving pictures into all the public schools of the United States to take the place of text books wherever possible. That's what I'm working at now."

"We hope to have the talking picture on exhibition in six or seven New York theatres in a week. It only has to be worked up a bit to perfection. The first exhibit of it was pretty good—pretty fair. All our things are a little raw at first. A good deal will depend at first upon the operator's skill in handling the machine."

Mr. Edison referred the interviewer to the chief of his staff engineer, Mr. J. H. Smith, for details concerning the application of the moving picture to educational purposes.

"A report reached Mr. Edison recently," said Mr. G. H. Smith, "that a series of educational films which he sent to China two years ago and which have been played in nearly every moving picture theatre in the Chinese Empire

indirectly resulted in the Chinese revolution and had more to do with the uprising against the decadent government than any other factor."

The films, Mr. G. H. Smith explained, showed the Oriental how the poor of other nations lived; how even the denizens of the slums of Europe and America enjoyed luxuries in which even the Chinese rich hesitated to indulge. The films portrayed the domestic customs, the home and industrial life of other nations.

It showed traction of the railway at the 5 o'clock rush hour and the festivities of the transatlantic service steaming out to sea. The farmer of Massachusetts for a little season walked with the moving picture machine through the corridors of the Plaza, the Waldorf-Astoria, took a ride on the top of an avenue hog up to the Great street in the world from the Arch to Millmounts' Row, and ended by viewing a Broadway police force through the medium of his film.

IN DISTANT LANDS.

The cinematograph operator took Ching Ling Poo of the far off Tibetan province of Chang Tsu to London Bridge, up the Eiffel Tower and along Unter den Linden, as well as to more developed provinces of the land. As a result he became known as the "first person" to self-provement, and in less than a year the dynasty of many centuries of Chinese history was overthrown to make way for the customs of the latest foreigner of ten years ago.

Mr. H. H. Hinchings, Edison's chief engineer, related out how the people of Mexico were being educated by means of the moving picture. Maj. Santiago Lopez Figueroa, a chief of police in Mexico City, recently took pains to install a moving picture show in each ward of the city for the special purpose of instructing the people of the lower class. Already the pictures have materially reduced the sale of opium in the saloons and dives of the Mexican capital, according to government reports. President Diaz was interested in the movement and expected to extend it over government patronage to other cities of the country.

March 19, 1913

HIS "TALKIES" ARE FIRST ONES

Frenchman Claims That He Devised
Talking Movies Before
Edison Did

New York, March 19.—Ample's claim of being the original inventor of talking "movies" is being strenuously disputed, the claimant for that honor coming from France in the person of Leon Gaumont, one of the foremost French motion picture manufacturers. Mr. Gaumont has been repeatedly speaking films in the Gaumont Palace Hippodrome in Paris for nearly two years. He declares he has excelled the Edison pictures in many ways and he feels that the World of Oranges has surpassed the thunder. He claims that the new speaking pictures were sprung suddenly on the American market after it became known that the Gaumont talking films were about to invade the United States. In order to show the alleged superiority of the Gaumont "talkies" Mr. Gaumont is coming to America early in April and has arranged for a private demonstration under the auspices of the foremost vaudeville organizations. This demonstration will occur in a large theatre in the metropolitan district. Mr. Gaumont also claims his talking films can be heard distinctly in all parts of the Metropolitan opera house. He is also an inventor of natural color pictures which are now exhibited at the cabarets in London and which will be exhibited here for the first time in April. He has overcome many of the defects formerly found in natural color motion pictures as here today exhibited in America.

March 31, 1913

TO SING AND TALKING MOVIES AROUND

Reproductions of Broadway Theatrical
Successes to Be Shown in Sunlight
Cities.

The demand for the Thomas A. Edison Talking Motion Pictures has grown to enormous proportions through the country that the American Talking Picture Mfg. Co. of New York city, distributors of Mr. Edison's latest invention, has decided to organize and send on tour a dozen road companies.

According to present plans, these companies will consist of a manager, treasurer, and six expert operators. They will travel by automobile, each outfit including a large dark truck for the machines, phonographs, and other electrical equipment, and a living car fitted with berth for the operators.

It is planned to send these companies through the middle West, reaching the sparsely settled districts and small cities that do not possess theatres fitted with the talking pictures. One night stands will be played, sufficient records being carried to give a complete evening's entertainment.

The plan now is to give the inhabitants of the smaller cities an opportunity to see the original Broadway productions, and thus of the leading dramatic successes of the day.

The first play to be selected for Edison phone reconstruction is Daniel D. Carter's play, "The Master Mind," running at the Harris theatre in New York. Arrangements were completed last week between the American Talking Picture Co. and Werba & Linscher, whereby Edmund Bress and the entire company were transferred to the Bronx studios of the Edison Co., with the complete stage setting and scenic equipment. The great third act of "The Master Mind" was played for its Kinetophone. Negotiations are under way to reproduce a series of the biggest Broadway successes of the year, and by means of the Kinetophones the theatres of the West will get these plays at first hand.

Experience has convinced the managers it no longer pays to send out inferior companies through the middle West, as magazines have educated the public to expect the very best, and they steadfastly refuse to patronize the "number two" companies sent out from New York to present the big successes of the year.

March 26, 1913

Edison Kinetophone Girl Sings in N. Y.

Marie McFarland, Whose Voice Inventor Declared Ideal, Is Heard at Colonial Theater.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Miss Marie McFarland of Denver, whose voice Edison declared ideal, will be heard for the first time this week at the Colonial Theater.

She is a girl and a protégée of the famous Massini, to whom talking motion pictures owe their origin.

While most operatic singers have had their voices recorded with varying success on the phonograph, in the case of Miss McFarland the notes are so clear and sweet in the Kinetophone as if the singer were physically present.

March 22, 1913

A RETURNED EDISON AMBEROLA

S. Haney has returned a new Edison Amberola No. 5 phonograph which is a very fine instrument. It differs from his other phonographs using a cylinder record, in that it is returned and the whole machine is enclosed in a neat cabinet. It uses the diamond point reproducer the same as the record machines.

March 21, 1913

MARCH 21, 1913

TALKING PICTURES FOR THE EMPRESS

EDISON'S NEXT GREAT INVENTION
TO BE SEEN AND HEARD.

IT MEANS A REVOLUTION

Considerable stress is placed on the use of the remarkable discovery and that it is to be one of the favored cities of the West.

Contracts were recently signed by John W. Considine with the Edison Talking Picture company of New York. Talking Picture company of New York will give to Empress houses the exclusive showing of the winner's latest invention, the talking picture. The cities to be favored with this showing will be Butte, Vancouver, British Columbia, and San Diego, Cal. The cities have undergone such modifications in the past century that if the Edison company had not been so successful in their efforts to perfect the talking picture, they would very likely differ materially. It is safe to assume, however, that they would be unanimous in prescribing Thomas A. Edison, inventor, genius, one of the present winners.

The winner's latest and generally considered most wonderful invention in the kinetophone, which is a perfect combination of his two former products—the moving picture and the phonograph. The new invention simultaneously produces sound and motion, making it to be hard to believe that with distance, made or other sounds required and perfectly reproduced in the result of an invention and not the former article.

The kinetophone seems destined to completely revolutionize the musical world, as through it eventually the greatest theatrical and operatic stars and productions—the discourse of the greatest scientist, statesman and politicians may be heard and seen in the remotest hamlet or preserved for posterity.

As a whole the kinetophone is not only something to marvel at but a decided source of amusement. With this idea in view Mr. Considine contracted for the showing of these pictures in five of his houses, the cost of which is being borne by the Edison company.

BOSTON (MA) POST

March 31, 1913

ROAD COMPANIES OF TALKING MOVIES

The demand for the Edison talking picture has grown so much, on a national proportion through the country, that the American Talking Picture Machine Company of New York City, distributors of Mr. Edison's latest invention, has decided to organize and send out four a dozen road company. They will travel in automobiles, each with a large auto-truck for the machine, phonograph and other electrical equipment, and a living car fitted with berth for the operators.

March 23, 1913

E. H. GRUBB PRAISES NEW EDISON MOVIES

Coloradoan Tells of Astonishment
of Multi-Millions on Recent
Visit to Edison.

Edison H. Grubb of "Carlson" Club, who was a member of the party of forty distinguished New Yorkers, recently entertained by W. G. Brown, president of the New York Central, is highly enthusiastic over a visit paid by this party to the Edison's greatest invention, Thomas A. Edison, Edison President Brown, included the Vanderbilts and other multi-millionaires. Edison entertained them in his own theater at Orange, N. J., by a musical and talking moving picture show, and the audience was enthusiastic in their praise of the unique performance.

Almost every selection was cheered, but Grubb says, "Nothing quite excited the admiration and applause that a cigarette did in the talking moving picture. When they came out and sang the stirring patriotic song, 'America,' instantly all rose to their feet and stood, as all Americans should do when our national flag is shown. The expressions of appreciation of this excited audience were most gratifying to the Edison party. Mr. Edison was much a treat. Mr. Edison's purpose was more especially gratified because the Edison party went on the initial trip of a car built for the New York Central railway by the Edison Storage Battery Car company."

Grubb says further that everyone of the party was astonished at the marvelous perfection of the Edison talking moving picture.

BOSTON (MA) ADVERTISER

March 29, 1913

B. F. Keith's Theatre.

The sensation of the season in Boston theatricals is the wonderful Thomas A. Edison kinetophone, or talking motion picture. This marvelous invention entered upon its sixth record-breaking week at B. F. Keith's Theatre on Monday, continuing an engagement that has been marked by packed houses at every performance since "The Talker" were introduced. For the sixth tremendous week of this epoch-making marvel two new subjects will be presented, "The Indian Girl's Revenge," of thrilling drama of the most Northwest and "The Five Jolly Bachelors," an amusing comedy of club life.

Cliff Gordon, "The German Senator," who "talks" his international reputation as a character comedian, will make his first appearance in Boston in several weeks Saturday at 10 P. M. Keith's can rest assured of an audience of 20 minutes will be "in for the stage." The bill will be considerably strong in comedy features, to include William H. Maury, and Ethel Broadford, in "The Secret," and "The Second Generation," and "The Pastry," in their dramatic outfit, "A Day in a South African Hotel."

March 29, 1913

B. F. Keith's Theory

The revelation of the season in Boston theatrics is the wonderful Thomas A. Keld's biophone, a talking motion picture. This marvelous invention enters upon its sixth record-breaking week at H. P. Keld's Theatre on Monday, continuing an engagement that has been marked by packed houses at every performance.



SHELIA WALKER-D. E. KEIVITH

since "The Talkies" were installed. For the sixth tremendous week of this epoch-making marvel, two new subjects will be presented, "The Indian Girl's Revenge," a thrilling drama of the great Northwest, and "The Five Jolly Barbers," an amusing comedy of club life.

Cliff Gorman, "The German Senator," who enjoys an international reputation as a character comedian, will make his first appearance in Boston in several years. Audiences at U. P. Keith's can rest assured of an occasional 20 minutes while he is on the stage. The bill will be exceptionally strong in comedy feature, and includes William H. Murray and Ethelyn Bradford, in their sweetest farce comedy, "The Second Generation," and The Four Blames, in their acrobatic skit, "A Bull Day in a South African Prison."

GOSHEN (IN) TIMES

March 25, 1913

W. C. T. U. DOINGS.
EDISON AND THE CIGARETTE

At a recent young people's meeting in Stoughton, Wis., the vice president of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U., Mrs. Anna W. Warren, had read as a number on the program, "Thomas A. Edison's Opinion of Cigarettes," published some time ago in the Union Signal. This reading called forth the statement by one of the young men of the town that "Edison smokes cigarettes himself." Mrs. Warren decided to submit the matter directly to the great inventor and ask for a refutation or corroboration. To her inquiry she received a prompt reply which we give below:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 17th instant in regard to cigarettes, smoking (and quoting the remark of one of your dearer high school boys who stated that I was a cigarette smoker. Let me say in reply, that that statement is an absolute untruth. I never smoked one in my life, and no man or boy who smokes cigarettes can work in my laboratory. In my opinion there are enough degenerates in the world without manufacturing any more by means of cigar

Yours very truly,
Thos. A. Edw.

March 29, 1913

The Perfect Union Between
the Motion Picture Machine
and Phonograph Explained

[illegible]

TORONTO (ONT.) GLOBE

March 25, 1913

EDISON'S TALKING PICTURES.

[illegible]

Orange County Magazine
New York City
March, 1913

THE COMING OF THE TALKING PICTURE

THE INTERESTING POSSIBILITIES OF EDISON'S NEWLY
 ANNOUNCED INVENTION, THE KINETOPHONE

BY ISAAC F. MARCOSSON

THE scores of smartly gowned women, the troops of children, and the fair sprinkling of men who gathered at the Orange County Club one afternoon late in January scarcely realized the historic importance of the occasion that brought them together. They had been asked to be the guests of their neighbor, Thomas A. Edison, at a demonstration of what was modestly called "an improvement in the motion picture." To most of them, the term "motion picture" meant the ordinary "movie," with its silent unfolding of the drama of life.

Nor was there any outward evidence of significant departure when the lights were turned down. Before the audience stood the familiar screen, and behind it, on an improvised elevation, the nose of a projecting-machine poked out. But if any one had looked up, he would have seen two wires running along the ceiling and connecting the picture-machine with the screen. These wires had an important part in the day's disclosures.

The buzz of talk continued even after the machine began its preliminary sputtering. A conventional drawing-room interior, containing a piano, was thrown on the screen. A man in evening clothes walked swiftly down toward the center of the pictured stage. He raised his hands, and then the miracle happened. He framed his lips to speak, and, even as he framed them, the sound of his voice came forth. By watching the lips carefully, you could tell that the words you heard were in reality the speech he was uttering. There was perfect union between sound and action. Then he introduced a girl, who played

"Annie Laurie" on the violin. She was followed by a woman, who sang "The Last Rose of Summer." Both were accompanied by a man at the piano, and again the union of sound and motion was perfect.

The lecturer dropped a china plate on the floor. You heard not only the initial crash, but the lesser noise of the flying fragments. A laugher came on and sounded the reveille; there was the screech of a whistle; and, to end the amazing performance, some dogs were led on, and their barks were clearly heard as they scampered around the stage.

Other demonstrations followed. You saw and heard part of an act of "The Chimes of Normandy"; you beheld the story of a Dick Turpin spoken and acted in every detail; you laughed at the drollery of a politician trying to make a speech to his constituents while being conched from behind; you heard Verdi's "Miserere"; you got the opening of a minstrel-show, bones, blackface, jokes, and all.

When the display closed with the usual "grand finale by the entire company," which included the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," it was so real, so vivid, and so stirring that the audience rose to its feet. It was a spontaneous tribute to the actuality of an event that had a genuine scientific importance.

What had happened was simply this—the talking motion picture had had its first public appearance. By a curious coincidence, the audience was largely composed of the friends of the little gray wizard who had now finally realized a dream of many years, by linking two marvels of his genius—the phonograph and the motion picture.

THE COMING OF THE TALKING PICTURE

957

The "movie" had received its full brother in the "talkie," and a new era had begun in the progress of one of the most amazing of modern amusement enterprises.

THE MYSTERY OF SYNCHRONISM

Of course, the idea of the talking motion picture is not a new one. Mr. Edison has told me himself that he has labored on it for more than thirty years. Just as soon as it was possible to project the animated photograph upon a screen, the mind of man leaped to the possibility of synchronizing it with spoken words; but the secret long remained a baffling mystery.

Many people have struggled with the problem. The obvious plan was to get a good phonograph record and then adapt the moving picture to it, or vice versa.

This seemed very plausible. There was nothing, apparently, in the way of getting a record of Caruso singing "Pagliacci," and then having a motion picture made of an actor dressed as the great tenor in the act of singing. Then all that seemed necessary was to release both of these at the same time. But the experiment always went wrong, because either the phonograph got ahead of the picture or the film ran away from the music, and the procedure became ridiculous.

I have cited the simplest plan, but many men of science have labored hard and long on much more elaborate devices, and have failed. They failed because there was no synchronism in the making of the two records. In other words, they found that the union must begin at the start of the project, and this was too much for them.

Edison has succeeded, after years of experimenting, because he has achieved a synchronizing device—a marvel of mechanical ingenuity—which records sound and action simultaneously, and then reproduces it precisely as taken. The whole apparatus, which combines the motion picture with the phonograph, is called the kinetophone.

In order to get some idea of the difficulties that lay in the way of complete synchronization, and incidentally to make some adequate measure of Mr. Edison's achievement, let us see just how the ordinary phonographic record is made.

When Caruso or Harry Lauder makes a record, he stands directly in front of the receiving-horn, and within a foot of it. When orchestras make records, they are attached to all the instruments, and have

always been well-nigh impossible to get a good record of a sound produced at any considerable distance from the horn.

Fancy, then, the problem that confronted Mr. Edison when he dreamed of reproducing opera and the drama. In the action of the play or the opera, the actors and singers have to move about, singing or talking as they go. Sometimes they are in the center of the stage; sometimes at the side; frequently they are on a balcony or a high rock.

The task, therefore, was to get a phonographic recorder which would not show in the picture, and yet which would be of sufficient delicacy to catch the minutest sound waves—whether of speech or of music—at a distance of forty feet. Through years of patient research Mr. Edison has perfected such a recorder, and it makes possible the kinetophone.

HOW TALKING PICTURES ARE MADE

Most people know how the ordinary motion picture is taken, either in a studio specially built for the purpose, or out in the open. The spectacle of men and women "made up" for stage parts riding or driving or figuring in various stirring events on the public highways is familiar to those who live in communities which house motion-picture concerns.

The operator's chief task is to get his scene within the focus. Then he begins to grind away at his crank, and foot after foot of film is exposed. The question of sound does not enter into the performance. The characters speak, but all that the spectator gets of the speech, when he sees the film run off, is the motion of the lips. If he is a good lip-reader, he can sometimes follow the dialogue. But he depends upon the action to tell the story.

But with the making of the talking motion picture it is different. Sounds enter very largely into the business. A receiving-horn attached to the delicate recorder is placed alongside, and is connected with the camera. The operator turns the crank, and the picture and record begin. Frequently a good many feet of film are reeled off before there is any definite sound-wave to be registered. All this is automatically adjusted.

In making a talking picture, the actor or singer moves about just as if he or she were on the real stage. Every word, every action—even the slightest footfalls—are recorded

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simultaneously. The action is taken at the usual rate of sixteen pictures a second, and is on the ordinary celluloid film, from which the finished positives are printed.

The sound is recorded on soft wax cylinders, resembling in shape the early phonographic records. They are nearly a foot in length and four or five inches in diameter. From this soft "master" record the indestructible records of commerce are made. Mr. Edison told me that these duplicates, in time, could be made for a dollar apiece.

At this point the question naturally arises, what sets the pace—the action or the sound? In the case of the kinetophone, the film goes at a pace dictated or set by the phonograph. The speech has the right of way, and the picture must follow. In this way perfect accord is secured, and there can be no runaway dialogue.

A MARVELOUSLY SENSITIVE RECORDER

So sensitive is the recorder to the waves of sound, even at a distance of forty feet, that in addition to perfect synchronization a remarkable illusion is also created. When the actors, for example, are "up stage," as the technical phrase goes, and walk "down stage" toward the audience, their voices increase in volume as their photographic figures grow in size. In the same way, if the actor or singer is at the right of the stage, the voice seems to come from that side, and so on.

The sensitiveness of the recorder has led to some amusing episodes. A year ago, when the apparatus was practically as well developed as it is to-day, some of Mr. Edison's representatives were making a picture at a studio on Forty-Third Street, in New York. It was in midsummer, and the windows were open. The drama being pictured and recorded was full of poetry and sentiment. In it a young man made the usual confession of love, amid all the charm of rural environment. You could hear the musical purl of a woodland brook, and the breath of the wind murmuring in the leaves.

It happened that just as the hero was in the most engrossing portion of his declaration, the hour of noon arrived, and with it a great factory whistle in a near-by building let go with a terrific screech. Of course, the operators and actors, used to such sounds, paid no attention to it; but when the record was reproduced for the first time,

the young swain's love-story was rudely punctuated by the prosaic din of the whistle.

In the early days of experimenting with the kinetophone at West Orange, too, the whistles of passing locomotives, and even the raucous hoots of speeding motor-cars, were heard in the records. Such incidents led to the adoption of rigid precautions against outside noises.

The reproduction of the talking motion picture seems to be a comparatively simple matter. A horn attached to the phonographic record is placed behind the screen. It is connected by wires with the projecting-machine back in the gallery of the theater or the hall. The machine operator can regulate the phonograph from his station. Once released, it sets the pace for the film; and, the synchronization now established, the machine controls the operator. He can turn his back to the picture while operating the machine and the record.

You have now seen in a general way how the kinetophone operates and what it does. What are its possibilities?

POSSIBILITIES OF THE KINETOPHONE

It has, of course, not reached any final development. Mr. Edison says that he is still perfecting it. For one thing, the metallic sound which now accompanies the reproduction of voices is being gradually eliminated.

That it has already reached the commercial stage is attested by the fact that the inventor has signed one of the largest contracts yet made in the amusement world for the appearance of the machine in vaudeville. By the time this article appears, if you live in New York or any of the larger cities, you will probably have seen some of the kinetophone pictures. It will only be a short step from these higher-priced houses to the cheaper theater; and when the new invention reaches the real home of the "movie," one of Mr. Edison's ambitions will be realized, for he wants the common people to get the benefit of this union of sight and sound.

Up to the present time, the kinetophone pictures have been concerned with short dramas and musical selections. Those already made range from the first act of "Faust" to the quarrel scene between *Caesar* and *Brutus* in "Julius Caesar." You can hear part of "The Crimes of Normandy" and extracts from "Il Trovatore."

THE COMING OF THE TALKING PICTURE

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fore." The kinetophone also encompasses what is known as the popular "picture story," which has become familiar to the five or six millions of people who each day attend motion-picture shows in the United States.

But the amusement feature which now constitutes the sole activity of the kinetophone is in reality only part of its purpose.

It will undoubtedly prove to possess a larger and more permanent value.

Most people will agree that the ordinary motion picture has become well-nigh indispensable in education and science; in preserving the march of historic and significant event, and in advancing the whole social uplift. How much more effective will all this be when sound becomes part of the reproduction? Pictures of the great battles of the future will reverberate with the roar of guns. Views of coronations and inaugurations will resound with the buzzes of crowds and the crash of music. The stage of the Metropolitan Opera House may be peopled with stars long since dead, but whose voices and acting will still bring thrills.

Fancy the precious heritage of posterity if the kinetophone had been in use at Washington's farewell, at the charge of the French guard at Waterloo, or when Edwin Booth was playing "Hamlet"!

A TALK WITH EDISON

The visible evidences of the use of the kinetophone, together with the almost thrilling vista of its possibilities, needed the spoken authority of the man behind the machine. So I went to West Orange—a place familiar to the historian of scientific progress—to talk to the veteran inventor who by this latest expression of his genius had in reality become a wizard of sight and sound.

I waited for him in that combination library and office which is part of the setting of electrical history. It is big, spacious, and airy, with an atmosphere of Edison achievement about it. For here is assembled part of the world-wide tribute, in bronze, marble, and print, to that marvelous brain-product on which the sun never sets.

There were the old roll-top desk littered high with papers, and the big easy chair in which he had dreamed the dreams that had been translated into a far-reaching human service. In a space between stacks

of book-shelves you saw, half hidden in the shadows, the plain army cut, with its blankets still folded, on which he had just snatched a few hours' sleep after a night dedicated to work.

The door opened, revealing the shy, modest, almost shrinking figure of Edison. So unobtrusive was his manner that he might have been a humble subordinate carrying a message to his chief. If it had been summer, he would have worn the famous white suit; but it was winter, and he wore an old, wrinkled suit of gray clothes. His collar was wide at the throat, and the well-known white string tie was twisted into a shapeless knot. A grayish felt hat, its band stained with perspiration, was jammed down over his forehead.

It was the same dreamy-eyed Edison as of old, careless of personal appearance, moving, walking, talking like a man rapt in a mighty vision. In his patient, kindly countenance was the glamour of an understanding that somehow made you think of one of the prophets and seers of other days. To come into his presence is to get an unforgettable impression of simple, unaffected greatness.

He sank into the big chair, and seemed, for a moment, to literally fold himself up physically and meditatively. I asked him about the kinetophone, and he began to talk in a low, even, well-modulated voice.

"The kinetophone," he said, "or rather the synchronization of sight and sound, is an old idea of mine that has finally been realized. In one way or another it had been in mind for more than thirty years. Back in the late seventies, when I invented the phonograph, it was stirring, and in 1887, when I was able to perfect the motion-picture camera, that idea of a combination of sight and sound persisted. Some of my earliest experiments in sound included an attempt to work it out.

"The problem of actual synchronization was the least difficult of my tasks. The hardest job was to make a phonographic recorder which would be sensitive to sound a considerable distance away, and which would not show within the range of the lens. You get some idea of the difficulty when I make this comparison—if you estimate the volume of sound at a distance of one foot from the recorder at one hundred, you find that at a distance of two feet it diminishes to twenty-five. The difficulty has now been overcome, although I expect

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to make my recorder much more effective than it is at present."

MUSIC FOR THE "FIVE-CENT FELLOW"

"What do you regard as the largest use for the kinetophone?" I asked.

"I believe," replied Mr. Edison, "that its greatest use, for the present and for a considerable time to come, will be for music. By this I mean opera, musical plays, and kindred entertainment. I have always wanted to bring the great music of the world within the range of the people. I am interested in the man I call the five-cent fellow. I want him to be able to go to his regular motion-picture house, and for five cents hear the great artists and the immortal music that for years have been denied to him. Thus we can reduce the high cost of amusement, if we cannot put down the high cost of living."

"Of course, as you have seen, the kinetophone is and will continue to be more and more effective in the interpretation of the shorter and more intimate plays. I do not think that it will be used, for some time at least, for long, sustained dramas."

"At this point there arose the very pertinent question as to the effect of the talking motion picture upon the now securely established silent 'movie'."

"The talking motion picture will not supplant the regular silent motion picture," said Mr. Edison. "Each has its distinct

use. In the first place, there is such a tremendous investment in the pantomime pictures that it would be absurd to disturb it. I have in mind a development of the kinetophone which will enable us to put out an attachment for synchronization which may be placed on the regular machines. Thus the theater can provide both kinds of motion pictures."

As a matter of fact, the only kind of amusement which seems to be in jeopardy as a result of the introduction of the kinetophone is the cheap vaudeville. The elimination of most of this will be a benefit, instead of a loss.

The kinetophone has been perfected to its present stage for at least three years, and it would have been easily possible for the inventor to announce and produce the talking motion pictures a year ago; but he has made it a practice not to release his inventions until he is sure of them.

"You know," he said to me before I left, "I am not really a man of science. I am simply a commercial inventor, and the things I do must be commercially right."

Whatever may be the final service of the kinetophone, the salient fact that its coming emphasizes is that at last we have a scientific-synchronization of sight and sound. Its pure amusement aspect must be subordinated to its possibilities—as yet, of course, undeveloped—of practical and useful work in many other fields.

A PLEA FOR PEACE

CEASE, your devil's fighting—'tis shame that it should be
With human against human, and the graves across the sea!
We educate our children, we cultivate their brains,
But war for added empire, and think only of the gains.
The voice is faint from out the vast and seething multitude
To stay the brutal cannon, to appease the murderous feud!
The host of battle's in our hearts, the primal savage bands,
We fight like fiends incarnate, like primeval savage bands.
The breaking hearts of mothers and their cry of sore distress
Are known, but all unheeded—what matters one life less?

"His life I'll give, but not his death!" declares our motherhood;
"His Country cannot use a corpse to sate its public good!"
My son's brain, brave and true, and wisdom he offers as his dowry;
The mighty force of intellect shall be our nation's power.
His bright, red blood shall daily give its living, surging force—
Not spilled upon the earth with death and sorrow in its course.
Let judges, mighty judges, with wisdom calm and cool,
Decide the weighty question, the vital one of rule!"

June Van M. Sousa

April 01, 1913



1913, by American Press Association.

We Need Those Captains of Industry Who Are Honest

By THOMAS A. EDISON, the
Famous Inventor

We all know that wealth is an illusion. I don't mean by this that money—enough of it for comfort—is an illusion. But not wealth. What can Rockefeller do with his money? Do you think he is as happy as I am? Invested in industries, it belongs to the people. And what is the joy of a tin box full of photo-plate prints, when you come to die you find you have been chasing a foolish illusion and lost true happiness on the way.

On the other hand, we need the captains of industry. It is a good thing for the human race that they have this insatiable illusion that they hug. For these great minds are all working for the cause of human progress, however roundabout they may seem to us now, and all the while they think they are working for something they want and couldn't get any fun out of if they had it.

There isn't any cause for alarm in that direction if we only watch the crooks. Let a man make all he can honestly and he will do more for us than for himself. I agree with President Wilson on that, but I don't see how he is going to codify this principle and make it the law of the land.

This must be done by education, through the schools and the newspapers. The newspapers are doing their share, but our schools are not. There is too much theory. Our schools—too much old-fashioned, impractical stuff. Academic, I believe they call it. Analyze it down and education is keeping a long way behind the times.

For the peace of the country, and therefore the peace of the world, a powerful American navy in the present condition of human affairs is absolutely essential.

The United States seeks no territory and desires no conquest. There is no nation on earth with which we do not wish to maintain the most friendly relations. A powerful navy is a guarantee of peace and nothing else. If we abandon it within five years—certainly within ten years—aggression would be made upon us which the American people would not tolerate for a moment.

No extravagance which can be committed will equal that of economizing by reducing the navy.

A few years ago England undertook to economize in her navy. As a consequence she is now, for the first time in two hundred years, to take a backward step in the Mediterranean and withdraw her fleet to Gibraltar, and at this moment she is striving with fervent haste to make up by lavish appropriations for the time so unwisely lost.

That the United States should be at peace with all nations and should exert its great influence for the maintenance of the world's peace is above all things to be desired, but the primary condition of our peace rests upon the navy of the United States. While we have a powerful navy no one will attack us and we shall be able to use our influence in the cause of peace everywhere.

April 01, 1913

ACCUSE EDISON EMPLOYEE.

Police Say Russell Stole Many
Moving Picture Machines.

Weeks of search throughout Newark, N. J., rewarded Patrolmen O'Brien and Corbett yesterday with the arrest of David Russell of No. 66 Whitney street, Newark, charged with stealing thousands of dollars' worth of moving picture machines from the Edison plants in Orangetown. Russell is said by the police to have confessed.

O'Brien and Corbett were in Belleville avenue when they saw Russell emerge from a theatre with next of a machine beneath his arm. Not satisfied with his routine they locked him up.

They say that after several hours at headquarters Russell admitted having taken many machines from his employers, the Edison firm. In the alleged confession Russell admitted that he took parts of the apparatus and assembled them at his home. He said the machines to theatre owners at greatly reduced rates, the police charged.

NEW YORK (NY) CALL.

April 03, 1913

YOUNG EDISON'S BOMB EXPLODES IN HIS HAND

WEST ORANGE, N. J., April 2.—Theodore Edison, the 14-year-old son of Thomas A. Edison, was experimenting with explosives today in an effort to invent a bomb that would float about on the water and explode with tremendous effect whenever it happened to be touched by a hostile vessel. Evidently young would, of course, be "hep" and avoid touching the bomb.

To Theodore's mind the best way to shape up the device would be to inclose it in an airtight bottle and put the bottle in a casing of cork, so that it would be sure not to sink. He had proceeded no far in making the explosive and demolishing it in the glass bottle when the explosive went off. Theodore was holding the bottle and the pieces of glass penetrated the hand. The last is not going to suffer permanently from his wounds, but Mrs. Edison has decreed that his future experiments with explosives shall be under the supervision of his father.

April 01, 1913

April 02, 1913

PLAN TO HOLD BIG LINER FOR MORGAN'S BODY

Olympic May Be Detained at
Cherbourg To-morrow to
Bring Dead Banker Home.

WORLD-WIDE TRIBUTES
RECEIVED IN ROME

Condolences From European
Rulers--Memorials to Be
Held Here in His Honor.

Rome, April 1.—The body of J. Pierpont Morgan will be taken to New York by steamship to-morrow from Cherbourg, if Herbert L. Satterlee can make such arrangements. It was announced this afternoon at the Grand Hotel, where Mr. Morgan's body lies in state, that Mr. Satterlee was endeavoring to arrange for a special train from Rome to Cherbourg, and if it could be obtained immediately Wednesday's boat from the French port would be held up to await the body.

Should it be decided to remove Mr. Morgan's body to soon brief funerals will be by the American and English Episcopal churches will be held this evening.

Encased in three coffins the body of the great financier was viewed by many friends and distinguished Americans and diplomats today. The body is held in a casket of white forested velvet, and is within a coffin of solid lead, and this in turn is held by another velvet box highly polished and with silver handles and trimmings.

Further messages of sympathy this came to-day to the hotel were from King Victor Emmanuel, Pope Pius, President Poincaré of France, Kaiser Wilhelm and others.

Ambassador O'Brien, in accordance with instructions from Secretary of State Bryan, has been making arrangements for funeral services but the Satterlee thought this would be impracticable owing to their haste to bury for America.

The members of Mr. Morgan's family who are here remained sequestered in their apartments. A physician had been called to attend his daughter, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, who, after bearing up bravely during her father's last hours, gave way under the strain after his death.

EDISON WANTS VIEWS OF PUPILS ON HIS "MOVIES"

Seeking the judgment of pupils on the progress of his educational moving pictures, Thomas A. Edison has communicated with the Grange public school authorities seeking permission to have students from the High School attend a demonstration of his film displays and later submit their original stories on the value of the enterprise from their viewpoint. The invitation is in the hands of Superintendent James N. Sullivan.

Throughout the night the second floor of the hotel, taken up entirely by the Morgan suite, was almost deserted. Neither the Satterlee nor any of the other relatives or immediate friends were in the death chamber. Scores of friends offered their services as waiters, but their offers were declined, as were those of other distinguished capitalists and diplomatic representatives. Once, the faithful Italian courier, who had served Mr. Morgan on his almost daily visits to Rome for many years, was on stand at the door of the suite and every other was attended to by six paid men who watched the body.

The Morgan party here occupy the royal suite, it consists of two salons with eight sleeping apartments. It has a private outside entrance on the south-east corner of the building. Once it was occupied by the late King George of Greece. King Gustaf of Sweden had the suite on another occasion.

Mr. Morgan occupied the corner room and two of its windows looked out on a park with green trees, while the other two on the east gave a view of the imposing towers of St. Peter's. This was the favorite outlook of Mr. Morgan in the days before his last illness sent him to bed.

With the consent of Signor Tripodi, the director of the Protestant cemetery, the body of Mr. Morgan was embarked at 8 o'clock to-day. The death mask was then made.

The Italian Government interposed almost endless red tape in the removal of bodies from this country, but in the case of Mr. Morgan it was expected that usual delays would be obviated through the influence of Ambassador O'Brien. The removal of the body is expected very soon, but no definite plans have been announced further than that the body would be conveyed to Naples by special train, and from there taken to New York.

April 03, 1913

HE'S A CHIPPED CHIP OF THE EDISON BLOCK

When a doctor cut through picking suitors of glass out of the chest band of young Theodore Edison last evening in his home at West Orange, N. J., his father, Thomas A. Edison, lamented: "Well, son, do you still think you will follow in the old man's footsteps and be an inventor?"

"Sure, dad," said the youngster, who is fourteen and experimentally inclined. "That was a bully invention I had, but it blew up. Some of your old ad first too, didn't they?"

"They certainly did," laughed the wizard, "but I went back at them."

"Well," asserted the boy. "Theodore recently guessed all nations would appreciate a floating bomb that would explode with tremendous explosion when struck by a ship. The bomb was to consist of a glass container filled with chemicals that required only a little jarring to go off. This container was to be enclosed in a cork coating to keep it afloat."

Floating vessels would be spotted of the whereabouts of these bombs; but the craft of the men would suppose them to be nothing but harmless life-preservers or something of the sort, and jump right into them. Unfortunately, foreign vessels.

Yesterday young Edison completed his mixture of chemicals in his father's laboratory and poured them carefully into a little glass bottle. This he was going to rump in cork, float on the nearest pond and bump with a jag.

But he chanced to shake the bottle a little too hard, or else his mixture was a little too strong. There was a healthy crack and the bottle was blown into splinters, most of which stuck to Ted's hand. His father ran to his rescue and found him out painfully, but not dangerously. The dandy physician was called to fix him up.

Mrs. Edison issued an ultimatum about Junior's invention.

Teddy grinned at his father and got a sympathetic wink in reply.

April 01, 1913

TALK PICTURES AT MAJESTIC

Those talking pictures that have been causing such a furor of excitement in the city, just as they have in every city where they have been shown, will be held over for another week at the Majestic theater. The Majestic is the only place in the state of New Jersey where the talking pictures can be seen.

At Manager Welsh's, playhouse this week an entirely new reel of "talkies" will be shown. The subject of the picture is an act from Gessow's "Faint". The experts at the factory who have seen and heard these pictures declare that they are the most perfect production shown Edison before to turn out the synchronous talking and moving picture machine.

The Majestic was filled to overflowing at every performance last week, and there are still so many people clamoring to see and hear the talking pictures that Manager Welsh felt constrained to book them for another week.

The talking pictures are supplemented with a high grade bill of vaudeville acts. The four act vaudeville bill consists of Dolan, novelty gymnast; Harry Tighe and Polly Prim, stunts, talking and piano; Skipper, Kennedy, and Ruess, comedy singing, and talking; and Harry Gibbs and Co. in a comedy sketch.

The last half of the week will bring Provitt and Merrill, in mystifying illusions; Wilkins and Tierney Fox, comedy singers and musicians; Gus Williams in a monologue; and Ethel Clifford, with her Scotch girls and collies.

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE (NY) AGE
April 16, 1913 (D)

READING (PA) EAGLE
April 18, 1913 (D)

"ACTORS WHO MAKE MOVIES"

Horace G. Pimpton, of the Edison Company, is now abroad.
The Tannhäuser Company has taken temporary possession of its new studio in New Rochelle, N. Y.
Barbara Tennant, Helen Martin, Truesdell, Guy Iredell, with Directors Armand and Lund, of the Edison Company, are now well on their way into the Florida jungle. The party stopped off en route at St. Augustine.
"Within the Limit of the Law" is the title of a two-reel picture which the Edison Company has just released.

Donald MacDonald, of the Universal picture, is recovering from a sprained ankle received while working before the camera on the Pacific coast.

"Her Big Story," written for the Popular Magazine, will be photographed by the American Company.

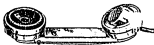
Anna Little is the central feminine figure in the big film productions of the Biograph and Kaybee companies.

The new Majestic studio at Jacksonville, Fla., is now in full charge of Larry McGill.

Talking Moving Pictures.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison's latest invention, the Kinetophone, more popularly known as the "talking moving pictures," is a combination of film and phonograph. In producing these talking pictures it is, of course, essential that the film reel and phonographic record should be perfectly synchronized; that is to say, when the actor's lips form a word, that word must be reproduced by the phonograph at that instant, otherwise the effectiveness of the combination is entirely destroyed.

After a number of methods were tried it was found that by making use of an intercommunicating telephone system the best results were obtained. Where the talking pictures are shown the two attendants—the one operating the reels and the one



TELEPHONE USED FOR TALKING MOVING PICTURES.

operating the phonograph—are connected by means of a special three-wire private line circuit. At each end of the line a Western Electric inter-phone handset affords a means of constant and instant communication between the two men, and in this way enables the operator of the picture machine to synchronize the pictures with the phonographic record. In addition to the handset a push-button and buzzer are installed at each station for signaling.

As a further aid to the moving picture operators the Edison Company is furnishing them with double head receivers, which act as an auxiliary for the handset. This makes it possible for the machine man to attend to his work, and still be in constant communication with the phonograph man, and able to hear what he has to say at all times.

April 26, 1913

OFFER OF \$700 A MINUTE

SPURNED BY BERNHARDT

Would Not Accept Offer for Edison's Talking "Movies"

Miss Sarah Bernhardt, Wednesday in Chicago spurned an offer of nearly \$700 a minute to pose for the Edison talking pictures. Noting less than \$1,200 a minute, the actress announced, would tempt her. She complied her refusal and her figure with an expression of admiration for Mr. Edison's invention.

The embassy of the American Talking Pictures company arrived in Chicago Wednesday and took up the negotiations with Edward J. Sullivan, Miss Bernhardt's manager. By way of breaching the subject the talking pictures were "run over" after yesterday's performance for Miss Bernhardt's benefit. She listened intently to every word and sound reproduced in perfect synchronism through Mr. Edison's invention. After the reel had been run off the eastern representative, with an air of confidence, offered Miss Bernhardt \$700 for thirty minutes of her time to pose at the Grange, N. J., laboratory. The offer was conveyed through an interpreter and brought a scowl in response. "You can tell the gentleman who sent you," finally came the answer, "that \$700 is my price." This concluded the interview.

Later Miss Bernhardt expressed herself highly pleased with the effect of the Edison revelation, but declared that nothing less than \$1,200 a minute would tempt her to pose for the subject selected.

April 30, 1913

Editor's Laboratory
A visitor to the laboratory and factory of Thomas A. Edison saw many queer sights. Several months ago a New York reporter was being shown around the plant by Mr. Edison's secretary. Rounding a corner of a building, the secretary disclosed for him a long hall. Just ahead was a man sitting on a bench and knees cautiously creeping along with an odd looking box. After a moment of breathless suspense, a muffled exclamation of utter disgust "You heard, and the secretary started on. "What's doing?" inquired the reporter. "Oh he's been trying to take moving pictures of bees in action," casually replied the guide, "and he just gets about to the point of turning the crank when the bees change his mind about remaining quiet! Further inquiry revealed the fact that a complete aviary was set up right in the factory yards, and that the scientist's sole duty for the time was to produce a satisfactory motion picture of bees and the making of honey. After months of tedious work and many setbacks and disappointments, the film is ready and is now being exhibited in theaters that probably have no idea that its production involved.

OAKLAND (CA) April 20, 1913

NOTED SUFFRAGISTS

IN PICTURES AT

ORPHEUM

Berkeley Council Will

Inaugurate Movement

Thursday Night

At the Orpheum this week, the latest talking pictures show a number of earnest looking women grouped upon a platform. Seven or eight of these women make short addresses upon the subject of "votes for women." When the first announcements of these talking pictures arrived in Oakland, the management of the Orpheum sent out invitations to the various women's organizations and societies, especially those interested in the matter of equal suffrage, with the result that hundreds of Oakland's enfranchised women have visited the Orpheum this week to see and hear the Edison record.

Thomas A. Edison has presented this picture as a record in the National Suffrage Association and it will be doubt be used by them in furthering their cause. Many young boys (and some girls) who appear in this picture for these who are interested in the following brief account of the picture leaders will be of interest.

Mrs. James Leach, Secretary of the New York is an officer of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association and is chairman of Manhattan Branch Woman's Suffrage party.

Mrs. John Lubbers, Jr., is a member of the executive board of the Woman's Political union.

Miss Harriet May Mills of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Association is well known both as a lecturer and reformer.

Mrs. Mary Ware Bennett has been secretary of the National Suffrage Association since 1910. She at once recognized that the most important thing to be done was to provide information on suffrage which should be of the highest order and be sold at the lowest possible cost.

Mrs. Anna Reed Wells returned two years ago from a prolonged absence in Europe to find that votes for women was the important condition of the day in the United States.

Mrs. Cyrus Field walked into the National Suffrage headquarters two or three years ago announcing "I have been a suffragist for a long time and now I have decided that I ought to do something."

Mrs. John Winter Brennan, chairman of the ways and means committee of the Woman's Political Union, is a daughter of the late Charles Dana, editor of the New York Sun.

Mrs. John C. Crick has for a number of years been very active in suffrage work in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Stephen Mackey Blackman is a veteran suffragist, who having realized the satisfaction of voting in Colorado is now devoting her time to securing votes for all women in the United States.

Mrs. Arthur Townsend, treasurer of the Woman's Political Union, made for herself a name by her time in securing new women before beginning to devote her time to equal suffrage.

Miss Frances Foyers is a graduate of the University of Chicago and New York University law school.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR, MAY 11, 1913
April 11, 1913 (D)

EDISON BOXES GAYNOR'S VOICE FOR POSTERITY.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Thomas A. Edison will formally present to the Modern Historic Records Association at the City Hall this afternoon the talking-motion-picture records that were lately made of Mayor Gaynor and other department heads of the city government. The records, including both the audio-phonograph film and the photographic cylinders, will be received by William George Jordan, managing director of the Modern Historic Records Association, in the presence of Mayor Gaynor and others of whom records were made.

Mr. Edison will also present a piece of parchment on which there will be an inscription explaining that the records are intended to be preserved for centuries, and below the inscription will be the signatures of those whose records were made, certifying their genuineness. In addition to Mayor Gaynor there are records of his secretary, Robert Adams; Police Commissioner Walsh; Fire Commissioner Johnson and Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards.

NEW YORK CITY
April 26, 1913 (D)

EDISON RECORDS MAYOR'S VOICE.
Mayor Gaynor made a speech before the talking records one day last week, speaking into an enormous microphone. The record took less than a minute. When it was all over the Edison man put the record on a machine and the mayor and his commissioners heard their own voices. Commissioner Walsh, George Johnson and Robert Adams, the mayor's secretary, also said a few lines recorded, and some will be heard by local audiences in another week.

SAVANNAH (GA) NEWS
April 21, 1913 (D)

EDISON GLADDENS HEARTS OF CONVICTS

Millidgeville, Ga., April 20.—Thomas A. Edison has made the hearts of many inmates of the state penitentiary here glad with music and song because he favorably answered a letter from Jack Griggs, inmate of the prison, requesting a phonograph. Mr. Edison had a standard phonograph and city film records sent to Griggs, charges prepaid.

The instrument arrived at the farm this week and it has been kept busy furnishing music to the hundreds of inmates of the state penitentiary.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR
April 21, 1913 (D)

FEAR I. W. W. WILL START STRIKE AT EDISON PLANT

A strike at the Edison works in West Orange is feared in the event of a branch of the Industrial Workers of the World being formed in Orange. Encouragement was given to the plan of forming a branch at a meeting held yesterday in New Jersey Hall, Orange. About 200 crooks and Italians, most of whom are employed at the Edison works, attended the meeting and nearly all were in favor of organizing. Elizabeth Curley Flynn was the principal speaker.

Dominic Petrucci, who is a leader in the move to organize the workers, was a speaker. He stated that he has lost his job because he has become interested in the move.

Miss Flynn in her talk did not urge organization, but she declared that the organized laborers at the works will be benefited greatly if a branch is established. Miss Flynn bitterly assailed the officials of the works because, she declared, the laborers are compelled to work ten hours a day for \$1.50.

April 29, 1913

Inventor Thinks We Should Not Be Guilty
of Enjoying Our Meals.

SHOULD we enjoy our meals? is the rather interesting query discussed by a distinguished authority on gastronomy in a recent article in the Independent. He answers with an emphatic affirmative, but the article is chiefly of interest as contravening the opposing theory of no less a thinker than Thomas A. Edison.

The great inventor believes that eating should be "no more a pleasure than breathing," that "food that tastes too good is dangerous" and that "food should be to the body only what coal is to the boiler of a steam engine." This may be excellent doctrine to those ascetics who hold that we elevate the soul by starving the body; but the modern belief is that the more we scorn our bodies the more they drag us down.

Unfortunately there are far too many who practice the Edison theory, though they would stoutly deny their acceptance of it as a theory. Food faddists openly admit that to enjoy one's meals is a sin and seem to delight in the martyrdom of the breakfast table. But they are not the national problem. The real trouble is with those who unconsciously proceed on the Edison principle and in their haste literally shovel in food as though it were coal for a steam engine. If America is, as some allege, a nation of dyspeptics, it is not because she is a nation of gourmands or epicures, but because she has far too many who in their haste at table eat as unconsciously as they breathe.

As the writer of the Independent article observes, gluttony is almost an extinct vice, and that far more came to grief through not sufficiently enjoying their meals. Eternal sniffing is the price of health, says Dr. Woods Hutchinson, and that sniffing is never more profitably employed than when seeking for the pleasant flavor that promotes the "appetite juice," which of all gastric juices is the most conducive to good digestion.

We can eat too much and think too much of our eating, but neither fault is so bad as thinking so little of eating that we stoke our bodies as though they were the boilers of a steam engine. Good things will always be good to eat until man regards his food merely as a medicine.

Independent, N.Y.

5/11/13

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The Most Useful Americans

A Referendum of Independent Readers on the Most Deserving
of Their Contemporaries

In our issue of January 30, 1913, we put the following question to our readers:

WHO ARE THE MOST USEFUL AMERICANS?

If life insurance could really insure against loss of life on whose lives should the American people best afford to pay the highest premiums? In other words, who among our contemporaries are of most value to the community, whose places would be most difficult to fill? If Congress should decide to award ten prizes to the most deserving men and women in the country and leave the choice to a popular referendum, who should get the largest number of votes?

We have offered no prize for the correct answer to our conundrum, because we did not know it ourselves, the inquiry aroused a great deal of interest. It was put to classes in modern history and current events in several colleges and high schools; it was made a subject for debates in reading circles and clubs; it was discussed by ministers and editors.

When the returns came in we found that we had over ten thousand names to count and that 343 different persons had been considered worthy of the honor of being included in the list of the ten most valuable citizens of the United States. The ten who led are the following:

THOMAS A. EDISON	598
JANE ADDAMS	511
ANDREW CARNEGIE	604
THEODORE ROOSEVELT	514
HELEN GOULD SHEPARD	474
ALEXIS CARREL	470
GEORGE W. GOETHELS	461
WILLIAM J. BRYAN	458
WOODROW WILSON	427
LUTHER BURBANK	398

Altogether these names received over fifty per cent of the votes, but since the number ten is purely arbitrary it is proper to name also those who stand next in order receiving over a hundred votes each: Booker T. Washington, 326; Harvey W. Wiley, 310; Orville Wright, 231; William H. Taft, 162; the Mayo brothers, 143; Ben B. Lindsey, 122; Charles W. Eliot, 119; John H. Patterson, 101.

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The value of such an inquiry lies in what it tells, not of the persons named, but of those who vote for them. The greatest service to humanity may be done by some man or woman quite unknown to fame so far as this generation is concerned, and we cannot even rely upon the future historian to discover who it is. But all those whose names appear in the list have done something which their contemporaries recognize as worthy of honor; it is interesting to see what forms of social service are most generally recognized and most esteemed. Three fields of human activity are almost equally represented in the list: politics, 3; philanthropy, 3; applied science, 4. These then might be called the three avenues leading most directly to contemporary fame.

Passing now from the question of why they deserved celebrity to the question of how it was attained we see at once that the most potent factor is the periodical press, which has made their achievements and personality known to their contemporaries throughout the country. These are the names which have most frequently been made the subject of special articles in the popular magazines. It has, in fact, become one of the most useful functions of modern American journalism to discover the exceptional man wherever he may be and to explain what he is doing for the world. This extends his influence over the whole country and accelerates progress thru the rapid spread of new ideas and the impulse of a good example, as well as securing to him in his lifetime a due meed of public appreciation. The prominence of such popular recognition is shown by the presence in the above list of the name of Alexis Carrel, whose medical discoveries were comparatively unknown to the layman until last December, a month before the vote, when he was awarded the Nobel Prize, becoming in consequence the focus of the limelight.

The presence in the list of the names of two women is noteworthy, especially

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since they do not owe that position to their sex. They were chosen not because it was thought necessary to have some women represented, but because as individuals they had performed public services whose value no one can deny. Nor can any one say that in thus taking part in public affairs either has sacrificed feminine charm and modesty.

One cannot fail to be struck by the absence of some classes of public men that might be expected in such a list. Thus pure science, philosophy, religion, literature and art receive no recognition. Not a minister, general, admiral, poet, novelist, dramatist, actor, musician, artist, architect or business man received enough votes to bring him anywhere near the topmost ten. Colonel Goethals is of course a military man, but it is obviously not his army record but his engineering work at Panama that brings him into prominence. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Roosevelt are historians, but if they had not stopped writing history and gone to making it they would not have stood so high in public estimation. Mr. Carnegie and Miss Addams have written books which have sold largely, but it is not merely as authors that they are thought worthy of honor.

It is sometimes argued that Mr. Carnegie did more for his country in developing the steel industry than in endowing libraries; the latter however is evidently better appreciated than the former. So, too, it is as an inventor, not as a manufacturer, that Mr. Edison is placed at the head of the list. We may question if in any other country or in the United States in any previous generation the omissions mentioned above would have occurred. It is all the more striking because many of those who sent in lists obviously took pains to include representatives of various professions. Some of our correspondents frankly say, "I would like to pick a preacher for the remaining place, but I know of none of sufficient ability and prominence," or "There ought to be an author in the list, but I don't know who."

We are not obliged to resort to guesswork as to what led our readers to choose these names. They have in most cases told us. This affords a valuable index of the public mind, for it shows

clearly what characteristics and accomplishments appeal most strongly to the people. We quote from the letters varied specimens of the reasons given why they thought the persons selected were worthy of the honor. Taken together they read like an English version of the Latin speech made by the dean of a university when he presents to the president the candidates for honorary degrees. But in this case the public tribute, based as it is upon a wider suffrage than that of an academic council, has a higher value than that of many an LL.D. *causa honoris*.

THOMAS A. EDISON. The name of this great inventor appeared on 87 per cent of the lists sent in. Some of the reasons given for the selection are the following:

Who has added more to the material elements of civilization, by his own inventions and by what they have suggested to others, than any other one man in the history of the world.

Giving more comforts in a material way to civilization than any other American.

Whose pioneer work and inventiveness furnish comfort and entertainment to millions.

Because he has demonstrated that inventive genius may be turned to a nobler and better purpose than the mere making of money.

Perhaps the one name which no one could possibly omit from such a list. An incomparable combination of extraordinary diligence and inventive ingenuity. A personal repudiation of the "good-old-times" doctrine.

Occupying probably the first place among strictly utilitarian men. Without his aid few of our modern enterprises could be carried on as effectively as they are. His invention of the phonograph has been one of the largest factors in the education of the world.

Manipulator and exploiter of natural forces for the good of man.

Leader in the development and application of inventions that have revolutionized civilization in the last century.

There is no one like him. He is the one-man-to-the-century inventor. Millions of people all over the world are his debtors, for nearly all of his inventions have a commercial value. He is an indispensable asset of our nation.

The world would surely be a dull place, if it had not been for his genius.

Dynamic mind that provides the world with heat, light, comfort, amusement, and whose further miracles are as yet undreamed of.

Whose multitudinous inventions have

brought and are bringing comfort and ease and new fields of activity to the civilized world.

His marvelous discoveries are revolutionizing domestic science, business, travel.

JANE ADDAMS:

Best interpreter of practical sociology.

Social reformer, sage and efficient.

Leader in work of social amelioration.

Most conspicuous American woman now engaged in public or semi-public activity.

Highest type of womanhood, unselfishly devoted to the uplifting of the unfortunate.

Of all that feminism represents as a force for world betterment she is the physical incarnation.

As the most prominent settlement worker and an important writer on social ethics.

Not only for her personal help, but because her life has been an example and incentive to many.

Because she has revealed a human method of helping God's poor.

For her educational and philanthropic work in Hull House.

Whose work laid the foundation for and stimulated the development of all social service work in this country.

Whose work at Hull House is the articulate expression of a heart of love and of courage equal to the task upon it.

Who stands most conspicuously as representing the high ideals of the sensible, warm-hearted womanhood of America.

Known everywhere as a social service worker and looked up to everywhere as a leader for her sex.

Rousing the new conscience, and, without the vote, directing men's attention to an ancient evil that, after all, they will have to cope with and overcome.

Inasmuch as the Christianity of our day seems to have been unable to find a means of reaching the social outcasts, the would-be helpers preferring to deal with the subject at long range, and since the Mary Magdalenes present our gravest social problem, Miss Jane Addams, who has pulled off her gloves and attacked the question in a practical way as no one else seemed to be willing to do, and who is getting results, must be included in the list.

High on the list, first as America's greatest personal impulse to social service, and second because, while others have interpreted the life and conditions of the poor, she has interpreted the mind and the fundamental ethical and spiritual positions of the poor. I know of no one comparable to her in this line except Tolstoi, and he sees only one side.

Andrew Carnegie:

A common-sense millionaire and philanthropist.

Representative of the masterful "self-made men," the boast of America, whose illimitable wealth, and manifest generosity foster peace.

Pre-eminent in the world of philanthropy wherein, by precept and example, he has been able to successfully apply large sums in a reciprocal way which required the recipients to contribute money or effort.

Has been and is most useful in spreading means for education and self-help and the spirit of economic personal independence; the first by his libraries and the latter by his literary works.

For his example in using great wealth for the public good in promoting science, education and peace.

On account of his many philanthropies, chiefly the founding of libraries, and the promotion of international peace.

For placing the means of education within the reach of all.

For 1. His philanthropies; which I would rank as follows: (1) Libraries; (2) education; (3) research; (4) heroes; (5) peace.

2. His work as financier.

Advocacy of peace and interest in education, particularly his gift of libraries to small cities.

For his wonderful gifts for libraries and scientific research.

For his benefactions, business organization and writings.

Because of the wisdom and breadth of vision displayed in his public benefactions.

That some of these have been managed in a spirit utterly foreign to his original ideas in the matter, after it had passed out of his control, in no wise detracts from his claims to a place in the list.

Whose work for the world's peace, whose philanthropies and whose personal character represent a splendid force forward.

Because he has promulgated the principle that a man of excessive wealth should consider himself a trustee of such wealth rather than the absolute owner thereof, and also because he is the foremost American advocate of peace and disarmament.

A multi-millionaire, who loves books and his fellowmen more than gold. No other person living has made accessible so much good reading to so many people. A man who voluntarily transmutates his vast wealth into a beautiful educational influence for the benefit of his fellowmen, should be regarded as one of our most useful citizens.

Theodore Roosevelt:

An "all-round" great man, whose services to the nation have been of great value in many ways.

Patriot, statesman, working for better government, working to help the masses to better their condition.

Teacher of civic righteousness and constructive politician, destined to be a statesman.

Pre-eminent in the realm of national affairs; by an ability to achieve results, and for being able to secure efficient service in government affairs, even when handicapped by routine methods—as instanced by aiding Dewey to secure supplies, the lack of which

would have left the fleet unfitted for action at Manila.

Because of his quick, usually accurate perceptions of right and wrong, and his power as an electrifying agent upon the sluggish mass of American citizenship.

Believed by many to personify the spirit of American democracy in its mainly aggressive form. A man of unusually accurate impulses, a strong force for righteousness and an unquestioned leader of an earnest following.

A man who started a crusade for clean and righteous living in and out of office that shook the country from center to circumference.

America's most useful citizen, "the most tonic force in American life," and as fully the embodiment of his age and the political prophet of the future as Jefferson, Webster and Lincoln. I feel this strongly, tho myself a life-long Democrat; tho I do not think politics and statescraft necessarily the sphere of largest service; tho I think he has materially lowered the standards of American gentleness.

His main service has been the clearing in new language of the civic and other virtues, giving, as it were, new incentives toward the old, familiar and always revered ideals.

Because he has taught the need of pure politics, pure business methods, pure living; because he is a true human man. Because of his great activity in whatever he takes up and because of the fact nearly all that he has done, and is now doing, is good in the interest of the masses. Altho he is greatly criticized, in my opinion he is now our greatest American citizen.

Who, if not the cause, was and is the exponent of a much needed moral awakening.

He has such a hold on the public that he can sway it more powerfully than any other man now living. He has generally done this for the welfare of the majority.

For starting the Panama Canal, settling the Russo-Japanese war and making an effort in behalf of conservation of natural resources.

Theodore Roosevelt performed a great public service, when he disrupted the Republican party. He is deserving of praise even if he was unconscious that he was doing a good deed, as that party has been a thorn in the flesh of progress for a decade.

Statesman who was instrumental in awakening the public conscience not only to the need of civic righteousness but to the possibility of securing it in much greater measure. Originator of the "new nationalism" propaganda which he is working to see enacted plank by plank into federal laws irrespective of the party which may foster this or that plank.

Who more than any other has contributed to a quickened national conscience, and whose robust integrity is paving the way for a cleaner, healthier public life.

In spite of all his faults, for his work in curbing the tyranny of the judiciary. Who stopped the war between Russia and Japan, started the Panama Canal, began the investigation of the trusts.

Because of unusually large achievements while President, and because much may still be expected of one with his equipment. He has also been useful lately in reminding the country that no one man is it.

Entirely aside from his mistakes and his recent display of very human qualities, Theodore Roosevelt, in the realm of practical government, stands alone and pre-eminent; and after passion shall have subsided and he and we sleep with our fathers, impartial history will, without reserve, name him one of the "Ten."

HELEN GOULD SHEPARD:

A notable example of a truly gentle and charitable womanhood.

Because of her philanthropies in the direction of personal service, Y. M. C. A. for laboring men, etc.

As an inspiring example of unselfishness for young women of the rich and favored class.

She has consecrated her millions to the benefit of mankind and she has endeared herself to the nation.

She has kept a level head and done a world of good despite influences to the contrary.

Exercising her traditional woman's vocation of bringing joy and comfort to those that need her most, the lame, the halt, the disinherited of this world.

Wealthy but without ostentation. Gives freely of her wealth and time to the betterment of others less fortunate.

Because in her philanthropic work she has shown a genuine personal interest in the objects of her philanthropy and has proved that people of wealth may find a higher happiness in such activities than in social amusements and selfish indulgence.

Whole life has shone out as a beacon light in exemplification of Christ's teaching—"I was hungry and you fed me, naked and you clothed me, sick and you ministered unto me."

Helen Gould—we prefer to call her so yet—plain Helen Gould—not for any single great work of hers, but for the much good she has done, perhaps most of all for her living example for helping to create a better and higher concept of life and its duty in a nation of society which, favored beyond measure, has been altogether too exclusive, too self-centered and too indifferent to the common good.

For her example to the rich in the use of wealth, for her love of and aid to the poor, for the splendid example which her whole life has been to women everywhere, Miss Helen Fuller Gould (with apologies to Mr. Shepard) is a most useful citizen. No "new woman," except where "newness" means real social progress, no fossilized

edition of the woman of yesterday, except where clinging to old-time ideals means a non-surrender of the qualities which make woman sweet and fine, Miss Gould may be pointed to as the needed woman.

ALEXIS CARREL:

As a type of the scientist who discovers how to make life happier by making it healthier.

Splendid mental equipment, coupled with ceaseless devotion to science, without ulterior motive of fame or material gain.

Representative of progress in surgery. Alleviation of human suffering and prolongation of human life.

Whose keenness in research has advanced medical science immeasurably.

The fact that he has been able to keep heart tissue alive for 120 days, apart from the body to which it belonged, is indicative of the grand work he is doing for posterity.

On account of the progress he appears to be making toward proving that life may be kept going in a body without regard to the Biblical stricture upon its duration.

GEORGE W. GOETHALS:

The hero of the Panama Canal romance, eminent as an engineer and broad-minded executive, faithful to his employer, the national government, fortunate in his opportunity to lead in the accomplishment of a national undertaking, previously impossible.

Pre-eminent in the sphere of public work; by demonstrating the capability for efficient service that army officers can give when needed for handling works of national importance.

Great executive as well as engineering skill.

Whose record at Panama has given us encouragement in believing that we have men in public service who can do things and do them honestly.

Enduring fame as builder of the Panama Canal, a credit to the army and to the nation.

A living proof that Uncle Sam can produce some good men who promptly and efficiently accomplish a world-famous undertaking.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN:

The prophet of political advancement, the man most fruitful in political theories already consummated, as well as the greatest among the powers of opposition to the besetting sin of conservatism.

Probably no man in America has done more, and is now doing more, to stimulate morality and temperance and high ideals in life.

For unceasing defense of the rights of the masses against the wrong interests. Road-breaker and placed in a position to make his personality felt during the next few years.

Because he is the most persistent and

consistent leader in the movement for progressivism.

Because of his advocacy of peace, of the rights of the people, and because he has been bigger than party, bigger than his ambitions.

A long-time leader of a great political party, without yielding to political corruption.

Pre-eminent in the realm of politics; by dignified and persistent advocacy of minority interests, and by a firm stand for high principles in political service.

His name is put above any other statesman, because a man that subjected himself to ridicule and the charge of a bolter of his party ticket in order to exalt and defend the temperance cause has something to his credit that no other statesman of his rank has.

As a force for elvish righteousness in a party carrying such a mass of crude citizenship he deserves an honor and support commensurate with his influence.

Of service as an example to Americans of unselfish adherence to one's political ideals. He and Helen Keller are stirring examples of persistence and success under adverse circumstances; he in governmental ideas affecting the many, she in personal education developing her own intellect and character against a stupendously heavy handicap.

His public life has been an inspiration to all men whose ideals rise above personal profit and for whom unswerving honor and strict integrity in public service stand as a guide to action.

WOODROW WILSON:

A student with a broad view of general conditions, with a splendid understanding of the American situation, and I believe desiring honestly to do all that he can to better the condition of Americans generally.

Because his death now would put Thomas Marshall into the Presidency, which would be a serious calamity.

Progressive, constructive statesman with a supreme opportunity.

Not merely because he has been elected to the Presidency, but because he is a type of the very best kind of man in public life today—fearless in the expression of his opinions, a scholar and the father of a family of splendid American girls.

Taking higher grounds in politics than the politicians of today, emphasizing Jefferson's policy or doctrine of faith in the masses.

The scholar and gentleman in politics, a rare figure in contemporary America, a man who gives promise of becoming a political philosopher of first rank, and a plain man without pretense. May his tribe increase, for such are sorely needed in twentieth century America!

For the determination that he has shown in asserting true democratic principles in government.

Because he is willing to be the people's executive.

A happy union of scholar and statesman; sound thinker and a lucid expositor of democracy. He takes his high office, blessed with thorough training and an excellent record.

Because Bryan made him and he will now make Bryan.

Not because he happened to be elected President, but because of his efforts in behalf of clean politics and the example he has furnished, that a gentleman and a scholar may at the same time be a practical politician.

Whose services to higher education are second only to those of Charles W. Eliot and William Rainey Harper; whose preaching of high political ideals is second only to Roosevelt's and Bryan's, and whose contribution to the proper understanding of important phases of American history is noteworthy.

Gentleman and scholar, an experiment in politics—here's to his success in making good the confidence reposed in him.

An example of one with a scientific training for statesmanship. Has the opportunity if properly used to rank as one of our great Presidents. His actions and successes so far indicate he will fulfill these expectations. In a position to become the great leader not of the Democratic party, but of the common, everyday run of people.

Not chiefly because of what he has done as writer, college president and governor, but this is much, but I believe he has the opportunity to remove the lingering traces of Civil War sectionalism and unite North and South in a fully national spirit, and I think he will do it.

LUTHER BURBANK:

In many ways the most unique person now living. Applying his time and talents to the discovery and adaptation of the beautiful in nature. Then giving these to the world.

Success in propagating the best in flowers, vegetable and fruit industries and utilizing the desert.

Nature's confidante and chum.

For his achievements in plant eugenics.

As originator of new fruits and flowers.

Luther Burbank of California and Niels E. Hansen of South Dakota, each in his line doing a wonderful work for better living conditions both on and off the farm.

Besides the ten who received the highest number of votes, it is interesting to consider other names on the 1030 lists sent us which received a considerable number of votes.

It was somewhat surprising to find no college or university president or professor in the list of the elect, for we may take it for granted that Mr. Carnegie

was not nominated primarily because he had been Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University, or Mr. Wilson because he had been professor and president of Princeton. Highest in the class of educators comes Dr. Booker T. Washington, but of those who include his name in their lists not so many mention his development of a system of vocational training at Tuskegee Institute as his services to his race as a whole, as the following phrases show: "The inspiration of 10,000,000"; "the evangel of peace in the South"; "doing for the South what Jane Addams is doing for the slums"; "the Moses of the negro race, leading them up from slavery thru the desert and into the promised land"; "race pacifier and educational opportunist"; "solving the second hardest question we have to deal with in America"; "because of his efforts for the promotion of a better understanding between the races." Among university presidents, Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, received the most votes, being described as "America's foremost citizen, with a long life of usefulness behind him as educator and thinker, and with a busy present in which he is exerting a salutary influence on public affairs"; "an iconoclast in education, an optimistic, wholesome and merciful critic of our national deficiencies"; "venerable but virile, radiating a rich personality into thousands of American homes." Other university presidents whose names appear most frequently in the lists are David Starr Jordan, of Stanford; Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia; Richard Van Hise, of Wisconsin, and Henry C. King, of Oberlin.

Among medical men the Mayo brothers stand highest, being nominated as one person, since their work is inseparable. Their reputation comes not from their skill as surgeons, but from the organization they have effected at Rochester, Minn., in which a thorough preliminary examination often obviates the necessity of an operation. Colonel Goris appears on many lists for his organization of Panama, and Dr. Simon Flexner and Dr. Jacques Loeb, of the Rockefeller Institute, for their experimental researches in physiology.

It is, as we have said, applied science, was not nominated primarily because he

not pure science, that wins popular applause. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, formerly chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has a strong hold upon the affections of the people because of energetic propaganda in favor of pure food. Honor is given to Orville Wright, of Dayton, as one of the inventors of the aeroplane, and to Prof. Liberty H. Bailey, of Cornell, for the education of the public in agriculture.

In the field of politics, besides Roosevelt, Bryan and Wilson, the name of ex-President William H. Taft is most prominent, chiefly on account of his efforts to secure international arbitration. Next comes Senator Elihu Root, "the ablest statesman of his time" and "a defender of national honor in the fulfillment of treaty obligations." Senator La Follette also receives many votes as "a road breaker in politics," "the best and strongest man in the Senate," and for his "increasing defense of the rights of the people against the vested interests."

Among other public men Judge Lindsey stands high "for the founding of the juvenile court, thereby reducing the crop of criminals." Then follow Jacob Riss, as "a pioneer in the struggle for better homes and surroundings for the poor"; Gifford Pinchot, for "his consistent and determined efforts to conserve, in the interests of the people, the natural resources of the country and to promote their development in an efficient way"; and Louis Brandeis "as a type of the lawyer who devotes his knowledge of legal technicality to public good instead of the aggrandizement of private monopoly." John H. Patterson, of Dayton, president of the National Cash Register Company, and now under sentence of imprisonment by the United States court for "combination in restraint of trade," receives 101 votes as one of the most useful citizens of the country. And this was before the flood, too. Among the labor leaders named, John Mitchell stands highest, followed, a long distance behind, by Eugene V. Debs. Others receiving a sufficient number of votes to entitle them to honorable mention are William J. Burns, "the terror of the criminal world"; Miss Helen Keller, as "an inspiration to handicapped lives" and because

of "her perseverance in trying to overcome an almost insurmountable barrier"; and Miss Ida M. Tarbell, "expose of social and financial rottenness."

The vote showed that the most popular of our millionaires, next to Mr. Carnegie and Mrs. Shepard, is J. J. Hill, railroad promoter and builder, because of his enterprise in developing the great Northwest and making homes for multitudes of Americans. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., receives almost as many ballots for various reasons, such as the founding of the University of Chicago and of the Institute of Medical Research, "for the eradication of the hookworm disease"; "not for his colleges and medical research laboratories primarily, but because he put more and better light into millions of homes, even the humblest," and because he has become "the most useful citizen of the century by the practical dedication of his whole fortune thru the national incorporation of the Rockefeller Foundation, having for its objects 'to promote the well being and to advance the civilization of the United States and its territories and possessions and of foreign lands, in the acquisition of knowledge, in the prevention and relief of suffering, and in the promotion of any and all the elements of human progress'." The late J. P. Morgan is commended by many as "our greatest financier"; for his "promotion of the industrial development of the country"; for "the prevention of panics," and for "bringing the art treasures of the Old World to the American people." The letters also indicate a widespread admiration for John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as the leader of the movement for the promotion of social hygiene and the suppression of the white slave traffic.

As we have said, ministers do not appear on many of the lists. The highest number of votes received by any one is 57 for the Rev. Francis E. Clark, the founder of the Society of Christian Endeavor. Next comes the Rev. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook, "who by his books, his editorials and his sermons, especially in university circles, has done more to liberalize popular theology and to make religion real and possible to lay doubters than any other man." He is followed in the order of popularity by the

sv. William A. Sunday, commonly known as "Billy Sunday, the baseball evangelist," because, as one correspondent puts it, "despite the crudeness of his theology and the unconventionality of its address, he is still doing probably more than any other man to awaken men to the importance of practical religion and right living." Other votes for ministers and religious leaders are rather widely scattered among many names, the most frequent being John R. Mott, the international Y. M. C. A. secretary and leader in the missionary movement; the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, pastor of the Central Church, Chicago, and president of the Armour Institute; the Rev. William Hayes Ward, editor of *THE INDEPENDENT*; the Rev. Washington Gladden, of Columbus; the Rev. Walter Rauschenbusch, author of *Christianity and the Social Crisis*; the Rev. Anna Shaw, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association; the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, author of *In His Steps*; Mrs. Maude Bollington Booth, of the Salvation Army, leader in prison reform; Fanny Crosby, writer of hymns; Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul.

The army and navy are not so well represented as the Church. General Leonard Wood, Admiral George Dewey and Commodore Robert E. Peary are the only names that received any considerable number of votes.

Literature, judging by this referendum, is even less highly esteemed. The most prominent names are the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, James Whitcomb Riley, William Dean Howells and Hamilton W. Mable. Evidently our popular writers of novels, romances and short stories, the never so numerous and so highly paid as now, are not generally regarded as useful or indispensable members of society. Music, drama and fine arts are represented only by scattering votes.

The letters accompanying the lists were interesting reading, and we regret

that we have not space to publish them. Some contained thoughtful discussions as to the relative value of different forms of social service, or of natural ability, or of lofty motives, or of accidental opportunity. Some offer highly original or amusing suggestions. One correspondent arranged his ten in the form of a directorate, a revival of the classical *Decemviri*, and suggested that under such an all-star government as this we would all live happily ever after: Executive Head, Theodore Roosevelt; Chairman Ways and Means, John D. Rockefeller; Commissioner of Education, Charles W. Eliot; Secretary of Peace, David Starr Jordan; Chief Engineer, George W. Goethals; Technical Expert, Thomas A. Edison; Department of Social Ethics, Jane Addams; Department of Humanitarianism, Helen Gould Shepard; Bureau of Publicity, W. J. Bryan.

Several of our readers volunteered a second list giving the names of "the ten most harmful citizens of the United States," whose removal would, for reasons specified, be a benefit to the country. These we did not ask for and we forbear to publish, but we may mention the curious fact that some of the names were the same as those others included upon their lists of the ten most useful citizens. Some lists were of a decidedly partisan character, for instance, composed entirely of Socialists, of suffragists, of prohibitionists, or of Roman Catholic prelates. One enthusiastic lady from Pennsylvania wrote the name of "Theodore Roosevelt" ten times, apparently under the impression that the cumulative ballot system was already in operation. Several nominated their mothers, showing thereby a commendable spirit of filial affection, but perhaps also an exaggerated idea of the importance to the country of their own existence.

On the whole we believe that the question, the unanswerable, was well worth asking, and we thank the 1030 readers who took the trouble to send us their opinions.

May 01, 1913

BOYS AND CIGARETTES.

The question of whether cigarette smoking is a good thing or a bad thing—whether the practice of cigarette smoking is one for him to cultivate or to avoid—presents itself in a practical form to every boy. Doctor Danota C. Miller of Chicago has put together the following interesting summary of his own reasons and those of others why boys should not smoke cigarettes:

Sir Hudson Maxon, noted as a man of science and inventor has made a tremendous indictment of the cigarette. He says: "If all boys could be made to know that with every breath of cigarette smoke they inhale impure, filthy, and exhaled muck—that the cigarette is a maker of invalids, criminals and fools—not men—it ought to deter them at once. The yellow finger stain is an emblem of deeper degradation and enslavement than the ball and chain."

Thomas A. Edison, another famous scientist and inventor, regards cigarette smoking as a direct cause of degeneracy. He says: "Acroline is one of the most terrible drugs in its effects on the human body. The burning of ordinary cigarette paper always produces acroline. That is what makes the smoke so irritating. I really believe that if after making the boys realize, I can hardly exaggerate the dangerous nature of acroline and yet that is what a man or boy is dealing with every time he smokes an ordinary cigarette."

Luther Burbank, the plant wizard, says: "Several of my young acquaintances are in their graves who gave promise of making happy and useful citizens; and there is no question whatever that cigarette alone were the cause of their destruction. No boy living would commence the use of cigarettes if he knew what a useless, soulless, worthless thing they would make of him."

Judge Ben Lindsey, who has done so much for boys, regards cigarette smoking as one of their greatest perils.

Judge Burke of the Chicago Municipal Court said:

"I cannot believe that our law and time would tolerate for a single moment the cigarette evil if the dogma which it works could be fully realized."

The teachers in our schools and colleges are practically a unit as to the destruction wrought in the minds and bodies as well as the morals of the boys by cigarette smoking.

Many banks and business houses as well as many corporations refuse to employ cigarette smokers.

Athletic leaders and managers of baseball clubs are more and more convinced that the cigarette and good sport do not harmonize.

It behooves every intelligent boy to bend the body of evidence against cigarette smoking by the young and to consider whether in justice to his parents and to himself he can afford to acquire the habit of smoking tobacco in any form before he has attained the age of twenty-one?

May 02, 1913

Visited the Edison Works at Orange.

Alfred Mathison, Keypoint was one of the party of Montclair Academy students who visited the Edison Works at Orange, N. J., Saturday last. Theodore Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, is also a student at Montclair Academy, and it was through the son that this trip was arranged. The following is an account of the trip that appeared in an Orange paper:

Last Saturday a party of Montclair Academy students, accompanied by a master, visited the Edison Works in Orange. The party left the school early in the forenoon and walked to the plant, which is about two miles from the Academy. Theodore Edison, himself, a student at the Montclair Academy, met the boys at the gate and personally conducted them through the works. The boys were first shown through the office building and were given a moving picture show. Pictures of great educational value were run off for the benefit of the visitors; pictures entitled "Life in Stagnant Water," "The Forming of Crystals," etc. Next the party were shown through the buildings where the Edison graphophone records are manufactured. Here Theodore traced the process from beginning to end and seemed never to tire of explaining things of interest to his eager listeners. Although only fourteen years of age, young Edison seems to be thoroughly acquainted with all processes in the making of graphophones, records, etc. The buildings where the Edison storage batteries are manufactured were visited, and here again the visitors found much to interest them. The last pleasure enjoyed was a telling moving picture show which Theodore Edison arranged especially for the Academy boys. Here were seen and heard several picture stories.

The trip was one of the most interesting ever taken, and the Academy boys feel that they are deeply indebted to their schoolmate and to his parents for this very interesting and valuable excursion.

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WASHINGTON (D. C.) HERALD

Date 1918

MA

ENTERTAINMENT FOR BLIND.

Diamond Disc Phonograph record
to be demonstrated
by Mrs. Ida Maud Iben will demonstrate
in her capacity of representative of
Thomas A. Edison the inventor's latest
invention, the phonograph
record, at an entertainment for the blind
held next Friday evening in the Library
for the blind of the Library of Con-
gress. The programme will be made up
of phonographic renditions of mu-
sical numbers.
Dr. Bruce S. Montgomery will render
readings from the poets at the entertain-
ment for the blind at the Library of
Congress next Tuesday afternoon at 2:30
o'clock. Comments on the poems will be
made by Dr. Montgomery.
These "entertainments" are open to the
public after what Watson and their
have been held.

BOY ACHIEVERS' BAND PLAYS FOR THOMAS A. EDISON

National Organization, Members
Chosen Country Over for Character and Efficiency, Visits Inventor's Plant.—To Leave Boston on World Tour.

New York, May 2.—The National Boy Achievement Band, composed of 42 boys ranging in age from 7 to 20 years, is in town and is quartered at the Simpa Hotel, Broadway and Sixty-third street. Last night the boys went to a theatre. In the afternoon they were guests of Thomas A. Edison at his laboratory at West Orange, N. J., where they inspected the plant, saw everything they could in the limited time and in return played six tunes for the inventor at his request.

They were photographed and put in quivering pictures and came here to New York to enjoy a brief stay of 42 healthy, lively boys can be.

The band achievement band is something the line of which never was before. It begins with it consists of boys picked for achievement, scholarship and athletic prowess, as well as moral character. Membership in the band is a hallmark of efficiency. It was organized by the national youth achievement committee of the National Y. M. C. A., which is to be held in San Francisco in 1914.

The boys started a month ago from San Francisco on a trip around the world, which will take them, very year. Their schooling will be directed on the way, and it is the claim of the committee that they will be educated far more broadly than if they had stayed at home and applied themselves to books.

The boys went to Boston to-day, and sail from there on May 3. They will tour Europe and then sail through the Suez Canal to the Orient.

Not every member of the band started from San Francisco. Some were picked up on the way. An illustration of the way the committee goes about the selection of members of the band is seen in the choosing of the only New Jersey member, Eric Mackley, son of the Superintendent of Schools of Trenton. Mackley was picked up at the New Jersey capital a few days ago because he had passed the highest of 26 pupils in the grade was brilliant in scholarship and had done one thing of note.

The one thing of note was to take care of a blind man and tell nobody anything about it. Mackley is 16 years old. Every boy, besides being an athlete, a swimmer, a student and of good moral character, must of course be able to play some instrument.

The boys are in charge of Maj. Sidney S. Flexall of the California National

MR. EDISON GUEST BY ERROR:

Chauffeur Takes Him to German Entertainment Instead of Club Dance, and He Enjoys Singing.

Thomas A. Edison enjoyed yesterday telling his associates in his West Orange laboratory of his experience late Friday night when he went with Mrs. Edison to the dance of the Alva Club, at East Orange. The club is made up of young women of the Edison factories. They waited several hours for Mr. and Mrs. Edison.

When the couple finally arrived it was explained they had been delayed by a mistake of their chauffeur. He had taken his employer and Mrs. Edison to the German-English school ball in Orange, where the Orange Messenger, a singing society, had an entertainment. Mr. Edison and his wife received a warm welcome and when the mistake was explained the German organization committee invited upon their callers listening to some "good music." The programme was rearranged and Mr. and Mrs. Edison enjoyed several

May 16, 1913

EDITOR AND STATESMAN.

Representative Bremner, of the Seventh New Jersey District, whom we once unjustly suspected of reactionary tendencies, is a credit not only to his party, but to journalism.

When the vice-president of the Edison Phonographic Works at West Orange wrote to him a letter protesting against a reduction of the ad valorem duties on phonographs from forty-five to twenty-five per cent., on the ground that it would mean the flooding of the country with cheap talking machines made in Europe, Mr. Bremner sent back a letter, in which he said:

"As an American, I am ashamed to think you would assert that the inventive genius of Mr. Edison is not sufficient protection against all the world. If you would only come frankly out and say that you wanted protection so that you might swell your profits, I would commend your candor, but to ask for protection on the grounds that you are afraid of other nations makes me feel that it is a patriot's duty to indignantly resent the imputation.

"I wish to frankly tell you that my mind is made up on nearly all matters such as yours. I believe that this whole system of indirect taxation is inherently vicious, fundamentally immoral, palpably uneconomic, and tending to establish and strengthen special privilege.

"I am unalterably opposed to government favoritism and shall do what little I can to protect the consumer against the insatiable greed of some manufacturers who have come to believe that the country owes them a living and a great deal more besides. It is high time that the people who buy should be considered as well as the people who make and sell."

Mr. Bremner's fight for the abolishment of all duty on cattle and his general attitude toward tariff bounties show that even an editor may occasionally develop into a statesman.

PITTSBURGH (PA) SUN

May 14, 1913

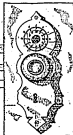
"Invention is still in its infancy."
—Thomas A. Edison.

**INVENTIONS OF
TODAY**

Edited by H. C. Evans,
Patent Attorney, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Permutation Lock.

Just this, at Pittsburgh, Pa., is the inventor of a large number of locks and might be considered an authority upon the same. However he has been granted a patent on a permutation lock embodying a mechanism that cannot be reproduced



except by a person familiar with the operation of the lock. It has been especially designed as a door lock, but the mechanism can be embodied in various types of locks.

May 15, 1913

Two leading theatres are being built for the Edison Talking Picture Company, at Superlunary, in connection with the United Booking Office dealing theatres will wind all the cities and towns along the coast, the Jersey shore and up the Hudson during the coming summer. Talking pictures will form the principal part of the entertainment.

ST. PAUL (MN) PRESS

May 11, 1913

FAVOR EASILY MADE HOUSE

Edison Declares Concrete Will Make Homes for Both the Rich and Poor

Concrete has become one of the most popular building materials for dwellings. Since Edison has been agitating the model concrete houses for the middle and poorer classes the method of and it is noticeable how easily the electric wiring may be installed.

The walls are constructed by pouring concrete into molds. As the pouring proceeds, especially constructed conduits for electric wires are placed in position and wherever there is to be a small box-like opening is made, the wires may be carried in and is finished the conduits are all ready for the electrician.

Wiring the house then becomes a simple matter of pulling the wires through the conduits, which are moisture proof, being simply holes in the solid walls.

PORTLAND (OR) JOURNAL

May 06, 1913

Although Thomas A. Edison himself has written & transcribed articles, the inventor is still striving to improve his "talking movies." The first films "talking movies." The first films shown were obliged to be made within four feet of the reproducer, in order to properly register the voices of the singers and actors. By constant experimenting Mr. Edison has succeeded in inventing a reproducer that will take sound from a distance of 25 feet, making possible outdoor pictures, instead of confining the kinetophone productions to indoor dramas.

May 03, 1913

LIGHTS MADE SAFE WITH EDISON LAMP

Sparkless Electric Wiring Will Permit Its Use in Gas in Coal Mines.

Now the "best electrical device produced in the year" the Matheson model was awarded to Thomas A. Edison at a recent meeting of the American Museum of Safety. The invention that won him this coveted honor was a fool-proof lamp for use in mines.

In the old days it was almost impossible to use a light in a coal mine, because the gases that rose from the coal exploded. The safety lamp took away much of this danger, but its disadvantages was that a moment of carelessness in opening or trimming or filling it would cause an explosion. Electricity was hailed as the solution of the problem of light without danger. But it was necessary that the electric light be portable; the miner could not drag wires after him, and batteries were too heavy. To make a portable electric light that should be proof against handling by ignorant and careless men was the problem to which Edison set himself, and he solved it. The Edison lamp that describes the lamp that has been officially crowned as the best electrical device produced during the year.

"The dominant" feature of this lamp is absolute insulation. Even in the case of electrical types immediately preceding, the possibility of a spark at just the critical moment could not be guarded against.

The construction consists of surrounding the positive terminal of one cell to the can, the negative terminal of the other cell to its can, and then connecting the two cans together electrically. The battery of two cells so connected may obviously be placed in a steel container without the introduction of any insulation walls. A twin conductor flex cable is provided at one end, with a terminal which, when shoved into the socket on top of the battery case, becomes fastened to it in such a way that it cannot be disconnected until the lock on the side of the case has been removed, and the lock bar on the top withdrawn from articulation with the eye on the terminal. It is thus impossible for the wearer to cause a spark by disconnecting his wire in the mine. The other end of the cord is attached to the lamp and similarly protected.

"The lamp itself is equipped with a reflector which the miner is not able to tamper with, thus exposing the lamp without first disrupting a servicable mechanical seal on the flange. The lens of the proper optical conformation and unusually thick to give mechanical strength."

The battery case is attached by a belt to the back of the miner. The flexible cord leads upward through a guide in the back of the cap to the lamp, which is attached to a leather support in the front of the cap. With such an arrangement the arms are left entirely free.

The case is securely locked and, until fully charged and "burned," is used by the workman by the electrician of his mine.

May 06, 1913

EDISON LOSES SUIT OF THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS

After thirty-seven years of litigation Thomas A. Edison has lost his infringement suit against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, by decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, handed down yesterday.

This ended thirty-seven years of litigation by Edison and associates in quest of alleged infringements of patented "duplex" telegraph apparatus.

Edison and George Harrington, of New York, who has since died, originally sued Jay Gould, who was interested with them in promoting the patent. They got a verdict for only \$1 damages in the New York Federal courts and appealed.

May 06, 1913

EDISON LOSES OLD SUIT

Washington, May 6.—After it had been in the courts 37 years, the suit of Thomas A. Edison and others against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and the heirs of Jay Gould for alleged infringement of patents relating to quadruplex telegraphy was ended today. The Supreme Court dismissed the Edison appeal.

The lower court held it was without jurisdiction to consider the case, and the Supreme Court sustained that view.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

May 06, 1913

NEW YORK (NY) FINANCIAL AD.

May 06, 1913

Edison's Appeal Dismissed.

Washington, May 6.—After being in the courts for 37 years the suit of Thomas A. Edison and others against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co. and the heirs of J. Gould for alleged infringement of patents relating to quadruplex telegraphy was ended today when the Supreme Court of the United States dismissed the Edison appeal. The lower court here was without jurisdiction to consider the case of the Supreme Court sustained that view.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

May 06, 1913

EDISON LOSES 37 YEAR SUIT

Duplex Telegraph Apparatus Not Infringed on His Work.

Washington, May 6.—Thirty-seven years of litigation by Thomas A. Edison and associated inventors for alleged infringement of a patented "duplex" telegraph apparatus was ended today when the Supreme Court of the United States dismissed Edison's infringement suit against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., disclaiming jurisdiction.

Edison and an associate, George Harrington, of New York, who has since died, originally sued Jay Gould who was interested with them in promoting the patent. They got a verdict for only \$1 damages in the New York Federal courts and appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

May 06, 1913

EDISON JUDGES PATENT CASE.

Court 37 Years Old That Has Extended Over Thirty Years.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—After being in the courts thirty-seven years, the suit of Thomas A. Edison and others against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and the heirs of Jay Gould for alleged infringement of patents relating to quadruplex telegraphy was ended today when the Supreme Court dismissed the Edison appeal.

The lower court held it was without jurisdiction to consider the case, and the Supreme Court sustained that view.

DETROIT (MI) JOURNAL

May 03, 1913

Address Wanted.

Miss M. Mifflin, Mich: Thomas A. Edison lives at West Orange, N. J.

May 09, 1913

AFTER 37 YEARS.

suit of Thomas A. Edison Against Jay Gould Thrown Out.

Washington, D. C., May 8.—The suit of Thomas A. Edison against the late Jay Gould was thrown out of the federal supreme court yesterday. It has been awaiting final decision for thirty-seven years. The court held that it had no jurisdiction.

In 1876 Mr. Edison brought suit against Mr. Gould for alleged violation of a contract involving the use of the quadruplex system of transmitting telegrams. One exemplar held that Edison had been damaged to the extent of approximately \$1,500,000.

The highest tribunal now holds that there is no redress under the patent laws and Edison should have instituted proceedings in a state court for violation of contract. The decision reversed the statute of limitations regarding suits on patents.

May 07, 1913

TALKING PICTURES
TO BE EXHIBITED

Preparations for the exhibition in Oklahoma City of Thomas A. Edison talking pictures are being hastened by George Newberry, of West Orange, N. J., representative of the talking picture company. It is superintending the installation of the machines of the Lyric theater where the pictures will be projected.

The Edison pictures are the only successful pictures of the kind that ever have been produced. Thomas Edison, known to the world as the greatest inventor, recently perfected the talking picture. Mr. Newberry, who is the special representative of the Edison company, takes in the construction of the machine of the first machine of this kind that was placed on the market and branded with success. The Lyric theater, however, has ordered the first machine in the southeast. Special arrangements are being made at the theater for the installation of the machine and within a few days it will be presented in operation for the approval of the public.

May 03, 1913

213
Young Tom Village starts out right toward being as great an inventor as his daddy, by being promptly blown up in his maiden experiment.

May 13, 1913

It is this country which is the man of the future, which is the man of the future by Victor Lewis.

Col. Roosevelt has commented to talk before an Edison talking picture and moving picture camera. The wife of the great General, Mrs. Roosevelt, which will be reproduced in talking motion pictures throughout the nation. Col. Roosevelt has been told to adopt the talking motion pictures as a medium of public expression.

A "talking picture" of great performance in aid of Howard Hughes will be given at Weber & Fields, Forty-fourth Street, New York, after.

May 06, 1913

EDISON LOSES PATENT CASE.

Court Dismisses Suit That Has Extended Over Thirty Years.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—After being in the courts thirty-seven years, the suit of Thomas A. Edison and others against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and the heirs of Jay Gould for alleged infringement of patents relating to quadruplex telegraphy, was ended today when the Supreme Court dismissed the Edison appeal.

The lower court held it was without jurisdiction to consider the case, and the Supreme Court sustained that view.

May 05, 1913

Edison Loses Suit
He Fought Against
Goulds 37 Years

WASHINGTON, May 5.—After being in the courts thirty-seven years the suit of Thomas A. Edison and others against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and the heirs of Jay Gould for alleged infringement of patents relating to quadruplex telegraphy, was ended today when the Supreme Court dismissed the Edison appeal.

The lower court held it was without jurisdiction to consider the case and the Supreme Court sustained that view.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

May 06, 1913

EDISON LOSES 37 YEAR SUIT

Duplex Telegraph Apparatus Not Infringed on His Works.

Washington, May 5.—Thirty-seven years of litigation by Thomas A. Edison and associated inventors against alleged infringement of a patented "duplex" telegraph apparatus was ended today when the Supreme Court of the United States dismissed Edison's infringement suit against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., disclaiming jurisdiction.

Edison and an associate, George Harrington of New York who has since died, officially sued Jay Gould who was interested with them in presenting the suit, for a verdict for only \$1,000. In the New York Federal courts and appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

NEW YORK HERALD

May 06, 1913

37 YEARS IN COURT,
EDISON APPEAL LOST

Inventor's Action Against Heirs of Jay Gould et al. for Alleged Infringement Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday.—After being in the courts thirty-seven years the action of Thomas A. Edison and others against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and the heirs of Jay Gould for alleged infringement of patents relating to quadruplex telegraphy was ended yesterday when the Supreme Court dismissed the Edison appeal.

The lower court held it was without jurisdiction to consider the case, and the Supreme Court sustained that view.

Mr. Edison invented a large number of improvements in telegraphy for which patents were issued and transferred, under the will of George Harrington, of Washington, D. C., with the right to dispose of them. Mr. Harrington transferred the patents to Jay Gould, under certain conditions, and Mr. Gould transferred the rights to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, which installed some of the patents upon a line from New York to Washington, later abandoned.

Mr. Edison's attorney in the action, known in 1876, asserted the deeds of assignment were void on the ground that Mr. Gould had broken the conditions of the transfer and that the patents were being used in violation of the rights granted under the patent laws.

Testimony was taken in Europe and America, and since the institution of the action all the parties to it, or actually brought, have died with the exception of Mr. Edison. At one time the master of the testimony the court reported that the "evidence indicated" the damages resulting from the alleged infringement would amount to \$1,000,000.

May 07, 1913

May 07, 1913

[May 07, 1913]

USING MOVING PICTURES.

Moving pictures are being used all over the world for the purpose of calling attention to the fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, which will be held in Buffalo the last week in August. A film now being shown in cities of the United States was recently taken in Buffalo and gives a view of the school children of that city signing a petition which is to be from many nations, having educators, scientists, parents and city, state, and national officials to the congress.

The children of school No. 16 at Buffalo were chosen for making the moving picture, and their action was signed out of doors. Seated at a table on the lawn where the document was signed were Health Commissioner Francis E. Froczak; Henry P. Emerson, superintendent of education; Herbert A. Mohrman, president of the chamber of commerce; City Clerk Harold J. Balliett; Dr. Franklin C. Gram and Dr. W. H. Heath of the health department; Dr. Herbert Stinkens, executive secretary; all of whom are active workers in behalf of the congress. Motion pictures are to be used at the congress itself. One of these will be a film entitled "Tooth Ache," produced under the auspices of the National Mouth Hygiene Association and showing the need of oral hygiene.

The possibilities of moving pictures for educational purposes have been apparent for several years and Thomas A. Edison has predicted that geography especially will be widely taught by this means. A display of mountains, river, lake or coast scenes ought to interest every child and impress vividly on his mind knowledge of natural features. Even adults should find profit and pleasure in such moving pictures, "travel films" indeed, are now popular at moving picture theaters.

When every school of any importance is provided with a moving picture, and means of giving occasionally a moving picture show as part of the regular work, children may even demand that they be allowed to go to school on Saturdays. Advertisers already are using moving pictures; in the next national political campaign, it is highly probable, the "talking pictures" will be widely used. This is truly an age of mechanism and we are only beginning to apply our knowledge of engineering to the "art of living," using the phrase in its widest sense.

A MERTING.

Edison—a product of Dutch and Scotch stock—born in poverty; in school only two months; newsgirl; self-taught; chemist; telegraph operator; inventor first of sending two messages at once over one wire; inventor later of the phonograph; the monumental lamp; the moving picture; the current house; the graphophone; the "talkies"; the superfluity of the transportation; the "incense" battery; Edison—the wizard of all electric inventions; Edison—the deaf, but still working 72 hours a day.

Dunham—born, of New England ancestry; a Yale graduate; who left scholastic halls for overalls and the mill; a manufacturer who turned wood into gold; a traveler in foreign lands; of scholarly and scientific tastes; a man who made a great electric light company worth \$1,250,000, and conferred a blessing upon the community by doing it; pioneer in long distance electric transmission; the father of the application of electricity to domestic uses; Dunham—who will be 59 years old in June, but in whom the years have never stronger, though now he has little left of his sight.

It was a meeting with recording when Thomas A. Edison and Austin C. Dunham clasped hands for the first time last Saturday in December park.

PHILADELPHIA (PA)
PUBLIC LEDGER
May 08, 1913

Edison Says Farm Life Is an Ideal Existence

Edison is a philosopher as well as an inventor, and he leaves a trail of wisdom. He looked around the world and said, "It is undeniable that the great quest of humanity is happiness," and then he showed that man is not happy because "nearly everybody wants something he hasn't got." He dissected the thing, he analyzed it and concluded: "The whole state of humankind is a constant yearning for happiness of which present conditions are incapable. Why? Present human nature is capable of more, far more than the artificial conditions of the modern farm, where one gets directly from one's own soil what one needs to sustain life. With a garden in front, a healthy, normal family to contribute to the small domestic joys, man may find happiness in life."

Edison ought to be a farmer. He has a farmer's eyes in his face. "I'm constantly looking at nature from the farm," he says. "I want to start them some in my laboratory. I usually get them by giving them some common sense and then if they balk at it I shut them up."

It is the impossible manual task that drives many from the farm, but he believes there we have it at the very beginning of mental success in the laboratory of the mind. No it is in every other field. And really the delight of the farm is in the fact that it

THE HALF CENTURY DEAD LINE.

Postmaster General Burleson has made a 50 year dead line for men holding the position of postmaster, holding that no man who has passed the half century mark is fit to hold a postmastership. In this Mr. Burleson is rather ridiculous, rather short sighted and decidedly out of touch with affairs as they are.

The really successful men of America and of the world today are past 50 years of age notwithstanding that this is supposed to be the age of the young man. Thomas A. Edison, midway between 50 and 60 years, is perhaps the highest example of efficiency most highly developed after having passed the half century mark. But there are a legion of others in this land. They are to be found in every line of endeavor, in the professions, in business and in the trades.

To judge by present day examples it would seem that the average man does not fully develop until after he is past 50 years of age. Then it is that he comes into the real glory of his powers. Then it is that he gives his strength enough to become really great. Of course a man who has swung a pick or done other heavy manual toil until he is 50 will not be in his prime beyond that age. His physical being will naturally be broken by the 20 or 30 or 40 years of grinding toil ten hours a day; but this is not the man of whom Mr. Burleson is speaking. The average office clerk is not seeing a postmastership. It is more likely to be the man who works to some extent at least with his brains.

Mr. Oiler, one of the foremost physicians, one day made a joking remark about chloroform and a certain age and all the head took up the cry against the learned doctor. The statement presented brutally to them caused the people to realize the value of men of ripe and mature years.

No, Mr. Burleson is wrong. He has not noticed when he got into the discard the man past 50. For it is the man past 50 who is doing the really big things of the world today and who is able to continue to handle the man who does for many generations to come.

May 10, 1913

"THIRTY YEARS AGO."

The prophecies of some of the early electrical men make interesting reading today. Gilliland doubting long distance telephony. Lockwood skeptical of underground wires. Edison criticizing the storage battery because of its short life, but which in later years he has done so much to lengthen.

The language of those days, when electrical inventors and toilers were groping for new descriptive terms will cause many of our up-to-date readers to smile. "Electric Plant," was the central station of today, and the power of the Vienna Electrical Exposition was spoken of as "1,000 horses." A constant and puzzling topic was "induction," its nature and remedy soon to be understood and applied.

The following appeared in the "Electrical Notes" in the *ELECTRIC REVIEW* of April 26, 1883:

"Great things are to be expected in the future from electricity. The limit of its application is not even in sight, and the wonders that have already been accomplished through this agency give us reason to entertain the belief that this generation shall pass away with the end of electrical development not yet attained."

A generation and a half have "passed away" and the "end of electrical development" is certainly not yet attained.

The total number of United States electrical patents issued for the week ending March 13, 1883, aggregated fifteen; the number of electrical patents granted for the week ending March 18, 1913, numbered eighty-nine.

The inventive electrical mind thirty years ago was devoted largely to electric batteries, the telephone and telegraph, underground wires, incandescent and arc lamps and dynamos, while today the range of invention covers almost every use of power, light, heat, signalling, and a multitude of apparatus ranging from the tiny electric fuse to the electric locomotive of many tons weight and apparently untold power.

The interest in these literal quotations from the *ELECTRIC REVIEW* of thirty years ago, which we have been publishing, has been lively and pronounced, and many communications respecting them have come to us, recalling and describing the struggles and experiments of the pioneers who achieved so much and who founded the wonderful and still advancing electrical art and industry of the present day.

May 08, 1913

MR. KENNEDY AND HIS WORK WITH EDISON

Mr. A. H. Kennedy, formerly a well known Montgomery, and now occupying a responsible position with the Thomas A. Edison works at Orange, N. J., has been in Montgomery on a visit to his father, Mr. J. M. Kennedy, leading merchant of the city. Mr. Kennedy recently has been in charge of the demonstration of Mr. Edison's new invention, the talking and moving picture machine in use. He was selected for the first scientific and commercial demonstration of the machine, and he superintended the experiments and demonstrations in New York city.

Mr. Kennedy is a graduate in the electrical engineering course at Auburn. He was a college mate of Reese Hutchins, the Alabamian, who has himself performed a number of electrical inventions and who is the right hand man of Mr. Edison in the Edison factories at Orange, N. J. Mr. Kennedy, after his graduation from Auburn, entered business in Montgomery. Some time ago, at the suggestion of Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Edison wired a flattering offer to Mr. Kennedy, who immediately accepted, thus going to Orange. Mr. Kennedy has been given several marks of esteem by the famous inventor. He has been promoted, and since he came to Montgomery on a vacation trip, he has received notice of a second promotion, through which he will superintend 75 men.

Perhaps the greatest mark of confidence given, however, was his selection as the demonstrator in New York of Edison's latest invention, and among which he was great alone by the machine which shows moving pictures and which has the characters in the moving pictures to talk.

NEW YORK TIMES

May 13, 1913

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Daniel Frohman, Treasurer of the subscription fund for the presentation of a new and more durable variety in the drama, announced that the first check had been received, totaling, from the sale of the subscription has been increased by the addition of Thomas A. Edison, who, in the sciences, gave contributions to the scientific and theatrical world.

May 28, 1913

May 12, 1913

THE MOST ESTEEMED AMERICAN
The Independent has been trying a
poll of its readers to find out who is
the "most useful American." Condi-
tional for this distinction were fairly
numerous, though not so abundant as
prospective Communists in Portland.
There were only 10,000. Thomas A.
Edison headed the poll with 214 votes.
His name appeared on eighty-seven
per cent of all the ballots cast. This
indicates an astonishing appreciation
of his genius. It almost makes one
believe that he is the best-known per-
son in the country. Certainly his gifts
have won that reward in popular re-
nown which has been heretofore re-
served for generals and statesmen.

Of the ten highest candidates on
the Independent's list not a solitary
one is a military man, unless we give
that title to George W. Goodale, who
holds the seventh place. However
that may be he did not get his name
on account of his warlike qualities. He
is commended by his adherents as "a
broad-minded, circumspect, pre-eminent
in the sphere of public work, a living
proof that Uncle Sam can produce
some men who promptly and efficient-
ly accomplish a world-famous under-
taking." Not the most belligerent ad-
vocates of peace can complain of the
reasons set down for calling Mr. Go-
odale useful.

Those for honoring Mr. Edison are
no less excellent. One voter says of
him that he has "earned inventive
genius to a nobler and better purpose
than money making." Another says,
warmly, "There is no one like him.
Millions of people all over the world
are his debtors. He is an indispens-
able asset of our Nation." Of what
politician can we say the same? Has
not Edison won a finer reward than
mere self seeking can give? Suppose
somebody should try to do in politics
a feat like his in mechanical invention,
would not the people sing his praises?
Perhaps. But politics is different from
anything else.

Jane Addams stands second in the
poll. Next to Mr. Edison, the Inde-
pendent's readers think that she is the
most useful person in the United
States. "She has revealed a human
method of helping God's poor," says
one voter. "Why God's poor? Shall we
blame the deity for their condition?"
Another says, "She has roused a new
conscience." All agree that she has
done a beautiful and noble work,
whose usefulness can hardly be ex-
pressed in words.

GEORGE R. WEBB



George R. Webb of Baltimore is a
successful rival of Thomas A. Edison
in the production of talking-moving
pictures. Mr. Webb, with his inven-
tion, can reproduce talking moving
pictures over a hundred different
times without repetition.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR

May 15, 1913

GUILD ELECTS OFFICERS
ON LAWN OF EDISON HOME

Officers of the women's guild of
the Methodist Episcopal Church, Or-
ange, were elected at a meeting yes-
terday afternoon on the lawn of the
residence of Mrs. Thomas A. Ed-
ison, "Glenmont," in Llewellyn Park.
Mrs. Edison was elected president.
The other officers chosen were: First
vice-president, Mrs. Henry L. Brann;
second vice-president, Mrs. Leonard
C. McInerney; third vice-president,
Mrs. Lewis W. Butterfield; record-
ing secretary, Mrs. J. A. Roberts;
corresponding secretary, Mrs. Addi-
son D. O'Neill; and treasurer, Mrs.
William Dockafellow. Plans were
discussed for next year's work. There
was music by a string trio and re-
freshments were served on the lawn.

ST. LOUIS (MO) GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

May 11, 1913

Edison Loses Old Patent Action.

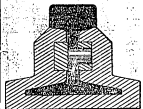
The United States Supreme Court on
Monday (Monday) last reversed years
old suit of Thomas A. Edison and others
against the heirs of Jay Gould for ob-
tained infringement of the quadrupole tele-
graph system. The court sustained the
lower court in its decision.

May 10, 1913



Rail Joint.

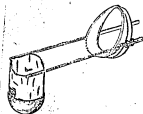
The accompanying cut shows a rail joint in the form of a chair with two hinged locking side bars, the bars being designed to hold the front ends of rails in the chair whereby the rails cannot become laterally or vertically displaced. The chair provides particularly a contin-



uous trend or support for the great weight of rolling stock and eliminate the jarring and bumping generally experienced in passing over a joint. John George Noble, of New Road, Pa., is the inventor, and arrangements are now being made to have the joint thoroughly tested.

Feed Bag Support.

To permit of a horse having free use of the head relatively to a bit when feeding is the principal object set forth in the patent recently granted to Peter G. Flynn, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The ac-



companying cut shows a collar of the harness provided with novel adjustable arms for supporting a bag which has a rigid semi-spherical bottom and a ventilating screen. The supporting arms are foldable, and when the support is not in use it will occupy a comparatively small space.

May 10, 1913

EDISON'S "TALKIES" AT THE HIPPODROME; FIRST CHANCE TO HEAR KINETOPHONE IN GLOVERSVILLE

Gloversville is to have the Edison Kinetophone or talking moving pictures and workmen will start within a very few days to install the apparatus necessary. The "talking movies" are to be placed in the Hippodrome in the Old Fellows building on East Fulton street and their arrival in the city will cause a sensation to theater goers and movie fans and undoubtedly revolutionize the entertainment of the entire locality.

The announcement that the Kinetophone has been secured came from Manager Charles Brown of the Hippodrome this morning. For several days past he has been working on the project and term for it. The installation of the machine and apparatus, it is stated that the actual operation of the talking movies will not take place for two or three weeks, since the work of installing the appar-

ates is rather difficult and has to be done with much care.

It is the plan to operate the Kinetophone in connection with the regular moving picture program of the Hippodrome. The plan is to have two different talking pictures here, each week, each one running for three days, then a change. The usual four films will be run off and the other entertainment will not be curtailed in any detail.

The Kinetophone's arrival in Gloversville is due to the progressiveness of the management of the Hippodrome and a desire to keep the public up to date. The machine has been on the market for some time but very few of the cities of the state of Gloversville have yet reached the point of securing it. The big cities have had the machine for a considerable period and it has proven a success. The press of the country and private citizens have taken the opportunity of commending the machine and in practically every city it is looked upon as one of the greatest inventions of the great Edison has yet given to the world. Gloversville will appreciate the "talkies" and it will undoubtedly be a great success here.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

May 14, 1913

MOOSE TO ENLIST GILLETTE

Actor Will Be Asked to Head Picture Play Committee.

William Gillette, the actor, will be asked to head a committee to provide scenarios of moving picture plays to spread Progressive doctrine. This decision was reached yesterday by the education committee of the Progressive National Committee at a luncheon meeting at the Manhattan Hotel. The purpose is to obtain picture plays from well known writers that will illustrate the social and industrial planks of the Progressive platform. A special public education committee was organized to define the relation of the Progressive party to the system of education in high schools and colleges. Professor John Dewey, of Columbia, is chairman of this committee, which consists of Professor Youmans, of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Bender, manufacturer, of Agricultural Implements; Thomas A. Edison, New Jersey; Richard D. Webb, of New York; and Dr. Monroe.

Director Paxton Gillette, of the Bureau of Education, was authorized to take steps toward providing an exhibit of the work of the bureau at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The programme for the National Progressive Conference to be held at Newport on July 7 was discussed, and Colonel Roosevelt, Clifford Plimoth, Jane Addams, and Carl Kelsey were elected upon an speakers.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by Professor Lindsay, Miss Keller, chief of the Progressive National Service; Professor Youmans, Richard B. Childs, Mrs. Charles S. Hild, of Massachusetts; Professor Kemmerer, of Princeton; Samuel Morison and Director Gillette.

FOR MAY 11, 1912

Making the Movies Talk

by
Grosvenor
Parker

watching the movement of his lips it was possible to see how precisely the two recents worked together. These two features surprised. The glossy lecturer took a photo from a table and dashed it to the floor. The sound of the crash, even the humming of such a little piece of china was heard at the exact moment that it was pictured. Then musicians appeared playing a piano and a violin, and a girl sang with the double accompaniment. As they walked out of the picture their footsteps became fainter as they went up stage.

More complicated tests came rapidly. The music came from the "Chimes of Normandy," the quarrel between Cassius and Brutus, from "Julius Caesar," and the Alcester from "The Tutor," were flashed on the screen with every note and inflection of the characters' voices coming at the right moment. There was, too, a comely sketch of an Irish politician delivering a speech which his daughter standing behind him read in a low voice. When a brick crashed through the window over his head the tinkle of every fragment of glass could be heard as plainly as though an actual pane had been shattered.

The making of the two records is rather different from the methods of the old style movies. Heretofore, all that the actors had to do was to play their parts in pantomime. When words were needed to give expression to their faces, they could say anything that came into their minds. That very thing raised one objection to the movies, for it was found one day when a moving picture exhibition was given before the inmates of an asylum for the deaf and dumb, that the actors had been inflicting on the unfortunate spectators. The deaf people, trained to read the lips, had no difficulty in understanding what was hidden from the usual run of audiences and they protested vehemently that such movies should be allowed.

NOW with the phonograph attachment, the moving picture actors will have to give as much study to their parts as their fellow craftsmen who play behind the footlights. A strange thing which Mr. Edison noted with surprise was that the actors who posed for the first pictures showed a strange embarrassment. The fact that their voices were being taken down for posterity had seemed so important to them that they had seemed to be rather more than any petrified of the most obvious situation.

The pictures taken are ground into a record sound of sixteen exposures to the second on the negative film. Close beside the camera stands the voice recorder, so adjusted that it may be as far distant as forty feet from the nearest player. In order that the voices of the players in different parts of the stage may be reproduced perfectly and without the echo that has marred the usual phonograph record, a more delicate recording instrument with a finer point was made. The sound is taken as faintly as a cylinder of soft wax and from this moulds are made which transfer the record to cylinders of indurated material.

The timing of the two machines, so that they would work together when widely separated was brought about by electricity. By wires connected to the kineograph, the talking machine can automatically control the speed of the pictures so that the visible story of the play goes not run ahead of the spoken words. A transmitter is attached to the phonograph, too, and strapped to the picture operator's ear so that he can prevent any showing down of the action.

For a little time, but even as it is, the "kinephonograph," as he calls the combined machine, has marked a big advance in the art of the movies.

EDISON is really enthusiastic about this newest invention of his, that is, in connection with a few years the kinephonograph with all the improvements that he anticipates, will bring about a revolution in the amusement world. Many people, he believes, even those of the third order of the stage, will be glad to accept engagements with the moving picture people so that their work will be preserved to later generations. With talking movies, Edison hopes to present

FOR a dozen years or more the popularity of the moving picture show has been growing. That, too, in spite of the handicaps under which performances were given at first. The earliest "movies" were held on the spectators for the films were full of specks that danced over the screen and were vainly trying to the eyes. When these were removed the public was better satisfied. Then, wanting something new, audiences demanded that the figures should not perform in silence. The stage managers met this demand half way. All the old noise properties of the theater were brought into play. The picture of a train would be accompanied by the ringing of bells, the blowing of a whistle and the cough of an exhaust. The people in each picture thought, still remained deaf. It took another touch of a magic wand to give the actors speech and that was what has been done. The problem was put up to the modern scientist. The solution came now when an actor struts across the stage it is to a running accompaniment of the words which he speaks when the photograph was taken.

It is really the application of the old principle of the talking machine to the moving picture apparatus, that that application is not as easy as it sounds. Repeated tests showed that the pictures almost always ran ahead of the speech so that some strange situations were presented. For example, a soldier about to shoot on some imaginary mission would be shown talking machine would be so far behind the action of the little drama that after the soldier had disappeared his voice was still saying good bye. The thing that Edison had to do was to synchronize the two machines, that is, gear them up so that they would work perfectly together. It took him four years of steady experiment to perfect that device, and even now he says that it is "a little raw," but what may seem raw to his trained eyes is in its first exhibitions remarkably complete in the eyes of the spectators.

THE task of getting the records both photographs and phonograph was comparatively simple. The two machines could be set up side by side and their speed easily regulated. But when it came to reproducing the scene it was necessary to have the moving picture apparatus in its usual position at the back of the auditorium and to place the phonograph where all its sounds would seem to come naturally from the pictured figures. Edison gave all his attention to a contrivance that would allow the machines to be widely separated and still work in unison. He "stepped on the job," as the men in his factories say when something special claims his attention, and at the end the result was good enough far from to allow it to be given to the public.

The men who had worked at the contrivance with him were enthusiastic and insisted on a private exhibition first. To this show a number of men who control vaudeville and moving picture houses were invited. They gathered in the testing theater of Edison's laboratory out at West Orange, N. J., and watched the screen closely. The first picture showed a stage setting with a short flight of steps at the back. Down these steps there came a man, and as he approached the audience was surprised to hear every footfall. The figure stopped and held out his hand to command attention and as his mouth opened the first words of his speech explaining the process came from behind the curtain. By

the greatest dramas or operas with all the stars so that the price of admission will be not more than twenty-five cents at most.

"It may be said in objection to this prophesy that the public will never accept all their European amusement in monotonous black and white. Pictures can never supplant flesh and blood and human voices on the stage. The new kinetophone can supplement dramatic amusement with novelty. That is all—but it is a great deal.

There was a surprise for the inventor himself when the first test of the kinetophone was made before the vaudeville men. Some of the pictures Edison had seen taken, but the explanatory lecture had been recorded when he was busy elsewhere. Therefore his face lighted with pleasure when the lecturer on the screen said:

"To what vast purpose this new process can attain can only be guessed. Consider, for instance, the historic value of a kinetophone production of George Washington if it were possible to show it now. You will realize the splendid opportunity of future generations to study the great men of today. The political orator can appeal to thousands while remaining at his own fireside; the world's greatest statesmen, actors, singers can be seen and heard in even the smallest village, not only today but a hundred years hence. In fact there seems to be no end to the possibilities of this greatest invention of the wizard of sound and sight, Thomas Alva Edison."

May 15, 1913

EDISON'S

Telling Pictures Now at the Grand
and Theater.

With the invention of the Edison Kinetograph, millions in the motion picture world are revolutionized.

In every country where the motion picture is known, attempts have been made to synchronize it with the phonograph. That it is, however, for Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the inventor of both the Kinetograph and phonograph, to combine his two inventions into a machine which not only tells the "Kinetophone" story, but also tells the "Kinetophone" story.

He requires that perfect synchronization and his vision could only be obtained by taking the voice and motion picture together. This necessitates the development of a kind of recorder of sufficient delicacy to catch the minutest sound waves at such a distance that the recording phonograph was not in the field of the motion picture. With sufficient capital and the only laboratory in the world equipped for Kinetographs, phonographs, films and records, and after years of research and experiment, he has succeeded in producing the first and only genuine talking motion picture.

What effect the Kinetophone will have upon the amusement world may only be guessed. The greatest actors, men, actors and singers may be seen and heard in the smallest hamlet, not only today, but ten years from today. Thomas A. Edison, an aptly called "the wizard of sound and light," has harnessed sound and light waves together, and generations to come will be entertained by his latest and revolutionary invention, the Kinetophone. It

May 12, 1913

FRIEDMANN ERRED
IN KEEPING SECRET

Aroused Suspicion of Profession, Says Minister.

"Dr. Friedmann's refusal to reveal the nature of his discovery aroused sharp criticism. This is proof in itself of the high ethical standards of the medical profession," said the Rev. James P. Hurling of the Greenwood Congregational church, in his subject article last night.

"The discovery of one member of the medical fraternity becomes at once the property of all to be used for the good of humanity," he continued. "This course is demanded by the profession and one who refuses to do this becomes untrue to the standards of the profession. It is unfortunate that this course has not been followed by Dr. Friedmann, because it was well to have one profession free from the suspicion of mercenary motives. It would be still better if all lines of effort were governed by high motives. Even when a new discovery or benefit to humanity it would be immediately benefit the common property, not to be used for the good of the few. This would not imply that he would fail to receive suitable financial reward. That would follow as a matter of course but such as would be made of the discovery."

EDISON
CHIEF, SCIENCE
MONITOR

May 14, 1913

Miles of Motion Pictures

Discussing the marvellous improvements made in motion picture films, a writer in the Century magazine says that Mr. Edison has lowered the cost of his completed invention at the world's fair in Chicago in 1903. It was nearly 1900 before this infant industry could be said to be fairly started, however, though one enterprising manager had a regular place of exhibition as early as 1894. Two years ago it was estimated that in a single year the country paid over \$140,000,000 in admissions. There are no precise figures available, though the census officials contemplate gathering such statistics this year. It is probably safe, however, to place the present revenue from admissions at close to \$200,000,000.

The department of justice, which has recently initiated action for alleged combination of the 10 leading film-makers of the country, states that the total of pictures printed by these 10 leading companies, which handle between 70 and 80 per cent of the country's business, is between 2,600,000 and 3,000,000 feet of film every week. This means between 25,000 and 30,000 miles of pictures annually.

May 17, 1913

RIVAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS
CONTEND FOR EDISON FORCE

Editors to estimate the 4,000 unemployed employees in the Edison plant in West Orange are being made by both the I. W. W. and the American Federation of Labor. A meeting under the auspices of the latter organization was held last night in Christian's hall. White street. It was attended by a large number of men. The I. W. W. will make the sixth attempt to organize the men at a meeting tomorrow afternoon in New Essex hall, Orange.

YOUNGSTOWN (OH) VINDICATOR

The supreme court of the United States on Monday dismissed the appeal of Thomas A. Edison, the lower court having held it without jurisdiction to consider the case by Edison and others against the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph company and the heirs of Jay Gould for alleged infringement of patents relative to quadruplex telegraphy. The case was in court thirty-seven years. Well, Edison ought to be happy that he has lived long enough to see the end of the case.

June 02, 1913

A DEBT HUMANITY QUICKLY FORGETS

Only by accident does the public realize what it owes to men like Edison, Westinghouse, and a thousand others of less fame, but almost equal usefulness. Recently an air-brake failed to work on a transportation train in New York and a few hundred passengers, thrown violently from their seats, remembered suddenly that the air-brake is a wonderful invention.

The work of great minds bent on contributing to the comfort and safety of humanity is hailed with acclaim for a little moment, and then taken as a matter of course. We travel to Chicago in three days and are annoyed if there is the slightest discomfort. We ask to people a thousand miles away, and grow violently impatient if we do not hear them as clearly as if they were face to face.

A little more appreciation of the work of the men who have made this the most marvelous mechanical age in the history of the world, might not be 'benefit of them, but it would at least arouse in the coming generation a spirit of emulation.

June 03, 1913

TRACTORS IN "MOVIES."

Industrial Utility of Machines Is Shown by Views on Screen.

With 1,000 feet of film, containing views of the most modern tractors at work in the field, Thomas A. Edison has installed the first motion picture industrial drama in the Eastern offices of a tractor company at 40 Church street. The company conceived the idea of utilizing motion pictures to illustrate the utility of its tractors, instead of the usual descriptive literature, and has been to see the tractors at work.

Small picture machines were sent to the Northwest, where they photographed the tractors tilling, harvesting, and doing all the work of the farm. The film was then sent to the Eastern offices, where it was developed and printed. The tractors are shown in various positions, and the work they do is shown in a series of views, each about 10 feet long.

The pictures are shown in a room at the Edison office, where they are shown to the public. The room is a small one, but it is well lighted, and the pictures are shown in a large frame. The public is very interested in the pictures, and many of them have been seen by the public.

ROCKFORD (IL) REPUBLIC

June 06, 1913

READING (PA) TELEGRAM

June 06, 1913

Will S. Edison, in the first photograph, who exhibited personally by Thomas A. Edison, appeared in the first Edison moving pictures and later in the first Edison talking pictures. There is talk in the Orange, says the New York Telegraph, of running him for governor.

The Devil Helps Edison
Mr. Edison recently demonstrated his newly invented talking picture to an association of mechanical engineers, who were much interested in learning some of the difficulties that had been overcome.

One feature of the program Mr. Edison had arranged for his guests was a scene from "Pant" acted and sung. The gentlemen present showed their appreciation of this wonderful achievement by frequent and lavish applause.

To their astonishment Mephistopheles appeared before the curtain and bowed as if in response to their encore. This bit of acting was so simple and naturally done, that none of the men present realized its importance. As a matter of fact, it was absolutely necessary in order to synchronize the future action and sound of the performance.

One of Mr. Edison's assistants explained to his eager listeners the fact that it was impossible to get enough music on one record to accompany the film to the end. The problem they had been working on for weeks was to find a way of changing the record, while the pictures were before the audience. This change would require a fraction of a minute.

At last one morning about three o'clock, after puzzling over the matter all night, someone thought off a curtain call. That would provide that necessary moment when there was action without sound. While Mephistopheles was bowing the operator changed the record and the performance continued.

June 06, 1913

MR. TAYLOR FAVORS GAUMONT PICTURES

"They Run for Half an Hour, and Are Colored!" He Says—"To Show These At Athens."

Lee Taylor, one of the proprietors of the Athens Theatre, happened to be in The Sun office yesterday afternoon and the conversation turned upon the controversy between Messrs. Gaumont of France and Edison of this country. Gaumont disputes Edison's claim of being the first to invent talking pictures, contending that as far back as November 17, 1902, he first gave an exhibition before the French Photograph Society, achieving "perfect synchronism between photograph and cinematograph." The Frenchman also claims to be the first to present talking pictures in public as a commercial proposition, as witnessed by his communication to the French Academy of Sciences in December, 1910.

Mr. Taylor is not a bit interested as to whether Edison or Gaumont first solved the problem of talking pictures, of which achievement vaudeville magicians have so long dreamed. He is decidedly inclined, however, to favor the Gaumont pictures over the Edison for his own theatre because they last a whole half hour, and are made in color.

"The Edison talking pictures only last six minutes, you know," he remarked rather depreciatingly, although he considered the Edison variety more suited for scientific demonstrations than for practical amusement purposes.

Messrs. Lovick and
of the Athens

an invitation to the coming demonstration of the Gaumont Co. in New York City June 7. At this demonstration, the first given in America of French talking pictures, there will be sight—and heard—on the screen a cock crowing, the records of which subject were made three years ago, a lion tamer and his animals, and a number of scenes of some length in which several artists appear.

The Gaumont company also claims to have solved another perplexing problem—the faithful reproduction of color in moving pictures. "There is no tint," they say, "however delicate," which can not be reproduced with faithful reality.

June 09, 1913

"WIZARD" EDISON AT SIXTY-SIX

There is one birthday in February that I always feel like celebrating, aside from those of Lincoln and Washington. Whenever the calendar points to Feb. 11 I have a glimpse of Thomas A. Edison in his laboratory, indifferent to everything but his work. At 66 we find him the same enthusiastic, as energetic and entire as at 25. At the theatre in West Orange, N. J., Mr. Edison sat back in his chair and chuckled when before him proceeded a presentation of human beings and animals that sang, talked and shouted. It was called the "kino-phones," and these moving pictures "actually lived." The dogs barked, musical instruments were heard, human voices burst forth in song. It was another triumph for Edison and the result of unrelenting effort to produce sound synchronously with action. "The Wizard of Menlo Park" chuckled as he remarked to his friends: "It's a little raw yet, but just give us a chance and we will show you." It may have been "raw" to Thomas A. Edison, but to the spectators it was another revelation that Mr. Edison still had a firm grip on invention.

In his own informal way Mr. Edison chuckled on the talking pictures, insisting they were based on the old proposition. The talking machine is old, and the motion picture machine is old, and now they have been increased up together. What could be more natural? Moving picture machines get the impressions at the same time as talking machines, said Mr. Edison, so why not baffle? For the "talkies" the machines are set side by side at any distance up to forty feet away from the actors, and as the character's gestures are taken by the "machine" his words are taken by the "talker." The two together have been called the "kino-phones."—Joe Mitchell Chapin, in New York Magazine.

QUINCY (IL) WHIG

June 06, 1913

Thomas A. Edison has originated many valuable machines, but it has been at the cost of making a machine of himself. He works twenty hours a day.

June 9, 1913

WE'RE GOING TO HAVE TALKING PICTURES

Manager Quirk, of the G. A. R. Opera House Has Booked the Famous and Renowned Talking Motion Pictures for Saturday.

The famous Edison talking pictures are coming to Shamokin. This has been decided and they will be exhibited at G. A. R. Opera House commencing Saturday June 14, matinee and night. A complete entertainment, consisting of Drama, Comedy, Tragedy, Operatic selections and speeches by well known men and women, will be enough to convince the most skeptical that at last the silent motion picture is doomed and hereafter they will talk the same as real actors on a real stage.

One of the most stupendous undertakings in the "talking" was the staging of the big minstrel number, comprising thirty-five people. This is a genuine minstrel show with black faced comedians, clog dancers, cello walkers, quartets and the grand finale of old veterans showing the spirit of the Civil War. Other subjects dealt with Mayor Gaynon of the

city of New York, and his cabinet a group of suffragettes; the miser scene from the "Chimes of Normandy"; a clever skit known as the "Mistral Blacksmiths"; and "Nursery Favorites", a subject that will gladden the hearts of all lovers of child life, dealing with "Jack the Giant Killer", "Old King Cole", "The Witch", "The Fairy", "Little Red Riding Hood" and all the old favorites so dear to the hearts of the young.

This is considered one of the greatest inventions of the wizard Edison and has created the greatest excitement throughout the country. They are at present being shown only in the larger cities where they are drawing daily capacity, sometimes in the large vaudeville theatres. This is the first time offered to the public at large and the citizens of Shamokin will await with interest the opening night here.

June 9, 1913

LYRIC PASSES TO NEW HANDS

Mansfield Men Lease North Main Street Playhouse From Doyle.

'ANIMATED MOVIES' WILL BE PRODUCED

After the Popular Theatre Undergoes Thorough Overhauling

The first exclusive one company motion picture house in Lima, and one of the first in this section of the state will be opened here shortly according to the plans of Albert Stosolt and William Upson, of Mansfield, who yesterday took over the lease of the Lyric theatre. They were accompanied by a Mr. Robertson who is a representative of the Edison motion picture company and have established several company houses in different parts of the country.

Extensive repairs will be made on the building at once. A large balcony will be built and a specially constructed asbestos screen will be placed in the rear of the stage. The foyer will be enlarged and remodelled and when completed the building will be one of the most up-to-date in this section of the state.

The Edison firm is one of the recognized pioneers in the moving picture world. They have several companies in the field and do not confuse the character of their plays to any one type, but show a variety ranging from "westerns" and "comedies" to educational and dramatic.

LEBANON (PA) NEWS

June 9, 1913

The Talking Movies are Very Wonderful

"They say the new Edison talking pictures, to be shown at the Academy, Friday June 13, are very wonderful," said a well known citizen today, "but we have had for some time the variety of talking which some one should try to abolish. I refer to the always present person at the moving picture show who persists in reading everything on the film aloud in a clear, loud

"When you attend a picture show, let the labels on the films do the explaining and trust to the intelligence of your neighbor to understand the English language as it is printed." "When the new talking pictures are actually shown, maybe they will do away with the present talking in the audience, for everyone will have a chance to hear the actors speak. I am sure it will be a great improvement and should prove of great interest to all." Prices, 25c, 50c, and 75c. Seats on sale on Wednesday.

News Ads. Editor Received

READING'S NEW STORAGE MOTOR WILL DO AWAY WITH 70 PER CENT OF MULES USED IN THEIR MINES

New Motor Does Away With the Stringing of Wires in the Mines, Thereby Eliminating Danger of Fire and Electrocutions--Batteries Will be Charged by Night--Cars Can Run Ten Hours and Haul Heavy Trips

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, long credited to be the most aggressive and enterprising coal corporation in the anthracite fields, has an innovation in the form of a storage motor in service at the Glenview colliery, near Milford, Pa., which gives promise of doing away with seventy per cent of the mules now used in the underground workings.

More than a year ago General Manager W. J. Richards conceived the idea from the storage battery automobiles that storage motors could be used to great advantage in the mines. He accordingly called his mechanical and electrical engineers into consultation and after months of industriously considering their plans, Chief Mechanical Engineer and Chief Electrical Engineer, succeeded in devising

plans for a motor along the lines patented by the general manager. Both experts were sent to interview Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of electricity, and for some time the Reading's mechanicians worked with Mr. Edison in the construction of the motor. Later the famous Edison worked out the electrical end of the plans with the result that he succeeded in equipping a motor which worked satisfactorily in his plant at Orange, New Jersey.

About two weeks ago the new motor was shipped to Glenview colliery and last week it was placed in operation in hauling coal in one of the longest gangways. From the very outset the motor gave satisfaction and it has been learned from a reliable source that the Coal & Iron Company contemplates ordering a number of the motors for use at other

collieries. It is understood that the Ashoka colliery will be the first in this vicinity to be equipped with the Edison storage motor.

The motors are somewhat similar in construction to those now in operation in a large mine beneath the city. These batteries are so arranged that they are capable of hauling long and heavy trips of coal for a period of from ten to fifteen hours. At night they will be re-charged and will be ready for operation the following day.

Inasmuch as it has been necessary to use from three to four mules in transporting coal on the huge run gangways, the company officials believe that fully seventy per cent of the mules now necessary in the mines, will be done away with by the adoption of the new storage motor.

SHAMOKIN (PA) HERALD

June 10, 1913

EDISON TALKING PICTURES

Thomas A. Edison grasped a world wide problem by offering his latest invention to the ladies in the cause of suffrage. Next Saturday, June 14th, ladies and a talking picture, devoted to famous women of the cause, will be shown and heard. The Edison talking pictures will bring to Shamokin the real element of sensationism in speech and action. Each woman delivers a short speech in favor of suffrage and whether you are for or against the movement you will want to hear what some of the brightest minds in the world have to say on the subject.

PHILADELPHIA (PA) RECORD

June 21, 1913

Fortunes in Moving Pictures

Mr. Edison first showed the world a ~~successful~~ invention (the cinematograph) at the World's Fair in Chicago, a 1893; but it was nearly 1000 before this infant industry could be said to be fairly started, though no venture capital manager had a regular place of exhibition so early as 1891. Ten years after the country paid over \$100,000,000 a millionaires. There are no definite figures available, though the census officials cautiously gathering such statistics this year. It is probably safe, however, to place the present revenue run millionaires close to \$200,000,000. Century.

(No name of paper)

June 13, 1913

PORTIAC (MI) PRESS

June 16, 1913

Edison says that in a hundred years there will not be any poverty. Nor will there be any of us.

Edison says that the "Edison" game for the school children should be made controlled by some organization, not the school authorities.

June 21, 1913

ELECTRICAL MOTORING.

TEST OF AN ARROL-JOHNSTON CAR.

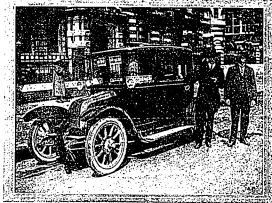
The motoring correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald," commencing upon the recent trial of the electrical Arrol-Johnston's run from Dumfries to London, says "One is inclined to doubt the wisdom of this trial as it was carried out. It must be remembered that in a trial of the kind there is an inevitable comparison with the vehicle driven by an internal combustion engine, a comparison which must necessarily, so far as long distance travel is concerned, be to the disadvantage of the electrical machine. The future of the electrically propelled motor vehicle is almost certainly bound up with use in cities. But if it ever does attain to long distance travel it will be by means of relay stations, at which the run-down batteries will be withdrawn and freshly charged ones substituted. Why, then, should the Edison people make unfavourable comparisons by attempting to perform the journey on the same set of coils? If they had arranged for a change of batteries, as suggested, they would at a speed of 20 miles an hour, which the car appeared capable of maintaining, have covered the distance between Dumfries and Manchester on the first day in not more than ten hours, including stops for food and ordinary supplies. But on account of the unfair demand made on the system about twice that time was taken. From the time occupied in charging the batteries en route it is quite evident that any effort to popularize travel by such vehicles on these lines is entirely out of the question, and it is quite fair to ask why the organisers should thus prejudice the chances of the electrical vehicle in other fields of usefulness, by attempting the impossible, as they must have known it. Twelve years ago an electrical vehicle covered 20 miles in Scotland on a single charge, yet in the Dumfries-Manchester run an average distance between charges of only 25 miles was covered, and although the total time taken in recharging was only about five hours, the utilization was more likely to look at the stoppages from the petrol car point of view, to the disadvantage, of course, of the electrical vehicle. To the ordinary observer the trial appears to have been either premature or poorly organised."

LONG RUN ON AN ELECTRIC CAR.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week there arrived in Fleet Street what was apparently an Arr-Johnston car, for there was the familiar sloping bonnet, and at the other end of the car there was further evidence in the shape of the overhead worm-driven axle. The car, however, was one of the new Arr-Johnston-Eddison electric cars, and it had made the journey south from the new Arr-Johnston headquarters at Dumfries, thus accomplishing a performance which will some-day have an historic interest. The start was at 3 a.m. on the previous Monday morning, the vehicle being driven by Mr. M. E. Fox, of the Edison Storage Battery Co. The weather was very heavy, driving wind and sleet making it impossible for the car to keep up to the schedule time. The first stop was at Carlisle for current, and at Penrith while the batteries were being charged the driver and his passengers secured

their breakfast. Surmounting Ship Fell in splendid style, the car reached Kendal at 1 p.m.; and then went on to Lancaster, Preston and Manchester, which was reached at 11 p.m. In the 21 hours' running time on this day, 12½ hours were taken up by the actual running, and 8½ hours in stopping, etc. Starting from Manchester at 7 a.m., the car, after making stops at Burslem, Stafford, Walsall, arrived at Birmingham. From there it went on to Coventry, where, although a stop was made, no current was taken; Rugby, which was reached at 10.30 p.m.; Northampton 2.45 a.m. on Wednesday; Bedford and Luton, where the last stop was made at 8 a.m. London was reached about midday and the run concluded at the *Electrician* office in Fleet Street at 5 p.m. At Manchester the car, which was of the coupé variety, was weighed and was found to weigh 30 cwt. with passengers and 27 cwt. light.

The car was geared 6 : 1, representing a speed on the level of about 18 miles an hour. During the total run of 350 miles 13 charges were given to the battery, which consisted of 60 Edison cells weighing 900 lbs., 36 cells being placed under the bonnet and the remainder under the seat. The wheelbase of the car is 8 ft. 4 ins., the track 4 ft. 7 ins., and the road clearance 10½ ins.



The electric vehicle which last week made the long journey from Dumfries to London by means of the new Edison electric battery.

Lack of Proportion at Lincoln.

Strangers at Lincoln for leaving his motor car in the High Street for an unreasonable time, a Nottingham doctor explained that he had a bungler at Skegness, and he had been in the habit for some time past, in going to and fro, to stop in Lincoln for a cup of coffee. A constable said that he watched the car for twenty minutes, and when he spoke to the doctor, he said that he did not know he had committed an offence as he had often done the same thing before. The charge was dismissed on payment of costs.

MOTOR WORLD & INDUSTRIAL VEHICLE REVIEW

June 19, 1913

At Dumfries Street, GLASGOW.

Dumfries to London for Six Shillings.

The journey from Dumfries to London recently undertaken by the new Arr-Johnston electric car marks a step in the evolution, or rather re-evolution, of the electrically-propelled carriage. At the present time no claim is made for the vehicle for touring purposes, but the fact that it covered 350 miles at a cost of about 6s. for motive power without difficulty is one that deserves, and will doubtless receive, consideration. Weather conditions were very severe during part of the journey, but the car averaged over twenty-seven miles to every charge, and it must be remembered that this was on roads of a severe character than the vehicle is primarily designed for. On town work the car should do without difficulty well over thirty miles per charge, and this mileage is quite considerable when only shopping or paying calls is being done. Charging apparently takes something under an hour, and with a mid-day charge fifty to sixty miles can safely be reckoned on. Owing to the silence and ease of control, an up-to-date vehicle of the electric type should give the ideal town carriage, and we think that within its sphere it should enjoy a wide popularity. Mr. Hallinger, at all events, is convinced of the future of the type, and also of the suitability of the Edison battery for his purpose, he having kept closely in touch with the development of this battery for some years past. It is with pleasure that we congratulate a Scottish firm on an achievement in a new sphere. With recent performances in mind, it is certain that the Scottish industry does not lack vitality.

EDISON'S MASTERPIECE

THIS PHOTOGRAPH HEARD AT SIMMS & BAUGHN'S STORE.

Simms & Baughn, who have a half page advertisement in this issue, are agents for Edison's masterpiece, his disc phonograph, and the music from it attracts many to their attractive store. This marks the attainment of an ideal by a man whose ideals are many years in advance of the age in which he lives. He invented the first phonograph in 1877 and the final perfection of that particular invention is found in the new Edison cylinder phonograph.

Any talking machine can and does reproduce the fundamental tones of the original music, but the quality and the beauty of music are in the overtones or tone colors. An instrument which can not truly reproduce the overtones can not truly reproduce music.

Mr. Edison set for himself the seemingly impossible task of reproducing the exact character and quality of the finest music and the richest voices. This called for the reproduction of every tone color. It required thousands of experiments in recording the thousands of experiments with different kinds of reproducers.

Mr. Edison has discovered the secret of reproducing the tone colors. He has also discovered the secret of recording them.

Thomas A. Edison is the greatest authority on practical acoustics that the world has ever known. At any rate he has, within the past twelve months, overturned a multitude of false theories and evolved a new and superior method of recording music, which is known and practiced only by the Edison recording laboratory.

But there were other than acoustical problems involved. He needed a material upon which could be engraved the most minute sound wave, and it also had to be a material of such unyielding structure that the finest sound wave indentation could never be effaced.

Having accomplished his purpose to produce an instrument that is capable of a real reproduction of music, Mr. Edison intends to enter upon a purposeful interpretation of the world's best music.

A feature is that one is not kept busy extracting worn out needles and putting in new ones, as this one has diamond points and the reproducer point never has to be changed.

In harmony with these plans, his agents have tested the voices of hundreds of the great singers in the musical centers of Europe and America, and from those tests he has selected an unequalled organization of perfect voices. An interesting booklet about them can be had upon application to Simms & Baughn's music and stationery house.

INVENTOR OF TALKING PICTURES VERY DEAF.

"I hear through my teeth," said Thomas A. Edison to Allen L. Benson of the Edison-Musical Magazine, and through his ears. Ordinarily I merely place my hand against a phonograph. But if there is good faint sound that I don't quite catch, that way I bite my teeth into the wood and then I get it good and strong."

The fact that Edison, who invented the talking moving picture, "which will be shown at the Metropolitan all of next week, is practically deaf, is known but is comparatively few people. But it is true, he cannot hear a phonograph three feet away from him. Yet the best musical talent he can employ defers to his judgment. When Edison says a thing is wrong, musically, his experts are exceedingly careful not to say it is right.

He has half a dozen big phonographs scattered around his laboratory for his special use. Often he goes at the door of his studio to listen to some music in Italy by singers he never saw nor ever hopes to see.

Rehearsing playing the sonatas that his deaf ears would not let him hear, turned out more satisfactory picture than does Edison, with his gray head, proved creating the machine that he made talk and sing—the very machine he has now perfected so that his sonnets come in perfect synchronization with a film of moving pictures.

"The phonograph," says Edison, "can be made the greatest musical and talking instrument in the world. I intend to make it so. I shall put before the world a phonograph that will render whole plays and operas better than the actors and singers themselves could perform them."

How near Edison has come to the realization of his ideal may be judged from the success of his "talking pictures." Here an entire comedy or drama is enacted on the film, while the phonograph supplies every word and sound at the exact time the proper position and gesture or movement is made upon the filmed picture. The "talking pictures" give exactly the same impression as if the phonographed actors had come to life on the moving picture screen.

THOMAS A. EDISON'S DREAMS WILL COME TRUE.

All that Thomas A. Edison has said of the possibilities of the moving picture is coming true. The little students in their classrooms at kindergarten and yesterday almost unanimously to promote Bible study by the utilization of moving pictures. The fine features of the film that there shall be no admission fee in connection with exhibition of the pictures. While scholars is devoted to spend the freedom of the school by what is considered the most far-reaching of the way that can reach the greatest number of people in the least interesting was Pastor Russell in his career at the end of the cause forcefully when he explained how the idea was developed at the New York Temple.

"We at first thought it would be a grand opportunity for some to give lectures in connection with the meeting but, after we thought it all out, there would be at least four hours of lectures each day, we considered how few would have the throat capacity to give their hour lecture every day. The idea was to have the lectures given by phonograph that would suit the purpose of the presentation. The lectures were written and all ready, but they are not yet detailed to the phonograph. It will be another step in the matter and it will be pamphlets so that the people who see and can read will have the truth brought to their attention. The truth we believe dear friends, the Lord is now winning that the knowledge of his great plan shall go home."

"How strange it seems that you and I cannot have today an understanding as much as we do understand. It is especially Father's wonderful plan. How strange it seems to me that we cannot see a great many still think that when the people in the resurrection shall come forth from the tomb they will understand some of these things they anticipate when they died. They will bring for judgment, demons. Then I shall be friends to see. "How do you do?" "Where am I, where are the others and where are they to take me now?" "Oh, you are right, my dear brother, you are in the hands of friends." "Where are those devils?" "There are no devils. You are in the great kingdom of Messiah, and Satan is bound. You are awakened out of the sleep of death." "Have I been asleep?" "Why you have been asleep for several hundred years. Things have greatly changed since then. Did you ever hear of a telephone?" "What is a telephone?" "Here, I will show you. I am going to talk with you, you are a hundred miles away, and I will tell you in this and I will hear at the other end from just a little wire which is stretched out on the ground." "What is that?" "That is what we call a newspaper." "I have seen from all over the world and come right into my room every day by telephone." "What is a telephone?" "It is a way of communicating in an instantaneous almost round the globe world. It is set up in little wires printed on a great big sheet of paper. Then they are sent out in every direction by trains and boats to all parts of the world. The wonderful development has been going on all over the world."

"Of all the wonderful things that will come to the world when they will be awakened from the sleep of death, the most wonderful thing is all the world will be to find out that they have a real God of love instead of a devil to fear. Therefore, that we must progress in order that we may keep in the light that perfect day. I heartily congratulate you upon your adoption of the moving picture revolution."

The moving pictures are not to stop with the portrayal of the classic and biblical lore. They will go further. The public schools, the foundation of our civilization, the moving pictures and the appended American history and civilization and the lower grades will be called for the highest degree. Thomas A. Edison's dream, will come true."

Popular Electricity Magazine

In Plain English

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No. 3



TURN ABOUT IS FAIR PLAY, SO THE BOYS ENTERTAIN MR. EDISON WITH A BAND CONCERT TO WHICH HE LISTENS ATTENTIVELY

Mr. Edison Entertains the Boys

By WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT

Mr. Edison has a liking for boys with a purpose in life and with character and training that will fit them to be of benefit to humanity. He, therefore, rescinded for this occasion his rules against parties of visitors, and on a bright day early in May threw open his laboratory and the works at West Orange to a party of about 44 American boys who are on a trip around the world.

This tour, which is purely an educational one, is being made under the auspices of the National Youth's Achievement Committee. The group of boys who visited the laboratory and works ranged in age from about thirteen to 20 years, and each one of them has a record. In order to qualify, each boy

must first pass an examination which includes scholarship, general efficiency, physical fitness, a knowledge of swimming, good moral standing and an achievement which has aided some one else, and last, but not least, an ability to play a musical instrument.

An illustration of the manner in which the committee selects members of the band may be cited in the case of its one New Jersey member, Eric Mackey, sixteen years old, a son of the superintendent of schools at Trenton. Not all the members of the band started from San Francisco, but some were picked up on the way. When they arrived at Trenton, N. J., young Mackey was picked up there because he had passed the highest

of 246 pupils in his grade, was proficient in athletics and had done one thing of note, which was to take care of a blind man and say nothing to anyone about it.

Among the party is a quartette, several soloists, a troupe of acrobats and a few comedians and entertainers. When they arrive in Europe the organization will become self-supporting. Band concerts will be given, dramatic sketches presented and other entertainments provided. After visiting England and the Continent, they will take the Suez Canal trip. They will then visit Africa, Japan, China, Australia, Honolulu and the Philippine Islands before returning to San Francisco, where they will take part in the work of the National Boys' City, which is to be a real live working exhibit of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915.

On arriving at Orange the boys assembled in regular formation and marched to the Edison Laboratory, where they entered the grounds with the band playing and their flags flying. There they were received by Mr. Edison and were photographed with him, after which they proceeded to give a band concert for his benefit.

Following this, they were taken in charge by Miller Reese Hutchison, Mr. Edison's chief engineer, who escorted them through the phonograph works, the motion picture plant, and also through the storage battery plant.

Mr. Edison, realizing that healthy, live-wire boys get a hankering for food about noontime, had ordered a well-known caterer in Orange to provide a special lunch for them, towards which they were conveyed, a happy, hungry crowd, in a special trolley car which had been chartered by Mr. Edison for the purpose.

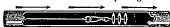
After a hearty lunch, they returned in their special car to the laboratory, and were treated to a program of talking "movies," as well as to a number of Mr. Edison's educational motion pictures, all of which were thoroughly en-

joyed. Another feature of the entertainment was a concert by the new disk phonograph which was greatly appreciated by this crowd of boy musicians. Going back into the grounds attached to the laboratory, the boys gave a drill and another band concert, and were made the chief feature of a motion picture, which was preserved as a memento of their visit.

By the time they had participated in all the exercises and pleasures of a busy day it was quite late in the afternoon, and this crowd of remarkable American boys left the laboratory for New York, cheering enthusiastically for Mr. Edison and those of his staff who had entertained them.

Threading a Conduit by Compressed Air

A simple and effective device using air for threading a cord through conduit in order to use the cord for pulling in the

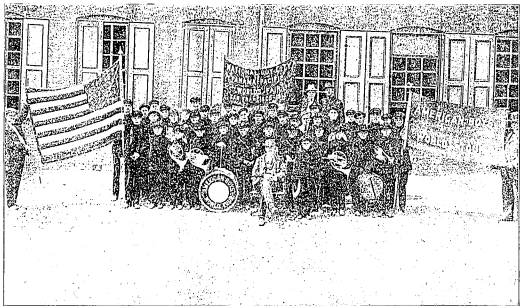


CONDUIT THREADER

wires is now on the market. The cord is fastened to a series of washers loosely fitting the interior of the pipe. Air at 20 pounds pressure is introduced into the pipe by a hose into which the cord passes from a reel near the air tank. The weight of the hose, tank and air pump for filling tank, is 40 pounds.

Generator of Forty Thousand Horsepower

The Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago has placed with the General Electric Company an order for a 30,000 kilowatt steam turbo-generator to be installed in the Northwest generating station. Expressed in more familiar terms, the capacity of this world's largest generator will be a trifle over 40,000 horsepower. The weight of the whole unit will be one million pounds, and it will be delivered in about a year.



THE 100TH PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY WITH THE TOYS OF ACHIEVEMENT

WATERLOO (IA) REPORTER

August 01, 1913 (D)

TALKING FILMS WILL BE SHOWN

FAMOUS EDISON PICTURES
AT WATERLOO NEXT
WEEK.

First Time Pictures Have Ever
Been Exhibited in This
Section.

The newest novelty in the amusement world, "talking pictures" will be shown for the first time in Waterloo next Thursday and Friday at the Waterloo theatre. The invention, by the great electrical wizard, Thomas A. Edison, was perfected less than a year ago but its fame is already widespread. Three performances will be given each day, starting at 2 p. m., 7:30 p. m., and 9 p. m.

One of the novelties will be a minstrel show with the great company of black face artists singing, dancing and reciting jokes. One of the best pictures is a suffragette film. This is a satire on the struggle of the militants for the ballot.

The Edison talking pictures have never been shown in this section of the country and only recently were exhibited for the first time in the Kingston and other Chicago theatres.

UTICA (NY) OBSERVER

August 05, 1913 (D)

EDISON TALKING PICTURES

Unique Entertainment at the Lumberg
by Kinetophone.

That Thomas A. Edison has made talking pictures a reality, was fully proved at the Lumberg last night, where the Edison Kinetophone is providing entertainment the first part of the week. The large audience that filled the theatre last evening showed in every way its satisfaction at the pictures that talked. While the invention has not been perfected as yet, the chief difficulty has been overcome. This is the synchronizing of the pictures and the phonograph. The different eye and ear shot could not tell any difference between the words and the motions of the lips and acting of the speakers.

The program varied from short farces and musical numbers to the great quarrel scene between Marcus Brutus and Julius Caesar, from Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." The feature of the evening, however, was a picture of Mayor Gaynor of New York and three members of his cabinet. The members were Commissioner of Police Waldo, Commissioner of Fire Johnson and Commissioner of Street Cleaning "Big Bill" Edwards. Each one made a short speech, explaining the work of his department.

Each picture was rather short, but so short it will soon be possible to make repeats so that the full length pictures may be produced. The chief fault to be found with the performance is that the phonograph is too much in evidence, the harsh grating of the machine being so clearly heard that it spoils the illusion that the pictures themselves are talking.

The Kinetophone represents many years of hard work on the part of Thomas Edison, the great inventor. Mr. Edison is working continuously upon it, and is hopeful of developing it more fully so it will be possible to give a splendid entertainment in the future. This unusual invention will be continued at the Lumberg to-night and tomorrow afternoon and evening, and it is the first time the Edison talking pictures have been shown in Utica.

STROUDSBURG (PA) RECORD

August 23, 1913

EDISON DAY ON MOUNTAIN

The Great Inventor Was Guest at Air.
Werner's Cottage, Nantux Lake

Among the happenings at Poconos this week was an Edison day celebration, given at William Werner's cottage, on Nantux Lake. Thomas A. Edison lent his personal interest in making the day a success, and among the guests were a number of his staff. A clam bake was one of the features of the occasion. The great inventor was delighted with the beauty of the Poconos and there is a possibility of one of the Edison companies being sent there to act moving picture reels.

MERCED (CA) SUN

Aug. 16, 1913 (D)

TALKING PICTURES TO BE 312 SEEN AND HEARD HERE



The seemingly impossible has at last been accomplished—moving pictures that talk and laugh and sing. Thomas A. Edison, the wizard, has at last made the feasible and those wonderful talking pictures will be seen at the Elgie theater, Merced, Mr. Edison does not claim that his pictures are the first talking pictures, but he does claim that they are the first and only practical and genuine talking pictures, perfected and presented to the public. The Edison talking pictures and record are taken simultaneously, and every sound and every action is faithfully reproduced.

Thomas A. Edison's Kinetophone is

a masterpiece of craftsmanship and the entire civilized world is marveling today at the result of Wizard Edison's genius. The Kinetophone, or talking picture, marks a new era in theatricals, furnishes a world of thought for producers and managers and, in short, is a revelation that has come to stay. Marking as it does the climax of other remarkable discoveries by Edison, it is one that has immediately won popular favor with theater audiences. Wherever these talking pictures are shown the "sold out" signs are early placed in the lobby.

Remember the date and place—Elgie theater, Friday and Saturday nights of next week.

UTICA (NY) OBSERVER

Aug. 02, 1913 (D)

Edison's Talking Pictures
Thomas A. Edison was the first to produce moving pictures of the world, and he has now demonstrated his ability to make pictures talk, laugh and sing through the Kinetophone, which comes to the Lumber, Monday for three days. It can safely be said that never before in the history of the motion picture business has anything met with such generous appreciation as the Edison talking pictures. Practically every publication, of any consequence in the United States has devoted columns to this wonderful achievement. Exhaustive magazine articles have been written, and the daily papers from coast to coast have given large space to this marvelous invention. A splendid program will be given every afternoon and evening, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and thousands will surely enter these pictures.

SALT LAKE CITY (UT) TRIBUNE

Aug. 17, 1913 (D)

THINKS HE HAS MADE PHONOGRAPH PERFECT

Perhaps a Salt Lake inventor will realize the dream of some of the master minds in the field of invention, including the great Thomas A. Edison. Perhaps a Salt Lake newspaper-writer's youth will perfect the phonograph. These who have heard his marvelous phonograph, invented, patented and built by Frederick La Roche, a quiet but determined young man who has been working out his dream, the conception of which came from the astounding qualities of the violin, almost unknown to anyone, are inclined to predict that this dream will come true soon.

A few people in Salt Lake City have had the pleasure of hearing a concert on one of La Roche's machines which he has in his modest little workshop at 112 South Second East street. They have gone away marveling. For they heard the violin, the piano, the piccolo, the flute, the accordion, the lute, the orchestra, bands, the horns, the male and the female voice reproduced in almost startling reality.

La Roche's machine has seemingly eliminated the greatest fault of the phonograph, the metallic sound that gives many instruments and the human voice, particularly that of a woman singer, no natural tone. His one reproacher faultlessly reproduces the sound waves of every kind of an instrument and the human voice in either conversation or singing.

When the inventor was visited by a Tribune reporter yesterday he was rather reticent. He explained that he had avoided publicity until he was sure of what he could do. He said that he still hoped to further perfect his phonograph, that he realized he was working in competition with some of the keenest inventive mind in the world, and that he didn't want to make any idle boasts.

But he consented to play his machine. He is a genuine music lover and his selections were among the choicest, though he had regime to prove himself of music. It was a delight to hear it. Those passing by stopped to listen. One man, across the street, was seen to look into the upper window of the building to find the singer who was warbling as he passed. The inventor took The Tribune reporter across the street. Still the machine could be heard perfectly. It had wonderful volume.

Concerning his plans for the future La Roche said that he hoped to market the perfect phonograph as a Utah product, made in a Utah factory and produced by a Utah man. He said that he had endeavored many obstacles but he determinedly declared that he had made up his mind not to stop until he had succeeded.

The inventor said that The Tribune staff convey an invitation to those interested in music to drop in at his shop and hear the machine. He's not a "crackpot" inventor, at the "action" type, but a genial young man who is striving to do a big thing and he's glad to tell people of what he has accomplished.

H
Sigsbee Bee, William H.
Electric Vehicle

AUG 23 1913

William G. Bee.

The announcement that William G. Bee, who has been connected with Thomas A. Edison for the past 11 years, has been elected vice-president and general sales manager of the Edison Storage Battery Company, will be received with a great deal of pleasure by a host of friends and acquaintances, and in both the electrical and gasoline vehicle fields. "Billy" Bee is one of the best known and best liked men in the electric vehicle fraternity. That his promotion has been well earned can be attested by everyone who has had any knowledge whatsoever of the way in which he has worked. No task has been too great and never has the day been too long. Mr. Bee has worked in the office, in the factory and on the road like a Trojan.

Mr. Bee entered the electric vehicle industry at its earliest commercial stage, going with Colonel Pope of the Pope Manufacturing Company, afterwards the Electric Vehicle Company of Hartford, Conn., in 1892. At the opening of the war with Spain, Mr. Bee was among the first to volunteer, and served as chief gunner's mate on the United States Steamship *Gloamaster*, the converted Morgan yacht *Cornair*. After the war he returned to the Pope Company and spent a year in Mexico in its interests, and he was in charge of that company's exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition.

It was while Mr. Bee was employed with the Pope Company that he gave Mr. Edison his first ride in an electric vehicle. This is also

thought to have been Mr. Edison's first automobile experience. Everyone who has followed the development of the Edison storage battery can remember the world of faith that Billy Bee has always had in its future, and it used to be a matter of animated conversation years ago how Billy Bee would get out the old rascal, load it up with Edison cells, and take the visitor to the Edison factory, up the highest hill, at Eagle Rock, New Jersey. Time and time again would the ascent be made with Billy enthusiastically pointing out the behavior of the battery as evidenced by the voltage drop and the remaining ampere capacity at the top of the hill. This was where the climbing contests of years ago were held.

Since the perfection of the Edison alkaline nickel-iron storage battery a few years ago, Mr. Bee has directed the sales policy of the company. Under his direction there has been a very great increase in the use of this battery for electric-truck service, pleasure car service, railway service, for train lighting, house lighting, ignition and other battery use.



William G. Bee,
Vice-President of the Edison Storage-Battery Company

SAUGERTIES (NY) POST

Sept. 11, 1913 (D)

EDISON GIVES VIEWS AS TO THE FUTURE

Looks For Cement Roads, Cheaper Auto Tires and Reprinted Newspapers.

"Theresa A. Edison, the electrical wizard, inventor of the phonograph, moving pictures, etc., when asked what in his opinion the next improvement in automobile would be, he replied: Cement roads. I believe that in ten years cement roads will band the country from one end to the other to the exclusion of all other kinds."

Mr. Edison does not believe there is need of a substitute for rubber for tires. He said: "Rubber tires are being planted in the tropical countries. A vast amount of capital is going into rubber tree farms. Eventually there will be a great influx of rubber harvested from them. I am told by manufacturers of automobiles that rubber should be cheaper to-day than a year ago. They expect rubber to go down."

Asked what improvements could be expected in newspaper making in the next decade, he replied: "Something to save paper. If non-carbonized inks were used—inks that would bleach—papers could be run through the press again by the aid of an invention or two and be used several times. It's bound to come to a proposition of this kind. Inks that will bleach will be used."

DENVER (CO) POST

Sept. 01, 1913

EDISON IS GUEST OF COLORADO SPRINGS

Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 1.—Charles Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard, is in Colorado Springs on a pleasure trip of a few days. He came here from Silver Plume, Colo., where a mill is being constructed to test out a process invented by his father for the treatment of low grade ores.

"The process," said Mr. Edison, "is in no way connected with electricity, but is purely mechanical and depends upon pulverization, washing and gravity. The Silver Plume ores run from 5 to 25 a ton, and the scheme is to save most of the gold value."

ORANGE (NJ) CHRONICLE

September 03, 1913

(D)

STAPLES (MN) WORLD

THURS., Sept. 11, 1913

(D)

THE EDISON FACTORY IN MOTION PICTURES

Operators Shown at Work and
How They Escape from Fire

FOR LABOR COMMISSIONER

High Efficiency of Plant Considered a
Model for Factory Workers and
Will be Shown at Lectures to In-
dustrial Fire Chiefs of State.

Motion pictures of various activi-
ties of the Edison factories are being
taken today, showing the general ef-
ficiency of the plant. At 10 o'clock
this morning pictures of the tube
loading department of the storage
battery works were taken, and at 11
o'clock the fire drill of the Edison
fire department was displayed before
the motion picture camera. While into
this afternoon pictures were taken of
the building Number 24, the photo-
graph works, where 500 workmen clear-
ed out of the building in two and a
quarter minutes and were all back at
work again within five minutes of the
alarm given to turn out of the
building.

The picture taking will be contin-
ued tomorrow and the series when
complete will be taken by Col. Wil-
liam T. Bryant, State Commissioner
of Labor, on his lecture tours through-
out the state, in which he wishes to
give practical illustrations of factory
efficiency.

The pictures are being contributed
by the Edison concern as an exhibit
in the work of the State department
to improve factory conditions all over
the State. On Sunday evening of
next week, Col. Bryant will lecture at
the Kreager Auditorium, in Newark,
before the Industrial Fire Chiefs of
the State of New Jersey, at which the
pictures taken at the Edison works
will be shown. Later the pictures are
to be shown at the Conservation Con-
gress. The Edison apparatus of tak-
ing the motion pictures is being em-
ployed in the process of making the
pictures.

The pictures are designed to show
the operators at work in the factory
and the safe condition by which they
are surrounded by the authorities.
The pictures will show that the op-
erators know just what to do in case
of any emergency. The pictures will
show them at work when, without the
least bit of warning, the alarm is given.
The operators know just what to
do with their stools and clear the way
for those who come behind them on
their way out of the building. The
improved fire escapes are shown, and
the workers file out without the least
sign of a panic or disorder any-
where. The pictures will undoubtedly
show the greatest degree of efficiency
yet arrived at in national fire protec-
tion.

Though the pictures have been tak-
en rather without any fixed system, it
is planned to depict the various reels
in a story so as to give the pictures
additional interest.

HIS LATEST INVENTION

Thomas Edison's Talking Pictures At
The Unique Theatre Next Mon-
day, September 15.

The famous Edison Talking Pictures
are coming to Staples. This has been
decided and they will be shown at The
Unique Theatre Monday, September 15.
A complete entertainment, consisting of
Drama, comedy, tragedy, comic oper-
ations and speeches by well known
men and women, will be enough to con-
vince the most sceptical that at last
silent motion pictures are doomed and
hereafter they will talk, laugh and sing
the same as real actors on the stage.

One of the most stupendous under-
takings in the talking pictures was the
staging of the big minstrel number
comprising 40 people. This is a genuine
minstrel also with black faced comedians,
sing dancers, cake walkers, quartets
and the grand finale of the Old Veterans
showing "The Spirit of '76". Other
numbers show Mayor Gaynor of New
York City, and his cabinet, a well known
group of suffragettes, the miser scene
from the "Chimes of Normandy", and
"Nursery Favorites" that always ap-
peals to the children, such as "Jack the
Giant Killer", "Old King Cole", "Little
Red Riding Hood" and "Little Miss
Muffet", appear and sing the songs so
dear to the days of childhood. Edison's
own company with three expert op-
erators from the East Orange factory are
entrusted with the talking pictures,
which alone guarantees the attraction.
Remember next Monday evening only,
Don't miss this unusual feature.

DURLINGTON (VT) NEWS

Friday, Sept. 05, 1913

(U)

COLORED PICTURES AND TALKING, TOO

Thomas A. Edison Talks Inter-
estingly On His Work—Is
Perfecting Both Kinds.

Boston, Sept. 5.—Thomas A. Edison stopped in Boston Wednesday to break a journey from Malmo to Stumpeo, N. H.

"I have just completed my new, fine phonograph," he said to a Boston Herald reporter, "and the outcome has been all I could hope. I am satisfied that I have now a device that records music perfectly. There is nothing artificial about it. In fact, it is the real thing, a fine reproduction of the actual tones."

"I am also perfecting the talking moving picture, so called. The first films that were exhibited were only a foretaste of what is to follow. I am particularly interested just now, however, in the combination of the perfected picture and the perfected phonograph. This will enable us to give the public what it should have and before, cinema and operetta at a price within the reach of everybody."

"In the near future the fellow with 5 cents will be able to hear the best in grand opera and in light opera, just as well as the man with a million. Experiments have shown that the thing can be done. I call it fine."

"There is no reason why the performance can not run for an hour or more if need be by the simple exchanging of discs. The opera idea is one that lends itself especially well to the talking moving picture. The 'stilt' moving picture is satisfactory effective so far as dramatic action goes."

"What we have needed has been some method of reproducing the singing voice together with the right kind of action. There has never been any difficulty with synchronizing the voice and action—the main trouble has been in making the voice and music sufficiently perfect, and that is what we believe we have accomplished."

Another improvement that Mr. Edison predicts will better the public in two years at most, is a moving picture of the type now seen in the average house done in absolutely natural colors.

"The problem there," he said, "is a question that seemed to indicate that difficulties were among the best things in life. They have been something awful. We have been faced with the necessity of putting our color effects at the rate of 10 pictures a second, and the solution was not easy by any means. We are on the right track now, and in two years we will have pictures drawn in colors."

"There is nothing to prevent us from having talking and singing moving pictures in the lines of nature."

When the conversation switched to aeroplanes and their possible commercial uses, the inventor confessed that the matter was a trifle out of his field. "I haven't had anything to do with flying machines since Japan. Gordon Bennett asked me years ago to see what I could do in that direction. That was before the modern type of engine had begun to appear. I and my experimenters were a special gun cotton engine."

That I got up, I soon found that my device was too dangerous to be of any great value.

"There will probably have to be some change in construction, but things may be ready nowadays that somebody is apt to find some little improvement that will be just the thing needed."

The greatest improvement that we may look for in the immediate future, to Mr. Edison's mind, is the practical elimination of the horse from city streets.

"I believe that the most striking change to come in the next few years," he said, "will be electric vehicle traction in all our cities to take the place of the horse. The electric method is cheap and clean, the electric vehicle takes up half the room and goes at the least twice as fast, is simple to repair and shows little depreciation. People laughed at me when I propounded about electric light, and they may laugh at me when I talk about electric city traffic, but I feel that it is bound to come, I believe. The gasoline vehicle will, of course, still be as valuable as ever for touring purposes."

Mr. Edison, rummaged in his pockets at this point and drew out a black photograph of a colossal ear of corn and a diminutive man about a quarter as large as the ear. "That's the kind of corn they grow in Kansas," he said laughingly. "But I want what I intended to show you. He then produced a little strip of film divided into pictures about the size of a postage stamp."

He held the strip to the light, and it was easy to see that each little stamp held a variety of colors. "That," he said, "is the type of colored moving picture upon which I am at work. This whole moving picture business, by the way, is tough on the saloon. The man with a nickel for a glass of beer or 10 cents for something else is apt now to seek amusement looking at a picture drama, and he's apt to take his family along with him. I know working-men who go twice a week."

"Everything for the rich man used to be in the way of it, but now the little fellow is gradually getting a chance."

EDISON'S TALKING PICTURES TOMORROW

Return Date, Entire Change of Program.

Edison's Talking Pictures will be seen here at the Avenue theatre on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon and evening, Sept. 4 and 5. The synchronization of speech is perfect and this includes the action. Spectators soon give way to amazement, cheers and shouts mingle with the din and it is said they are the most extraordinary invention of all times. They make the shadow actor appear real. When the talk takes into consideration thirty companies are now touring the country and under the sole management of Thomas A. Edison. It is no wonder the public greeted the theatres at every performance. The program is long and varied and takes fully two hours. Evening prices 50c and 30c, a few at 10c. Gallery, 15c. Matinee, 25c; children, 10c. Reserved seats now on sale. Door open at 7:45; curtain at 8:30. Matinee at 2:30.—1

"STORAGE BATTERY" (See Size A "Bee, W.G.") also

PALMUCKET (RI) AUTOMOBILE JOURNAL.

September 10, 1913 (D)

A PIONEER ELECTRIC MAN.

Bee Becomes Vice President and General Sales Manager of Edison Company.

The many friends of William G. Bee will be pleased to learn of his election as vice president and general sales manager of the Edison Storage Battery Company, Orange, N. J. By then it will be taken as a substantial recognition of his work in the electric vehicle end of the industry, and they will congratulate him upon his deserved promotion. Mr. Bee has been connected with Thomas A. Edison for the past 11 years and has been identified with the automobile industry for 16

years. He entered the electric field its earliest commercial stage, going with Col. Pope of Hartford, Conn., about the time of the organization of the Electric

Vehicle Company in 1897. At the beginning of the Spanish war, the following year, he was among the first to volunteer and served as chief gunner's mate on the U. S. S. Gloucester. Returning to the Hartford concern at the end of the war, he spent a year in Mexico in the interests of the company, and was in charge of its exhibit at the Pan-American exposition.

While with the Electric Vehicle Company, Mr. Bee gave Mr. Edison his first ride in an electric machine, this being the latter's first automobile experience. Since the perfection of the new Edison alkaline nickel-iron storage battery a few years ago, Mr. Bee has directed the sales policy, which is said to have resulted in supplying one-third of the batteries in electric truck service, with similar advances in ideas and cars.



William G. Bee, Vice President, Edison Storage Battery Company.

"T.A.E., INC.-GENERAL."

NEWARK (N.J.) NEWS

Sept. 08, 1913 (D)

"Lay Off Men at Edison Plant."
1. Owing to a decrease in orders, it has been necessary to lay off more than 200 men employed in the Edison Storage Battery works, West Orange. With the completion of a new five-story concrete building, renewed activity in this department, it is said, is expected and several hundred additional hands will be taken on.

October 24, 1913

INCANDESCENT LAMP
AND THOS. A. EDISON.

Newspaper men of America have a kindly feeling in their hearts for Thomas A. Edison. He was once a printer himself. At the age of 13 years he was a train boy on the Grand Trunk railway and printed a paper in a baggage car as the train rolled along. Experimenting in electricity in the same car caused a fire and he lost his job. He went home, started another paper and was thrown in St. Clair river by an irate subscriber. The station agent at Mount Clemens, whose child he had saved from drowning, taught him telegraphy, and with that as a trade he traveled the country, experimenting, studying and reading all the time, and making jobs as a result of his experiments. He hit upon the idea of duplex telegraphy and worked that out, and then he invented the phonograph, the most spectacular of his inventions, unless it be the electric light. Any man of 25 or so can remember the first electric light, that turned and spluttered and dropped sparks and did all sorts of funny stunts. This was the arc light, since perfected. Following close upon the patent of this invention was the incandescent light, the thirty-fourth anniversary of which is on Thursday of this week. Thirty-four years is not such a long time, but many changes have taken place in incandescent lights since that time. The arc light was not practical for use in the ordinary home, but the incandescent has almost completely taken the place of any other system of lighting. From the simple globe first brought out by Edison there are myriads of sizes and styles, his latest, the " Mazda," being a direct appeal to the pocketbook of the consumer, for it gives more light than the first invention for about half the cost.

To the ordinary individual, not in any way connected with the commercial side of electricity, Mr. Edison has contributed a great deal. The electric light, the phonograph, the electric street railway, electric heating, the moving picture, and numerous other inventions not connected with electricity are his ideas. Much has been written about the Edison concrete house, the main purpose of which is to cheapen the price of housing.

Primarily to celebrate the anniversary of the inventing of the incandescent lamp the Marshall Electric Company has seen fit to do Mr. Edison honor by placing a display in the window of the office. Mr. Edison's portrait occupies a conspicuous place in the window and about it are several of his chief inventions, notably the incandescent light.

Mr. Edison is only 64 years old, having been born February 11, 1847.

October 17, 1913

ANNIVERSARY
OF BIRTH OF
EDISON LAMP

Will be Observed Throughout U. S.

Next Tuesday

Consumers of electricity, through the electric bulb, will, on Thursday of next week, celebrate the 34th anniversary of the birth of the Edison electric light, while the public is being shown another special in the history of electricity. General Electric, the largest manufacturer of electric lamps in the world, has announced that it will observe the anniversary in an especial manner by sending to Shanghai in its warship the first electric light in the world, ship-motor's plant, which was then located on Independence street, on the site of the "Knights of Columbus" building, was in operation a short time later.

Mr. Edison's Roman Catholic church was the first public building in the United States to be wired and electrically lighted with the new light of George O. Marx, of San Francisco, who was first dealing in the electric light. Mr. Marx was a member of the original lighting company.

The General Electric company, the manufacturers of the Edison light bulb, sent out news of the anniversary to all the lighting companies in the United States and is adding to facts concerning electric lighting, show by government statistics that while the cost of living has increased 26 percent in the 24 years' history of the electric lamp, the cost of electricity has decreased 33 per cent.

October 21, 1913

THIS ANNIVERSARY OF INCANDESCENT LAMPS IS NOW "EDISON DAY"

"Wizard" of Menlo Park Made Great Discovery Thirty-Four Years Ago.

LIGHTING REVOLUTION

Messages From All Over World Congratulate Premier Inventor at His Home.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21.—Today, Thomas A. Edison, the "Wizard" of Menlo Park, made the anniversary of his remarkable discovery of the incandescent lamp. Thousands of persons today, all over the world, are recalling the labor and interest which was created not only in this country, but throughout the entire world.

In beginning with that remarkable event of October 2, 1879, electrical men throughout the country are today celebrating what has come to be known as "Edison Day." In the many windows of electrical dealers everywhere, pictures of Edison, and various photographs, interesting appar-



THOMAS A. EDISON.
Edison, inventor of the incandescent lamp, October 2, 1879. The picture shows the man in the present state in the absence of historical events. The discovery of the incandescent lamp was the first step in the development of the electric light. The story of his life is told in the book "The Edison Story" by John D. Edson.

atus and data relating to the incandescent lamp. The story of his life is told in the book "The Edison Story" by John D. Edson. The story of his life is told in the book "The Edison Story" by John D. Edson. The story of his life is told in the book "The Edison Story" by John D. Edson.

After Edison made his famous horse-drawn filament of carbonized thread an extraordinary move, the problem of a practical means of incandescence was completely solved. It is a striking tribute to the genius of Edison that, after thirty-four years, that have since elapsed,

October 23, 1913

THE INCANDESCENT LAMP

Yours is a historical event. Today, October 21, will mark the thirty-fourth anniversary of the incandescent lamp, for it was in 1879 that Edison made his famous horse-drawn filament of carbonized thread and afterward paper that created such intense excitement in the United States and in Europe. The problem of a practical small incandescent lamp was then completely solved, and it is a striking tribute to the genius of Edison to note that despite all the years that have since elapsed his lamp still stands without a single serious contest equaled or nibbed.

Carbonized-paper filaments soon gave way to filaments made from bamboo and subsequently to the present superior carbon filament but, nevertheless, developments in the earliest incandescent lamp field were rather slow viewed in the light of those that have taken place recently. Better lamps than the carbon filament have come and gone within the past few years, the longest lamp representing the survival of the fittest, and here again it is worthy to note that Edison himself worked on metal-filament lamps, using platinum, iridium, titanium and other metals only to discard them in favor of carbon.

The wonderful development in the incandescent lamp field, especially in the last half-century, has been such that with all the lamps that have come within the present year, few realize the history in its relation to Edison for the incandescent lamp it was made to move. Certainly the human race owes him a debt which it can never pay.

ASHLAND (PA) TELEGRAM

October 22, 1913

A Tribute to Edison

Thirty-four years ago, October 2, 1879, Thomas A. Edison, while experimenting in Sunbury, perfected the incandescent lamp. In honor of the event, electric lights were turned on for a period of five minutes at Sunbury. The town is very proud of the distinction that Edison gave to it when he established his first lighting system there.

CHAMBERSBURG (PA) OPINION

October 22, 1913

EDISON HONORED

As announced in this paper yesterday, Light Superintendent C. H. Mow, Jr., is preparing for five minutes to turn on honor Thomas A. Edison.

at his lamp still stands without a single serious contest equaled or added to. While the first incandescent lamps were rather crude, yet in essentials the lamp of today is quite similar to that of the original.

In the early days of the lamp the filament was made of carbonized paper, but this soon gave way to charcoal fibers. This was quite difficult and expensive.

Today it is made of drawn metal wire. Better lamps than the carbon filament have come and gone within the past few years, the longest lamp representing the survival of the fittest, and here again it is worthy to note that Edison himself worked on metal-filament lamps, using platinum, iridium, titanium and other metals only to discard them in favor of carbon. Filaments made from bamboo and subsequently to the present superior carbon filament have come and gone within the past few years, the longest lamp representing the survival of the fittest, and here again it is worthy to note that Edison himself worked on metal-filament lamps, using platinum, iridium, titanium and other metals only to discard them in favor of carbon.

Humanity are afforded at the present time, conceiving a further refinement of the incandescent lamp, which will reduce the energy required to light these lamps four times.

NEW YORK (NY) WORLD

EDISON'S SON A WIZARD
AT RUNNING AN AUTO

Fourteen-Year-Old Theodore
Held on Charge of Fairly
Making Car Fly.

Theodore Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, dashed out of Montclair Military Academy, where he is a pupil, yesterday afternoon and bounded into a new high-powered touring car, which was waiting on the street to take him to his home at Llewellyn Park.

Mr. Edison recently purchased the car and Theodore, who is fourteen, wanted to see for himself if it was worth the price. He took the chauffeur's place and "let her go" through Bloomfield avenue. Motorcycle Policeman Hugh Seery started after the car, but he could not gain on it. Young Edison looked back and saw the pursuer and he put on more power, hoping to get over into West Orange, where he believed he would be free from arrest.

He crossed the West Orange line, safely dodged vehicles in his path and headed for his father's laboratory. By this time the sun on the motorcycle was a mere speck in the distance.

At the laboratory Theodore turned in. The man at the gate closed the entrance. Seery came up a few minutes later and demanded admission.

Mrs. Edison had just arrived at the laboratory to take her husband home in her car. She was told Theodore had been speeding, but she just couldn't believe he had done any such thing.

A search for Theodore was made and he was found busy in the experiment shop. Seery told him he would have to go back to the Montclair police station. Hitting on the rear seat of the car with his mother, Theodore went to Montclair, Seery following on his wheel.

Mrs. Edison gave cash bail for the appearance of Theodore before Recorder Vest to-morrow morning. He is charged with violating the speed laws, the maximum penalty for which is \$100 fine. As the boy is not sixteen he also may be charged with driving an automobile without a license.

NEW YORK EVENING WORLD

EDISON'S SON, WIZARD
AT RUNNING AN AUTO,
NABBED AS SPEEDER

Fourteen-Year-Old Theodore
Arrested While Driving His
Father's Touring Car.

Theodore Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, dashed out of Montclair Military Academy, where he is a pupil, yesterday afternoon and bounded into a new high-powered touring car, which was waiting on the street to take him to his home at Llewellyn Park.

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NEW YORK AMERICAN

EDISON'S 'CHIP'
ARRESTED AFTER
MAD AUTO DASH

Fifteen-Year-Old Son of Inventor
In New Car Loads Motorcycle
Policeman on Chase.

Theodore Edison, fifteen years old, son of Thomas A. Edison, was arrested yesterday for speeding his automobile.

"Speeding" is the technical charge, but Stator Cycle Policeman Seery, who trailed the inventor's son from Montclair to South Orange, says that neither in the law nor elsewhere can an adequate description of young Edison's flight be had.

Theodore is called fondly by his father "a chip of the old block." The "chip" is a student at the Montclair Military Academy. His father recently purchased a 10-horsepower motor car with 118 inches wheel base. The "chip" naturally learned to drive the monster, and yesterday he motorized himself to school. School over, Theo-

dore grasped the wheel of the bit car and turned toward home in West Orange.

A chestnut tourer, two garage wagons, twelve pedestrians and an office building were avoided with ease by the youthful chauffeur, and the "chip" felt encouraged. Bloomfield avenue stretched out wide and straight, and Theodore "tore her wide open."

It was here that Seery, espied the youth. Seery might just as well have ridden a velocipede. Young Edison flew down Harrison avenue, came within an ace of hitting West Orange, and came to a halt at his father's laboratory in Valley road.

Mrs. Edison gave bond for the "chip's" appearance in court to-morrow.

EDISON'S "CHIP" MAY
NOT BE TRIED



THEODORE EDISON

Theodore Edison, the young son of Thomas A. Edison the electrical wizard, who was recently arrested in Montclair, N. J., for driving an automobile although he had no license, may not be called to trial. The boy, who is called a "chip of his father," because of his genius for electricity, is said to have been accompanied by a chauffeur at the time he was piloting the car. The state permits an unlicensed person to drive an automobile, under these circumstances.

EDISON'S CHIP MAY NOT
BE TRIED AFTER ALL



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MAN, BIT, CHOKES BULLDOG WHILE CROWDS LOOK ON

Spectators, Too Terrified to Interfere, See Him Struggle 15 Minutes with Grip on Throat.

SECOND VICTIM OF SAME DOG

Child in South Brooklyn Attacked by Another Mad Brute While at Play in Yard.

After a desperate battle, with scores of persons looking on, afraid to interfere, John Gleason, fifty-two years old, of No. 804 First avenue, Brooklyn, succeeded in strangling a ferocious bulldog that had attacked him near his home yesterday afternoon.

Gleason, with several friends, was standing on the corner of Fifty-third street and First avenue when the mad dog bit him in the right leg. He kicked at the brute, which then jumped at his throat. Gleason grabbed the animal by the neck and dug his fingers into its throat. The dog snarled and snapped and succeeded in biting Gleason's arm, but he retained his grip.

"Get a hammer and hit him on the ad," Gleason cried to the crowd of onlookers. They were too frightened to do anything. For fifteen minutes the pair fought, sometimes standing, and the rest of the time on the ground. But Gleason's fingers finally slipped the dog's mouth, and it fell from his hand, senseless. A rope was placed around its neck and it was taken to a Fourth avenue strider. Previously the dog had bitten Harry Collins, fifty, in the leg at Forty-first street and First avenue. It was later chased by a mob when it attacked Gleason.

Another of the daily victims of unsexed dogs yesterday was Irene Thompson, twelve years old, of No. 801

Edison Quits Night Work Wizard Heeds Wife's Plea 'Do You Want to Leave Us?'

Mrs. Thomas Edison and the famous inventor in his laboratory.



PLANS Laid TO INDICT SULZER ON PECK STORY

McClelland, Stilwell's Counsel, Reveals Plan to Bring Subornation of Perjury Charge Before Grand Jury—Carmody Starts Detectaphone Probe

Sulzer Says "I'll Prove Peck Biggest Liar in State and Make New Revelations"—2,000 Tammany "Repeaters" Here, Is Claim—Forecast for an Anti-Murphy Assembly.

Developments in the political situation yesterday were:

1. Proposed indictment of former Governor William Sulzer on a charge of subornation of perjury in connection with his impeachment.

2. Eugene Wood, who was expected to confirm the charges of John A. Hennessy regarding Tammany graft, could not be located last night. His home reported that he would not appear to day at the John Doe graft hearing.

3. Rumor of a "counter-movement" was used by Tammany in close districts.

4. A careful forecast of Tuesday's election in the State indicates the Assembly will be anti-Murphy.

A definite movement to indict former Governor William Sulzer on a charge of subornation of perjury was disclosed here yesterday.

State Senator James D. McClelland, counsel for former State Senator Stephen J. Stilwell, now in Sing Sing, declared that an attempt is to be made to have the former Governor indicted in Albany County on the testimony of Duncan Peck in the impeachment proceedings.

HIS DUTY TO MAKE CHARGE.

McClelland acknowledged that, if called upon, he would feel it his duty

COMING ATTRACTIONS



EDISON TALKING PICTURE SCENE.

At last the patrons of Helena are to have an opportunity of witnessing the latest and probably the greatest achievement of Thomas A. Edison, the kinephonograph, or "talking picture," at the Helena theater November 7-8-9-10. Mr. Edison first introduced his new "talking" as they are already termed in slang, last February, since which time they have been shown in all the great cities of the world, in the leading vaudeville theaters at a big price of admiration. Their success has been phenomenal and all records for attendance have been broken wherever they have been shown.

As might have been expected, the great success of the Edison pictures have resulted in innumerable other so-called "talking pictures" being offered to the public in an attempt to copy the success of Mr. Edison's great achievement. Many people are deceived by the glowing advertisements of these imitations and are naturally disappointed when they realize they are witnessing an imitation instead of the real thing.

As a matter of fact while these imitations are called "talking pictures," they do not talk. Their subjects are made by purchasing a stock of musical kinephonograph records and attempting to synchronize a motion picture film to it. The result is generally ludicrous. Only "near" synchronization and absolutely no illusion is obtained. They make no attempt at dialogue or real talking as it is impossible for them to synchronize anything except music with its set time. The Edison pictures are the only genuine talking pictures so far produced. That is, the only ones in which the record of voice and action is taken simultaneously by the method, and by this method only, can talking pictures be successfully made. The result is so perfect that the pictures are really weird and uncanny, so much so in fact that the audience becomes oblivious to the fact that they are witnessing a mechanical production and are held by the interest in the subjects.

The Edison picture first shown is that of a lecturer who explains the de-

tails of the kinephonograph and illustrates the points by various examples of different recording. For instance, he drops a pin upon the floor and the crash is heard at the exact instant. Additional traits consist of vocalists, musical instruments, birding, dogs, etc.

After the lecture you are carried through a series of entertainment consisting of drama, comedy, light piano-guitar songs, etc. Each act is a complete film which could not be shown by the living actor. In sum, therefore, on account of the enormous expense involved

ALACONA (PA) TIMES

Nov. 18, 1913

(b)

EDISON TALKING PICTURES
Thomas A. Edison's latest achievement, the "talking picture," is a new and important series of his latest productions will be the offering at the Alacona matinee and night, Friday, Nov. 21st and Saturday night, Nov. 22.
The new program to be given here by Mr. Edison's own traveling organization comprises several pretentious musical numbers and operetta, comedies, dramas, farces, vaudeville bits, caricatures, and also a sketch and the New York baseball club. A truly varied bill which will doubtless please everyone.

"PHOTOGRAPH - GENERAL,"
CHARLOTTE (NC) CHRONICLE
November 10, 1913 (D)

Mr. Edison says he is going to sleep
some at night in the future. But for
his blamless phonographs the rest of us
might have the same privilege.

"PHOTOGRAPH - GENERAL,"
INDIANAPOLIS (IN) NEWS
November 07, 1913 (D)

Old Photographic Prophecies.
To the Editor of The News:

For in looking over an old Indian-
apolis Journal, dated April 24, 1878, I was
surprised to see an article taken from
the North American Review, written by
Thomas A. Edison, on the phonograph,
which was published up to that time
and what I might yet accomplish.

Among other things, the article con-
tained that "The chief element not al-
ways taken into the result of experi-
menting is the human voice in the
Addison family's voice at all its purity is
not totally lacking, and will doubtless
be wholly attained. If, however, it
should not, the musical box or cabinet
of the present will be superseded by that
which will give the voice and the words
of the human organism."

"A deaf voice may speak, sing, cry, ap-
plaud, may be safely promised our folk,
every voice of animal or mechanical
type, for the electric, etc., may be
supplied with their natural and charac-
teristic sounds. The phonograph disc
will tell you the hour of the day, call
you to lunch, send you away to sleep,
etc. etc. It will be useful in the
possible to preserve for future generations
the voices, as well as the words, of our
politicians, our literatures, our great
poets, etc. and to have them give us
their private, often in every town and
place in the country upon our holidays,
Lafayette and in other popular discourses,
and revolutionize present systems of
telegraphy."

And then he goes on to explain, three
that article was written, however, thirty-
three years have passed, and while we
have witnessed wonders from the phono-
graph, yet we have failed to see any
talking or crying, singing, or mechanical
voices, together with the talking machine,
which is the chief element not always
taken into work all right must be corrected. At
that time, it would be vain to get a machine,
but it is likely Edison knew what
he was talking about.

STANFORD UNKNOWN

"BATTERY, STORAGE"
NEW YORK AMERICAN
November 10, 1913 (D)

Edison Storage Plant Shut; Orders Lacking

Inventor Soon to Open New Factory
for Improved Type of Battery.

More than four hundred employees
of the Edison Storage Battery Works
in West Orange were laid off Satur-
day because of the scarcity of orders.

Officials declared they hope to be
able to take back those who were
laid off in the course of ten days or
two weeks.

Nine story concrete buildings, cost-
ing in the neighborhood of \$250,000,
will be completed in a few weeks, in
which a new type of battery devised
by Thomas A. Edison will be manu-
factured for use in automobiles and

"PHOTOGRAPH - GENERAL,"
THE NEW YORK TIMES
November 20, 1913 (D)

First Things

The first announcement of the dis-
covery of the principle of the phono-
graph was made by Thomas A. Ed-
ison thirty-six years ago—yesterday.
Nearly a century before the discovery
of the secret by the American elec-
trician, violinist, German, Russian and
Austrian inventors had vainly endeav-
ored to contrive a "talking machine."
Their devices were useless, for all
practical purposes, but they pointed to
the possibility of such a mechanism.
Edison's first phonographs were crude
compared with the marvelous ma-
chines of today, but the germ of the
great invention was there, and awaited
only development. The "talking man"
of the phonograph has come "first," for
much, derision, but the machine "has
brought to the home of the multitude
the voices of the world's greatest sing-
ers, instrumental music of the best
class, and the silver-tongued speech of
gifted orators. The gramophone, a
different type of talking machine, was
invented by Emile Berliner, a German-
American scientist, ten years after
Edison produced the phonograph.

ALBION (PA) TIMES

Nov. 17, 1913 (U)

SIXTY YOUNG FOLKS WILL BE GUESTS OF TIMES AT MISHLER

Who is the best known man in the whole world? Now don't all shout "Colonel He—" for we were about to add, and perhaps the most useful and industrious man of modern times.

Now you can answer. By the way, have you noticed that Thomas A. Edison is again to present his latest invention, the kinetophone of talking pictures, at the Mishler theatre, next Friday and Saturday? Have you seen the first and second wonder-ful programs which he has shown there? The present series will be all new, and much more pretentious, for it will be several two and four part comedies, operas and colored numbers, with a drama of civil war times by Rupert Hughes, who wrote "Elsie's Girl," the amazing farce comedy which was shown last season.

OFFER TO THE YOUNG FOLKS

Write a brief composition on Mr. Edison, and tell why the talking picture, which he invented and perfected, is one of the most interesting and valuable creations of our time; of the possibilities for display to future generations of the actions and words of our great public men and women; of the possibilities in displaying to the most remote heads of the earth a complete

play or opera or public speaker, with every action pictured and every word or musical note given in perfect time.

Now, get busy with your paper and pen—be brief, one hundred and sixty words or less will suffice; write on one side of the paper only to allow one editor to make proper selection of the best written, and when you have finished, send your paper in to the Contest Editor of the Albion Times, not later than Thursday morning of this week. Give your name and address and age, plainly written on the sheet.

PRIZES TO WINNERS

Then the editor will make his report, and to the best paper will award a box of six orchestra seats for Friday evening's performance of the new talking pictures.

For the next four best compositions, four orchestra seats each.

For the fifteen next papers, two best seats each.

The seats will be mailed or delivered to you in time to invite your special class and attend the entertainment.

A list of winners will be printed in Friday's edition of the Times, together with the paper which receives first award.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN (NY)

Nov. 18, 1913 (U)

Scientific American (N.Y.)...amiable
The French Invention...Celluloid Films

AFTER December 1st the ordinary celluloid moving picture may not be used in France. Instead an unbreakable film must be used. Thomas A. Edison issued the following statement when informed of the new French law:

"There is no possible material known that takes the place of the present celluloid film. In this country the insurance companies have been so strict that everything pertaining to the film and machine is insured in iron and asbestos so that the chance of a fire is reduced almost to immensity. But if 12,000 moving picture theaters are severely ever free of a fire, although the theaters are running almost continuously. The amount of film stored in the fireproof vault at any one time is so small that it is difficult to imagine any danger to the theater even if the whole amount should burn up. A properly designed machine provides immunity not only from the fireproof vault."

RIDGWAY (PA) RECORD

Nov. 15, 1913 (U)

EDISON TALKING PICTURES

TO RETURN TO RIDGWAY.

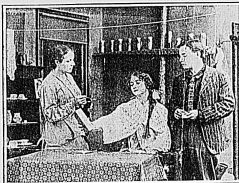
Thomas A. Edison's wonderful talking pictures will again be shown and heard at the opera-house for an engagement of one night, Monday. Since the previous visit here Mr. Edison has taken over the actual management of his numerous road presenting companies, equipping each with expert technicians from his Orange, New Jersey, laboratories, thus insuring a perfect presentation of this latest marvel.

This inventor is busily engaged in securing, directing and producing bigger and more pretentious dramatic and musical numbers to keep pace with the demands of the theatregoers for a new programme upon which regarding visit of his companies to the first class theatres of the country.

The new subjects to be shown will include several vaudeville bits of high order, cabaret numbers of lively interest, comedies, farces, dramas and special feature numbers in which prominent public men and women of the day are heard and seen upon the stage.

The Edison Talking Pictures have scored an unprecedented success throughout the country, each return visit establishing a larger record for attendance. This proves Mr. Edison's latest invention has come to stay as a big theatrical feature, and has already firmly established itself in the favor of playgoers everywhere.

A FILM ON A FAKE CURE



AT LAST: "CONCURA"—A "SURE CURE FOR CHILLS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION"

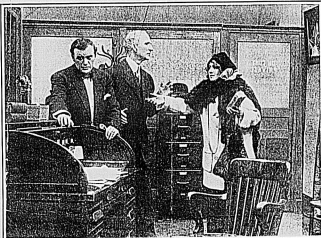
THE "movie" are on the trail of fake consumption cures. How thousands of consumptives lose their lives annually by taking fake cures for tuberculosis will be depicted in a motion picture film which has just been produced by Thomas A. Edison, in co-operation with the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The film is entitled *The Price of Human Lives* and will be placed on exhibition in theaters throughout the United States on December 2.

It has been designed to further the Red Cross Christmas seal sale and the general anti-tuberculosis campaign.

The scenario abounds in contrasts, human interest, and poetic justice, and leads on through tragedy to "they lived happily ever after." In brief, here is the story: The heroine, Beth Cort, is engaged to Harry Bruce. She is the daughter of a wealthy drug manufacturer; he a successful young advertising manager. She has become interested in social service, through Red Cross Christmas seals, and does some visiting as a volunteer.

Thus she meets Nellie Linn, a consumptive, who is taking Concura for her "hard cold." Nellie's lover, Ed, also a consumptive, is being treated by a fake advertising doctor. Both are deaf to Beth's protests until the friend who recommended Concura dies of tuberculosis. Beth determines to report these cases to the company who manufacture Concura, and ablaze with indignation goes to their offices and finds—her father and lover. For her father's wealth comes chiefly from Concura; and her lover earns his living, and proposes to earn hers, by exploiting the stuff!

Revelation is followed by reform. The father becomes a changed man and makes all possible restitution to his victims; the lover sends Nellie and Ed to a sanatorium, where they soon make satisfactory progress. And so on Christmas Eve, 1913, joy reigns once more in the wealthy Cort home, as well as in the poor rooms of the Lins.



THE CONCURA COMPANY—BETH'S FATHER AND LOVER



REFORM AND RECONCILIATION—THEIR REFORM AND RECONCILIATION

NEWARK (N.J.) STAR

December 03, 1913

ORDINANCE WOULD STOP EDISON PLANT

Attempt to End Night Disturbances Hits "Wizard's" Shop.

Intended principally to end the practice of holding in Canton street rattling battles and come and using profane language in the early hours of the morning, an ordinance introduced at a meeting of the West Orange Town Council last night, if adopted, would mean the Edison works would have to shut down at night. The measure, which was drafted by Town Attorney Russell H. Hollmann, prohibits the making of any noise which could be termed a nuisance between the hours of 8 p. m. and 8 a. m.

"Absolutely foolish," commented Mayor Samuel A. Minto when he heard the measure read. "Why, if such an ordinance was put in effect the Edison plant could not operate at night, and I am opposed to depriving 3,000 men of work."

Questioned by Councilman John J. Kennedy, elicited the information that the measure was drafted at the request of residents in Canton street who complained that their slumbers are interrupted early in the morning by the noise made at a mill house. "It surely would be a great mistake to close the Edison plant," said Mr. Kennedy, "and I would like to know who authorized the presentation of such an ordinance."

Mr. Hollmann explained the purpose of the measure and stated it could be amended so that the provisions would not interfere with the operation of the Edison works at night. Acting on the motion the Council passed the measure on first reading, but the stipulations will be changed before it comes up for final action.

Considering the Council as not being the proper body to have jurisdiction over the sale of intoxicating beverages, James Vance, of Liberty Park; George Kitch, Robert Patterson, J. Duffell James Noble and C. E. Applegate asked the Council to establish a board of 25 who in a signed petition, it was tabled.

Informed by South Orange Village the town's license is exceeding capacity, the council instructed the liquor committee to negotiate with the village for the care of the town's volume.

Mrs. Walter A. Flint, wife of the town mayor, who met a tragic death in an automobile accident recently, thanked the council members for their expression of sympathy during her bereavement.

NEWARK (N.J.) CALL

Dec. 14, 1913 (1)

EDISON EMPLOYEES HOLD LARGE RECEPTION AND BALL

Thomas A. Edison was unable to be present in person last night at a largely attended and enjoyable reception and ball given in the Esquire Auditorium by the Edison Employees' Mutual Benefit Association, but he was represented by several officers of the big Edison Company and one of them spoke for him during a ball in the music and dancing.

Those representing Mr. Edison and the company who attended were Carl H. Wilson, first vice president and general manager; William Maxwell, second vice president; Thomas J. Deegren, secretary; and Leonard W. McGowan, treasurer. Of the Edison picture department, Edison-Pullins-Syatt-McGowan and Albert C. Treton, assistant manager of the photographic department. In a short address Mr. Maxwell said that he had been requested by Mr. Edison to say that he and the company desired to extend its best wishes to the association, and to commend the employees for maintaining an organization, for mutual benefit. He also pledged the support of Mr. Edison and the company to the association in any way possible for them to further its objects and the welfare of the employees.

Harry Corly was chairman of the general arrangements committee; Arthur Zubi was at the head of the reception committee and William F. Proctor was the floor manager.

"PHOTOGRAPH - SALES"

December 1913 (D)

MERCHANTS TRADE JOURNAL

DES MOINES (IA)

Edison Salesmanship

A GREAT majority of people of this country think of Thomas A. Edison only as a sort of wizard or genius, and while he is such, he is more. His mind has not been devoted entirely to the subjects that the world most commonly associates with his name. He is a broad thinker. He thinks business subjects as well.

Recently a letter from the Thomas A. Edison Company, Incorporated, came to our desk. In reading this letter we noted one little paragraph of three lines that contained a word of business dynamism. The letter referred to our recent purchase of Edison Dictating Machines. It was just one of those kindly letters that one likes to receive from a company after purchasing goods from that concern. It was a big letter, yet it was just one of those kindly letters that one likes to receive from a company after purchasing goods from that concern. It was a big letter, yet it was just one of those kindly letters that one likes to receive from a company after purchasing goods from that concern.

The letter told of the advancement in the method of taking dictation and of the improvement of these letter machines or former machines, and in telling of these new features the writer states, "And Mr. Edison intends you should have them." There is a great point, Mr. Edison, the wizard, the genius, the great inventor, yet with it all he is big and broad enough to be a business man together with his sales and helpers, managers and overseers, who are able to incorporate in his business the very finest products in modern business. I don't you know, when we read this letter and came to that statement, "And Mr. Edison intends you should have them" that we somehow felt the personality of that great man.

Then the thought came to us, why shouldn't the retail merchant apply the same touch of personality to his business? It is so easy for the average merchant, in writing his advertisements or form letters, to refer to the business management as "we" and not overlook the power of his own individuality added into his advertising and used in his letters, as the personality of Thomas A. Edison is used in this letter written by an assistant in the business.

These things do not happen by chance. No, when Mr. Nelson C. Dunsen covered that letter to be written and covered the expression, "And Mr. Edison intends you should have them" to be used in that letter, he did not do it just because that was the thing that came into his mind on the spur of the moment. He did it because he knew us, because he knew the nature of people, and he did it because he wanted that statement to make us appreciate to a greater degree these splendid machines that we purchased from one of his selling agencies. And what he is doing along this line, and what other great concerns are doing, can be done very profitably by retail merchants.

"PHOTOGRAPH - GENERAL"

WASHINGTON (DC) TIMES

Dec. 15, 1913 (D)

Edison Phonograph In New Disc Style

Although Thomas A. Edison invented and patented the phonograph in 1877, for the first time he has allowed that type of machine to be offered to the public in his name.

The most popular records have been suggested with the diamond-point needle of the Edison records and they are made of a material which does not harm the record when being used with the ordinary needle-changing.

The Edison records and phono-graphs are offered to the public exclusively through the General Instrument Company, 100 West Street, New York.

"PHOTOGRAPH - GENERAL"

SUBJECTIVITY (NY) UNION-STAR

December 06, 1913 (D)

THOMAS A. EDISON SAYS HE HEARS THROUGH HIS TEETH.

Argument Anomaly of Business Makers. Inventor's Ear More Sensitive to Sound Waves—His Ideas Reflected in Music—Possibility by This Ability.

"I hear through my teeth and through my skull," was the remarkable statement made by Thomas A. Edison, when talking with a friend about his experience in testing sound waves, in his effort to produce a "silent instrument," that would accurately and faithfully reproduce music as sung or played.

"Ordinarily I merely place my head against a phonograph. But if there is some faint sound that I don't quite catch this way, I take my teeth in the wood good and hard and then I get it good and strong."

Since his new-day days when a ear conductor beamed his ears and broke the ear drums, Edison has suffered from deafness. But this infirmity has been a tremendous asset, says he. He hears little of what the normal ear hears, but he hears splendidly sound waves come direct to his brain, without being interfered by the eardrum and middle bones which, in the normal ear, convey the sound waves from the middle to the inner ear.

Until he began experimenting to perfect the first phonograph which he invented some thirty-four years ago, in 1877, he did not realize that he had a wonderfully sensitive ear, far more sensitive than the normal ear.

To this abnormality he is indebted for the new improved phonograph which he has perfected and was first placed upon the market early this year. During this time he has constructed and tested over two thousand models in his effort to get the perfect instrument.

In the ordinary machine he discovered that 40 per cent. of the sound waves were mechanical coming from the machine itself and did not belong in the music. The problem of eliminating these sounds was his task. Another task was to reproduce not only the fundamental musical sound waves, but the overtones, undertones and delicate shades of the human voice and the orchestra, the mingling of which give character and technique. In the new phonograph that has just been perfected this year, it would appear that he has attained 99 per cent. plus of perfection.

Muscle Lover Heeded. When the first of these instruments arrived in delicately they were unannounced. A music lover was engaged in conversation with a business man when the tones of one of Edison's inspiring marches was wafted upon his ears. He became less and less interested in his conversation and finally remarked to his hearer, "That's fine music—I wonder who got it?" "In town today—that's one of the best I have heard in a long, long time. I imagine his surprise when he was informed that the music was from one of Edison's new disc phonographs, which had just arrived in town."

Public's Quick Appreciation. So quickly has the music-loving public grasped the wonderful qualities of this new instrument that the question of securing records became a problem. Today the company has reached a point where it is producing from thirty to forty new records per month, including both the classical, semi-classical and popular music.

The technical features of the new instrument are interesting. The genius who demands point obvious the necessity of changing needles, and at all times affords a perfect point. The records are cut in such a manner that they are not ordinary records.

This wonderful instrument reproduces perfect human tones and the tones of famous singers are now available in all their natural richness, delicate shades, sweetness and strength to thousands who have always felt it extravagant or were so situated that to listen to singers themselves was impossible.

The fame of Edison will doubtless be secured to history more on his latest achievement, the perfectly reproducing sound waves than on any of his many wonderful inventions, remarkable as they are.

1171

NEW EDISON PLANT.

**General Manager Bachman Also Denies Rumor
Concerning New Edison Battery.**

The immense new plant of the Edison Storage Battery Company at Orange, N. J., is practically completed, and only awaits the installation of machinery to start the production of the Edison alkaline, nickel-iron storage battery on the enlarged basis made necessary by the rapid development of storage battery applications in electric trucks and pleasure cars, street and railway cars, train lighting, wireless telegraphy, railway, police and fire signaling, farm lighting, etc. In this connection Vice-President and General Manager R. A. Bachman takes occasion to deny the rumor that a new type of Edison battery is soon to make its appearance.

Mr. Bachman explains that undoubtedly this rumor was started as the result of the temporary laying off of some 100 employees pending the arrival of new machinery and the opening of the new plant. The fact that the company is soon to place in the market a new type of miner's lamp, for which the Edison battery is particularly well adapted and which was awarded the Radcliffe medal last year by the Museum of Safety, may also have had to do with the matter.

It is expressly stated by Mr. Bachman that the Edison battery is practically the same today as that perfected by Thomas A. Edison about five years ago, and which has been responsible for the increase in storage battery transportation. Lord & Taylor recently purchased a fleet of electric delivery wagons for its new store, and, following the example of such concerns as R. H. Macy & Co., Hearn's, Lowser's, Abraham & Strauss, Adams Express Company, etc., has standardized on Edison batteries. Mr. Bachman says this is the best evidence that the present type of battery is not likely to be changed.

It is expected that by the latter part of December all the new machinery will have been received and the present machinery so rearranged in more efficient positions in the enlarged plant that an addition of over 200 new employees will be required.

"ONE MILLION"

NEWARK (NJ) INDEPENDENCE

December 26, 1913 (D)

THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

Effect of Edison's Failure on Low Grade Iron Mines.

The village of Edison, in Sussex county, is a thing of the past and nothing new remains but one barn, a pile of lumber that could not be sold, and the foundations of the buildings. For two years a wrecking company has been engaged in tearing down the buildings. The last carload of usable lumber was shipped Saturday. This now deserted village was a monument to one of "Thump, A. Edison's" few failures. He thought low grade iron ore could be profitably worked by crushing it to powder and allowing it to sift down close to powerful magnets that would attract and hold the particles of iron. After hundreds of thousands of dollars had been expended the experiment was abandoned as impracticable.

Had Edison's plan proven successful the numerous mines of Orange county, some of them dating back to the Revolution, would doubtless be in full operation today. They were abandoned because the low grade ores they produced could not be refined profitably in competition with the richer ores of the West, so really the success of Edison's experiment was fully as important to Orange county as it was to Sussex, where it was undertaken. But two iron mines are operated in Orange county today—Sterling mine, in the Town of Warwick, and Forest of Dean mine in the Town of Highlands.—*Gloucester-Independence*.

"PHONOGRAPH — GENERAL"

ROSTON (MA) AMERICAN

December 29, 1913 (D)

**Edison Completes
Diamond Disc**

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—After three years Thomas A. Edison has completed his new diamond disc phonograph record and so he is indisputable and the greatest reproducer of music and the voices yet perfected. He will now devote his efforts to the "instruments,"

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

ELMHURST (NY) STAR-GAZETTE

Dec. 19, 1913 (D)

**EDISON WILL
TAKE A TRIP
DURING TEST**

**Wizard Will Be Guest of
the Lackawanna President
While Wireless on Train
Three Is Being Tried Out—
Date Not Yet Determined.**

Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard, has accepted the invitation of William H. Truesdale, president of the Lackawanna Railroad, to witness the official test of the wireless communication system during a trial run west of Scranton.

The date for the test has not been fully decided upon, but arrangements are under way to comply with the wishes of Mr. Edison in regard to the day most convenient for him to make the trip.

The Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads will have representatives on the train.

Tests have been made every other day for a month past on train 3. One fact has been noted to the satisfaction of S. H. Foley, superintendent of telegraph for the Lackawanna road, that is, that the flying train can flash a message 60 miles to a wireless station.

Before the wireless is effective over the whole system, wireless towers will have to be erected about 80 miles apart. The Lackawanna is ready to do that now but the Marconi Company is so filled with orders that it takes about six months to deliver a new order.

Improvements are being made constantly, owing to discoveries in the daily experience of transmitting messages. One of the chief difficulties to be removed in wireless is the freaky atmospheric condition from day to day. The Marconi experts are developing themselves to a solution of this, mysterious agency and gradually are overcoming it.

On Tuesday, December 22, 1915
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1915

MEETING OF TWO OF THE GREATEST MEN OF THE AGE



FIRST MEETING OF THOMAS A. EDISON AND ORVILLE WRIGHT AT FORMER'S LABORATORY

Two inventors of international renown met for the first time recently, when Mr. Thomas A. Edison had Mr. Orville Wright as one of his guests at a luncheon in his home at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. Mr. Edison was invited to be one of the guests at the dinner tendered to Mr. Wright on the night previous, when the tenth anniversary of sustained and controlled flight was celebrated, but the wizard of electrical phenomena was unable to attend, so he had Mr. Wright and several other enthusiasts in the sphere of aviation as his guests the next day.

The two inventors, although working along entirely different lines, found a tone of mutual interest which they discussed at great length—that of patents and information.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR

Dec. , 1913

(1)

WOMEN OF ORANGES OPEN EGG SALE TO CUT LIVING COST

Twenty-five Crates Sold
During First Three Hours by
Housewives League.

HOPE TO FORCE STORES
TO MEET THEIR PRICE

Men and Women of Wealth
Among Those Who Buy at
33 Cents a Dozen

Representing the prestige of many
prominent society women, the House-
wives League of the Oranges today
began to water down the price of
eggs.

A stand at 33 Main street, Orange,
at the end of the Millinery Condemn-
ment, was opened at half-past eight this
morning.

In three hours Mrs. John W. Young,
president of the league, and her corre-
spondent assistants had sold twenty-five
crates, containing thirty dozen
eggs each.

The price was 33 cents a dozen, a
cut in the window box, the league
sold at 33¢. All that the league
had lacked, on the whole, was the
lack of the cost of oranges from the
city, the cost of the store-
keepers, and the price of the
eggs.

Of course, the eggs were sold at
New York prices, which were
somewhat higher for the Housewives
League. What few genuine fresh
eggs were sold in the city were
sold at 33¢ and upwards, a price
which the members of the millinery
condemners in Lincoln Park manage to
bring along on the street.

With the income tax and the tax
on other troubles of the city, the
housewife, they have cut out the
new egg laid to such an extent
that she will probably not be able
to buy eggs at a price which will
allow of natural production.

The league, however, is not
in a position to make a profit, but
it is in a position to make a profit.

packed, but the league, in the first
three hours, had sold 25 crates, con-
taining 30 dozen eggs each. The
league, however, had sold 25 crates,
containing 30 dozen eggs each.

The league's supply of eggs was
entirely sold out before noon. A
second shipment was delivered this
afternoon and the store was re-packed.

Not a few well-dressed men, called
with business to take home the
family quota of eggs. A number of
smaller women and their servants
and several called themselves in their
thousands.

One man pushed his wife into the
store and said: "I want a dozen
eggs, please." "I'll get you a dozen,"
said the woman. "I'll get you a dozen,"
said the man. "I'll get you a dozen,"
said the woman.

"I'll get you a dozen," said the
man. "I'll get you a dozen," said
the woman. "I'll get you a dozen,"
said the man. "I'll get you a dozen,"
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said the woman.

ORANGE (NJ) ADVERTISERS

December 26, 1913 (1)

MUNICIPAL CHRISTMAS TREE

Many Children Enjoy Scene in Jenkins
Playground—Large Tree
Illuminated.

The West Orange municipal Christ-
mas tree was set up Monday in the
Jenkins Playground in Valley road,
and Tuesday night was illuminated.
The tree and the electric illumination
were provided by Mr. and Mrs.
Thomas A. Hoffman.

The committee were Mrs. Edison,
Mrs. Whitely Wallace, Mrs. Henry Roy-
ce, Mrs. Simon H. Hollings, Mrs.
Laura A. Lindbergh and Miss Laura
Smith.

The ladies in different sections of
the town were: From Edgewater Pres-
byterian Church, Mrs. J. H. Hamilton,
Mrs. A. C. Foster, Mrs. Byron G. Har-
lan; from Third Avenue School, Miss
Mary Diggins, Miss Lindbergh, Miss An-
nel Smith, also a Smith, Miss Kath-
arine Smith, Miss H. Smith, Miss D.
Person, Miss Slater; from Fairmount
Avenue School, Miss Mary Gray, Miss
Ingalls, Miss Emma Seabury, Miss
Hedra, Miss and Mrs. Elias Brod-
erick from Washington School, Miss
Bender, Mrs. Edson, John Miller, The
Marion Douglas, Miss Katherine
Dunbar; from Miss Williams' School,
175 East Rock avenue, Ralph Hunter,
Mrs. Herbert Barry, Mrs. Wallace;
Presidents, Miss Markie. The ex-
ecutives were Robert D. Anderson and
E. J. Weatherhead.

At the playground A. P. A. White
led, assisted by the choir of St. Mark's
church.

The order of carols was: "O Come,
All Ye Faithful," "Silent Night," "O
Little Town of Bethlehem," "The First
Noel" and "Hark, the Herald Angels
Sing."

Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Hans Pangel
and Miss Smith served. The refresh-
ments

THE FR

EXPONENT OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY

Vol. 12 DECEMBER, 1913 No. 3

THE DARK AGES WERE THE TIMES BEFORE EDISON

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THE OPEN ROAD

A FOOT WITH THE FR

Do It Electrically!



ELBERT SPENCER says there are only five great dates in history. Let us make it seven ~~so~~ ^{so}

First, the year Four Hundred Fifty B. C., when Athens was at her height.

Next, the year One, when Rome bloomed and blossomed and when a tragedy was worked out in a Roman province that is still influencing the world profoundly.

Next we get the year Five Hundred, when Justinian and Theodora formulated the Justinian Code ~~so~~ About this time also, another thing happened, to wit: Three little Teutonic tribes on the Southern shores of the Baltic packed up all their earthly effects, being sore pressed, on one side by the Romans and on the other by the Northmen, and sailed around to Brittany, and their descendants are there yet—also their descendants circle the globe, and their drum-taps greet the rising sun.

The next great date was Fourteen Hundred

Ninety-two, when Columbus gave the world a continent.

Next comes that unforgettable year, Seventeen Hundred Seventy-six, when Thomas Jefferson said, "Not for the glory of God, but for the benefit of man."

The next great date is Eighteen Hundred Seventy-six, when Thomas A. Edison, Alexander Graham Bell of Boston, Professor Gray of Oberlin, and Professor Dolbear of Tufts, simultaneously presented the world the telephone; and when Thomas A. Edison moved to Menlo Park and began working the miracles that resulted in the incandescent lamp, the trolley-car, the storage-battery and the dynamos that turn the countless wheels of trade ~~so~~ Edison, above all other living men, through his work, issued an emancipation proclamation that has given us time to think, to laugh, to play, to enjoy, to read, to study—in short, to become ~~so~~ ^{so}

"The problem of getting a living has been solved," says James J. Hill, "but we have yet to learn how wisely to make use of our leisure moments."

As Fourteen Hundred Ninety-two was the time of the Great Awakening—when Colum-

bus sailed; Michelangelo painted, modeled, builded, wrote; when Leonardo lived and could do more things, and do them well, than any other man of his time, or perhaps of all time; when Gutenberg's invention of movable type was sending printed leaflets over the round world, carrying messages of good-will, wit and wisdom—so will the year Eighteen Hundred Seventy-six be a great white milestone on the path of progress.

The path of progress from now on will not be a thorn road, tortuous, grievous, stony and dangerous, but a great highway, paved with brick, twenty feet wide, stretching from ocean to ocean, mudless, dustless, skidless, over which we will journey in joy at a safe and reasonable speed.

Let the next great date in history be the year Nineteen Hundred Thirteen, when the dream of the Lincoln Highway from ocean to ocean will cease to be a dream and begin to be a reality.

Camp Co-operation

WRITE on the tablets of your memory the dates September Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Nineteen Hundred Thirteen, when at Camp Co-operation, Association Island, Lake Ontario, the Society for Electrical Development advanced so far as to make its early realization a certainty.

The germ of the idea, however, was born years before, in the seething, restless brain of J. Robert Crouse, but on September Fourth and Fifth the idea passed from the chrysalis stage into that of tangible, living life.

This meeting at Camp Co-operation, Association Island, was in many respects the most unique and important commercial meeting held in this country in many years. The invitations were extended to the guests, in behalf of Association Island Corporation, by a committee consisting of George F. Morrison and Franklin S. Terry, with the co-operation of J. Robert Crouse, acting as Manager of the meeting. The guests consisted of the presidents of the leading electrical associations—national, state and city—from all parts of the United States and Canada, together with the most distinguished leaders in the financial and electrical world. J. B. McCall of Philadelphia, President of the National Electric Light Association, acted as Chairman of the meeting.

No man among the two hundred who were

present on that occasion will ever forget the meeting.

There were six notable addresses—clear, sharp, vivid, crystalline messages by world-makers.

These men were Doctor Charles P. Steinmetz, Frank A. Vanderlip, Samuel Insull, Henry L. Doherty, the Honorable F. P. Fish and Doctor Darlington.

Years ago I remember talking with Mr. Edison, and in the course of our conversation I asked him if he knew a certain person, naming the man, who just then was much in the public prints, but who in later years has succeeded in escaping observation.

"Yes," said Mr. Edison, "I know him, and he is a good fellow. He is the man who is always just about to do something."

The six men I have named above are not only men who are about to do something, but they are men who have done it.

And, curiously enough, what these men just mentioned have already accomplished seems to them small and insignificant.

In the course of three days' frolic and play and laughter and earnest discussion, I heard no boast from the lips of these men as to what they had done. The past lay behind. And I thought of the saying, "When what you have done in the past looms large to you, you have not done much today."

Doctor Steinmetz

DOCTOR STEINMETZ is the last word in electrical development. Physically he is sore stricken by the hand of unkind Fate, but when you meet him your pity very soon runs off into admiration, as you catch a little of his enthusiasm, his hope, his bubbling wit, his courage, his noble imagination. For what is inventive genius save love with seeing eyes?

Steinmetz, next to Edison, is our great modern mechanical prophet. Steinmetz seems possessed of faculties beyond the average man. He has an intuitional sense that is almost uncanny.

His "boys" may work on an electrical problem for a year or more and fail to make it tangible. Steinmetz will then sit down and look at the machine for about five minutes, light a cigar, blow a cloud of smoke through it, and behold, the thing starts and chaos becomes cosmos!

The subtlety and keenness of the man's power, with his ability to talk lucidly, logic-

ally, simply and sanely, mark him as one of the world-makers.

When Doctor Eliot, then President of Harvard University, conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon Steinmetz, he did it with the words: "I confer this degree upon you as the foremost electrical engineer of the United States, and, therefore, of the world."

If in some respects he has gone beyond Edison, the fact must not be forgotten that he has built on the master. Edison had not only to discover the principles of electricity, but he had to manufacture the machines to control the current.

Well did Steinmetz say that in untamed Nature electricity is the most-useless thing you can mention. Without the genius of man it is purely destructive in its nature.

Steinmetz resents being called an inventor. He says: "I am only an engineer. My business is to construct engines that will transport an elemental form of energy into a million factories and homes, dividing this energy up into infinitesimal parts so it can be practically used to run sewing-machines, to churn, to wash dishes and to do the drad lift and drudgery that otherwise would have to be done by human hands."

So let Steinmetz stand as a type of the modern engineer, who not only is an engineer, but is an artist, an economist, a teacher, a humanist.

Frank A. Vanderlip

NEXT we get Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, an institution with deposits of four hundred million dollars, that has twenty-five thousand customers, with correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and in a thousand cities and towns in America.

Born on a farm in Illinois in semi-pioneer times, brought up to work with his hands, to help his mother take care of the garden, look after livestock, run errands, make himself useful, Vanderlip has evolved step by step until he is the most influential man, perhaps, in the financial world in America today. Vanderlip was private secretary to Lyman Gage—Secretary of the Treasury—and it is no discredit to Lyman Gage that the secretary is a bigger man than his chief.

Vanderlip's address at Camp Co-operation turned on the necessity of properly financing electrical enterprises that would be needed by the people during the next five years. He

emphasized, in this connection, the great need of cultivating the popular good-will and appreciation of public utilities, electrical enterprises, and the sound present and future place of electricity in the world's work.

His estimate was that at least four hundred million dollars each year of new capital would be required. Where this money would come from, and how it could be secured, was the theme ~~to be~~.

Vanderlip's hope in the future is large. He is essentially an optimist.

Most bankers are brakemen. They fight on the defensive.

Originality, initiative, enterprise, are things beyond their scope. Loans have to be pried out of them with a financial jimmy. They are usually from Joplin. Sometimes they ask not only that they be shown, but that they be supplied comprehension. Frank A. Vanderlip and George M. Reynolds are types of the new kind of banker, men with prophetic insight, great faith in their fellows, love of kind, and without being "easy marks" they recognize opportunity and point the way to it.

It was good to see that a man can be a great banker and still be a human being, with eyes, ears, hands, feet, dimensions, passions.

Steinmetz is a practical joker, and no man enjoyed his quips and quirks and Marshall Wilder wheezes more than Vanderlip.

Vanderlip has faith in himself. Yet he makes no claim to infallibility. He is a learner, a student, a thinker—a kindly, generous, gentle man ~~to be~~.

Samuel Insull

THE third world-maker was Samuel Insull, formerly private secretary to Edison; also hands and feet and eyes and ears for Edison. Ways and means are his playthings. He is what the French call an *entrepreneur*.

He is a businessman, an economist, an employer, a teacher, and his principal business just now is to educate the world to an increased consumption of electric power.

Insull's address was not insulated by opacity. The whole thing was illumined, and without glare. It turned on the necessity of educating the world to the fact that electricity was the cheapest and most effective form of energy, "the handmaiden of civilization."

One of the most impressive things that Insull said was: "Within five years I have purchased at a fair profit to the builders thirty-nine

electric Central Stations or producing-plants. I am now supplying all of the customers of these plants from one Central Station. The change has been made to the distinct gain of the consumer, in that the cost of power has been reduced on the average."

Mr. Insull also called attention to the fact that while the high cost of living prevailed in all commodities, yet electricity and electric equipment and appliances have steadily decreased in price.

For instance, the electric lamps that are now being supplied to the public are so vastly increased in efficiency that the public can now secure practically three times the amount of light, for the same consumption of energy, as was possible three or four years ago. Not only this, but through the activities of the Research Laboratories of this country and Europe there is likely to be available, in the comparatively near future, lighting equipment in the way of incandescent lamps of even higher efficiency, which will confer tremendous benefits on the public.

The Honorable F. P. Fish

THE next big man was the Honorable F. P. Fish of Boston, perhaps the most competent patent attorney in the United States, and the best authority on the law of patents. Mr. Fish's address on the Principles of Re-Sale was instructive, interesting, convincing, and revealed a grasp of economic problems which very few men in the wide world possess.

Doctor Darlington

NEXT there was an address by Doctor Darlington, for many years a member of the New York Board of Health, on the subject of factory betterments.

Doctor Darlington showed a large number of stereopticon slides, pictures taken by himself, showing what big business had done and was doing for the workman; all this for the selfish reason that when you better the health and increase the moral and intellectual status of a worker, you get an increased return in value.

Doctor Darlington showed pictures of school-gardens, back-yards, beautiful homes, roadways, happy children, modern factory construction—illustrating safety, convenience, efficiency, all to the end that the worker might grow and evolve into a better worker and a better man, and that his family shall have not only the necessities and comforts, but a good

many of the luxuries of life. Call it Applied Christianity if you wish.

Doctor Darlington himself rather objected to the use of the expressions "uplift" and "welfare work." He called it enlightened self-interest, and his argument was that altruism is self-preservation—the Golden Rule in action.

Some of the Big Boys

SO there you have it: Steinmetz the mechanical technician; Vanderlip the financier; Fish the legal expert; Insull the entrepreneur; Doherty the builder of cities; Darlington the social promoter and past master in sanitary science!

There were also able addresses by Senator Willard Howland; J. B. McCall, President National Electric-Light Association; A. W. Beresford, of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; George H. Harris, President American Street-Railway Association; Frank H. Smith, Vice-President of the Electric-Vehicle Association; Anson W. Burchard, Vice-President of the General Electric Company; S. O. Richardson, Junior, President Association Island Corporation; Norman Macbeth of the Illuminating Engineers Society; Thomas Debevoise and W. E. Robertson of the Electrical Supply Jobbers Association; Ernest McCleary of the National Electrical Contractors Association.

Then there were some goodly oratorical kilowatts by F. E. Watts, Jupiter the Jovian Order.

The Honorable John H. Roemer, Chairman of the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin, gave an especially illuminating address on the relation of the State to Public Utilities.

In the past it has been the habit for a State Commissioner to view a public utility as a sort of quasi-enemy of the people. Mr. Roemer made the point clear that the interests of the public utilities and the people were identical, and that any service supplied below cost and a reasonable profit was sure to be a disappointing one.

Mr. Roemer supplied a smile by saying that while he was nominally in "the enemies' country" he felt very much at home.

Mr. Roemer's able speech and genial presence added much to the success of the meeting. Henry Ford was an electrician before he went into the Aladdin business. He was one of Edison's boys—and is yet. Edison calls Henry Ford his biggest discovery. His heart is in

everything electric, and he is in "contact" with this new and splendid work.

Henry L. Doherty

HENRY L. DOHERTY is President of the Society for Electrical Development. Doherty is an inventor, a mechanic, a financier, a builder and a teacher.

Very seldom do you find a man who is successful in so many lines of human endeavor. The successful man is usually a specialist, and his achievement is bought with a price.

Doherty is ballasted with brains. He is equipped with commonsense, and as Steinmetz put it, "he is wired for service."

He never gets mentally short-circuited, because his humor is a saving fuse.

Here is a man who has taken numerous bankrupt electric concerns, and turned on the quick current of prosperity. He is the most practical man on the electric job. He thinks constructively. His life is an affirmation. He is a graduate, and a post-graduate, of the University of Hard Knocks. He has grown by elimination, and knows everything that will not work. And so we find him today in his early forties, a success, untainted by selfishness, and unspoil by flattery.

Doherty thinks logically; his verb fetches up; he says things. As an orator the honey of Hymettus is on his lips. He possesses the graces of health, good nature, broad mentality, a firm grasp on the facts, and a high appreciation of the eternal fitness of things. With it all he has a becoming modesty. He does not shilly-shally and yet he is never cocksure. Doherty is a leader of men—and naturally he is of Milesian ancestry.

But his shillalah has transformed itself into a flute. Doherty is a citizen of the wide world, and he will leave the world a better place than he found it. He is a Themistocles, who can take a poverty-stricken hamlet and make of it a beautiful, happy, prosperous city.

Edison

WHETHER men of equal prominence and worth in the electrical world were ever brought together at one time and place I do not know.

Only the presence of one man was required to make the meeting absolutely complete. That was Mr. Edison. It was expected that he would be on hand. At the last moment it was found that he could not come. The letter he wrote to Secretary Morrison was reproduced

by photographic process, with his signature omitted, and Mr. Edison signed the two hundred fifty letters in person.

When you want things done call on a busy man. The other kind has no time.

If there is a man in the wide world whose moments are as valuable as those of 'Mr. Edison I can not name him. Nevertheless he has time to write letters with his own hand. Here is the letter he wrote to Morrison:

FROM THE LABORATORY OF
THOMAS A. EDISON.

Orange, N. J., August 18, 1913.

Morrison:

My wife left for vacation on 12th. She said, "I suppose when I am gone it will be the old story, 'When the Cat is away the mice will—Work.'"

She made me promise to join her on the 25th, so I will be unable to be with you.

Regards to all the boys,
Yours,

THOS. A. EDISON.

Next, I can not resist the temptation to give the letter written to me by his secretary, Mr. Meadowcroft:

FROM THE LABORATORY OF
THOMAS A. EDISON

Orange, N. J., August 23, 1913.

Dear Mr. Hubbard:

Just a line to let you know that Mr. Edison finished signing the letters this morning and that I sent them to you by express this noon.

Mr. Edison had been working all night through. Left for breakfast 7.40 this morning and returned at 8.30, and has been working hard all day. He leaves for Maine tomorrow morning.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

WM. H. MEADOWCROFT.

Talk about the eight-hour law! Note how Mr. Meadowcroft speaks of Edison working all night, going to breakfast at seven-forty, getting back at eight-thirty.

For distribution at the meeting I prepared a special sketch of the life of Mr. Edison. After the manuscript was complete we had some misgivings about printing without the consent of the chief.

A copy was therefore sent to him with some trepidation. I reproduce the letter that was received from Mr. Meadowcroft, with return of the manuscript:

West Orange, N. J., August 9, 1913.

Dear Mr. Hubbard:

Mr. Edison has looked your manuscript over as per your request, and I return it to you herewith.

Mr. Edison says that the work appeals to him as being both picturesque and poetic.

He wishes me to thank you for telling him a few facts about himself concerning which he was heretofore totally unaware.

There seems to be no objection to your printing the matter as proposed.

Sincerely yours,

WM. H. MEADOWCROFT, Secretary.

Mr. Edison is very much in sympathy with the plans of the Society for Electrical Development.

Society for Electrical Development

JUST here it occurs to me that some one may ask what the object of this Society is. Its intent is implied in its name. Its purpose is to increase the consumption of the electric current, and therefore add to the well-being of the public and the business interests of all the members.

The members are firms and companies, not merely individuals.

The Jovian Society represents a membership of individuals who are interested in the business of producing the current, selling it, or manufacturing, selling or dealing in electrical appliances.

The object of the Jovian Society is largely social. It gets men together who are in the same line of business. They go to school to each other—to use the phrase of Professor Edward J. Ward of the University of Wisconsin—and men who meet together, sing together, laugh and eat together do not go away and defame one another.

Animation, good-cheer, enthusiasm, are all very tangible assets in business.

The Jovians now have a membership of over twelve thousand, and include practically all of the big boys in the business, from Edison, Steinmetz, Insull, down.

The Society for Electrical Development aims to secure the entire co-operation of the great electrical business—co-operation being represented by the firms and corporations, as contrasted with the individual co-operation for good-fellowship and fraternity, as represented in the Jovian Order.

"Do It Electrically," is the slogan of the Society.

Less than thirty per cent of the population in America are served electrically. And yet in the face of advancing prices in every other line, electricity and electrical appliances have steadily, surely decreased.

The gross sales of the electric current and electric appliances for the year Nineteen

Hundred Twelve were close upon a thousand million dollars, and this does not include the matter of telephone tolls, which of themselves figure a sum total of about two hundred fifty million dollars, or a little more than the total receipts of the Post-Office Department.

The expense in selling the current and the appliances required in using it average more than ten per cent, or, say, a hundred million dollars a year. Much of the expense incurred by electrical men in marketing their wares is on account of the effort to secure business which some rival already has; that is to say, central plants and manufacturers, dealers and contractors are bidding against one another. And in many instances there is a competition which is wasteful.

If the money expended in trying to get business away from one another were used wisely to secure new business, it would be a great advantage to the electric world and to the public at large. And this is one betterment that the Society proposes to bring about. No society was ever formed in any line of business on a more generous, liberal and unselfish basis. It is, "All together all of the time, for everything Electrical."

The question is not, Shall a producer of the current, or a manufacturer and dealer in electrical appliances, join this Society, but, Can he afford not to?

This is exactly what the Society for Electrical Development is doing, only it proposes, if possible, to do it better than the Steel men have done, and in fact they should do it better, because they have the example of these strong men before them. They can avoid the mistakes of the past, utilizing the betterments.

In short, the Society for Electrical Development is simply a great scheme for education, not only the education of the public at large, but the education of every man who is in the business of producing the current or harnessing it and supplying it for the use of man. It is universally considered that the bringing together of men in the same line of human endeavor is a very great advantage and benefit. It educates, gives courage, widens the view, and expands business interests for the good of everybody. The best example of this is in the Steel industry. The consumption of steel per capita in dollars is today double what it was fifteen years ago.

Unbound Clippings Series Clippings (1914)

These clippings cover the year 1914. Most of the items are taken from newspapers, but there are several longer magazine articles as well. Included are articles pertaining to Edison's kinetophone (talking motion pictures); his new dictation-related inventions, the transophone and the telescribe; and his rapid production of carbolic acid (phenol) at Silver Lake, New Jersey, to compensate for supplies cut off by the war. Also included are clippings about Edison's vacation in Florida with Henry Ford and John Burroughs; his opinions about the deleterious effect of cigarettes, which were vigorously contested by Percival S. Hill of the American Tobacco Co.; the wedding of his daughter Madeleine to John Eyre Sloane; and his comments on the role of German Jews in the outbreak of the war. A few clippings refer to the fire of December 9 that destroyed much of the West Orange manufacturing works.

In addition, there are articles about the dissolution of the Mexican National Phonograph Co. and the long dormant Edison Phonograph Co. Other clippings report the deaths of Glenmont gardener Michael Doyle, longtime Edison associates Richard N. Dyer and Francis W. Jones, and rival electric light inventor Joseph Swan. There are also clippings about the accidental deaths of employees William F. Benedict and Henry K. Fass, as well as former associate William McMahon, whose body was found floating in the Hudson River.

Approximately 50 percent of the clippings have been selected. In addition to numerous duplicate versions of most of the stories, the unselected items include articles about the health effects of tobacco; a new anti-tuberculosis film; and the promotion of the Diamond Disc phonograph.

Additional clippings about the wedding of Madeleine Edison can be found in Cat. 44,450 in the Scrapbook Series. Most of the news stories about the fire of December 1914 can be found in Cat. 44,509 and Cat. 44,510 in the Scrapbook Series.

NEW YORK EVENING NEWS

January 02, 1914 (11)

EDISON FIGHTS FIRE BUT FAILS TO SAVE HOME OF NEIGHBOR

John C. Jacobson Loses Hut-
ton Park House and Large
Collection of Antiques.

Thomas A. Edison celebrated New Year's Eve by fighting a battle that was as hot as the fires of the Watchung Mountains and pumping water on the Hutton Park home of his neighbor, John C. Jacobson, a New York architect. Half the population of Llewellyn Park and the battalion of golf players from the Essex County Country Club joined in the fun.

When his chauffeur informed him that the house was on fire Mr. Jacobson ran to the second floor, where a telephone is located in a sound proof closet. While he was sending the alarm to the West Orange Fire Department the door closed and Mr. Jacobson was imprisoned.

Not until the volunteer firemen arrived was he released, and then the flames were at the door. Mr. Jacobson was not injured.

The Essex County golfers and the neighbors from Hutton Park and Llewellyn Park worked fast in saving furniture from the first floor, while the flames ate downward from the third. The house was filled with rare examples of English, French and Italian furniture, which Mr. Jacobson had collected in his travels. Only those pieces on the first floor were saved. With the costly furniture on the second floor was destroyed a valuable collection of violins which Mr. Jacobson had gathered on several tours of Europe.

The house was destroyed. Mr. Jacobson said he could not estimate his loss even approximately.

NEW YORK HERALD

January 02, 1914 (11)

Mr. Edison Drags Hose, Fights Fire

Half of Llewellyn and Hutton Park
Residents Battle with Flames That
Destroy Mr. Jacobson's Residence.

Thomas A. Edison and half the other residents of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., drugged hose reels and pumping engines up the Watchung Mountains yesterday afternoon when the Hutton Park home of their neighbor, John C. Jacobson, an architect of this city, caught fire. At the same time a battalion of golf players from the Essex County Country Club closed in on the Jacobson estate from another direction. For an hour many of the most prominent men of New Jersey were busy fighting the flames.

When his chauffeur informed him that the house was on fire, Mr. Jacobson ran to the second floor, where a telephone is located in a soundproof closet. While he was sending the alarm to the West Orange Fire Department the door closed and Mr. Jacobson was imprisoned.

Not until the volunteer firemen arrived was he released, and then the flames were at the door. Mr. Jacobson was not injured. The Essex County golfers and the neighbors from Hutton Park and Llewellyn Park worked fast in saving furniture from the first floor, while the flames ate downward from the third. The house was filled with rare examples of English, French and Italian furniture, which Mr. Jacobson had collected in his travels. Only those pieces on the first floor were saved. With the costly furniture on the second floor was destroyed a valuable collection of violins which Mr. Jacobson had gathered on several tours of Europe. The house was destroyed. Mr. Jacobson said he could not estimate his loss even approximately.

"PHOTOGRAPH - GENERAL"

January 03, 1914 (1)

DEMONSTRATES THE EDISON

J. W. Scott Shows What Phonograph Can Do
and Pleases New Londoners

(Special to THE MIRROR.)

NEW LONDON, ENGL., Dec. 31.—J. W. Scott has been demonstrating the recently perfected Edison photograph at the Hotel Albion here. It is a diamond disc instrument and is the result of five years' experimenting by Thomas A. Edison. In the course of which he made over 2,500 tests before getting the desired results. A diamond, polished and fitted, instead of a needle, is used, and the scratching effect is thus entirely eliminated while all the overtones are produced, giving a smooth, full and natural tone.

People in this city are amazed at the wonderful quality of the human voice as well as the violin tones which are produced, and these are declared by musicians here to be perfect.

The records are indestructible, being made of a new composition recently invented by Mr. Edison. This consists of a condense surface, a carboric acid compound, which is harder than steel and impervious to wear, and the record can be played 3,000 times without showing wear.

C2)

II
Size "A"

"DYER, RICHARD"

ELIZABETH (H) JOURNAL

JANUARY 14, 1914

PROMINENT LAWYER DEAD.

The Telegram to the Journal.
East Orange, Jan. 14.—Richard Kelt Dyer, formerly a potent counsel for Thomas A. Edison and senior member of the firm of Dyer, Dyer & Taylor, of New York, died quietly today at his home here. Death was due to a sudden attack of acute indigestion. He was 56 years old.

NEW YORK TIMES

JANUARY 21, 1914

R. N. DYER, left \$1,000 to Colishman
To the will of Richard Kelt Dyer at the law firm of Dyer, Dyer & Taylor, at 51 Madison street, which was filed for probate yesterday, a bequest of \$1,000 is made to William Reid, his coachman and gardener. His liver left \$100 to each of Mary and Emily Dyer, his sisters; \$100 to Grace L. Smith, his sister, and the remaining estate to Mary G. Dyer, his wife. Mr. Dyer died at his home in East Orange, N. J., on Jan. 14. He was chief counsel for many years for ~~Thompson-Lewis~~ Colishman.

COLUMBUS (OH) CITIZEN
January 26, 1914 (D)

EDISON SENDS 100 RECORDS TO CONVICT

With a short note, expressing a hope that they would be enjoyed, 100 graphophone records arrived at the penitentiary Wednesday, the gift of Thomas A. Edison to John Atkinson, a 110 prisoner. This is Edison's second gift of records to pen prisoners.

The records came as the result of the inventor's interest in Atkinson, whom he has never met, and were unsolicited. Last year Atkinson wrote to Edison concerning a graphophone. He stated that he was a prisoner in the penitentiary. Edison sent him a machine.

NEW YORK REVIEW
January 24, 1914 (D)

Forbes-Robertson Soliloquizes for the Phonograph

Titled Actor Does Scenes from
"Hamlet" at Request of
Mr. Edison.

Thomas A. Edison has personally interested himself in having Forbes-Robertson make some phonograph records of his voice for the purpose of making machines, and in response to Mr. Edison's request Sir Johnston left for the west. Edison deliver some of the "Hamlet" speeches for phonograph reproduction previous to his departure from New York this week. This is probably the first instance of an actor having his voice "preserved," and, as Forbes-Robertson has already acted his "Hamlet" for the motion pictures, the phonographic record will furnish an interesting addition to this "living" record of his work for future generations.

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ACTS LIKE A PROFESSIONAL

He was much interested as he made his way to the study in which he was to play his part in the bustle and hurrying incident of other pictures which were to be taken. "Mr. Plimpton explained to him the mechanics of the Edison talking pictures and told him what was expected of him."

The party stopped to watch a photo-play then being produced.

Mr. Carlsberg witnessed," said Mr. Thompson, speaking of it later. "There were no deaths from poisoning, no houses burned down, nor hair-breadth escapes from death. "It was just the ordinary infiltration of a new plague but the magicians seemed to enjoy every detail."

"They were next escorted around the plant and the employees were quite as much interested in the doctormen as they were in them."

MORE widespread knowledge of the laws of hygiene means less sickness and fewer deaths, bills to pay. When men and women understand the care of their bodies as well as they know their A B's of the human race will enter upon a golden age of health and happiness. Disease will be reduced to a minimum, and for a person to enjoy life for one hundred years or more will be the rule and not the exception.

But how can this universal knowledge of hygiene be brought about? How can every man, woman and child be taught that proper care of the body means less disease, fewer doctor's bills and longer life? Through the moving pictures is the answer. Scientists and teachers everywhere are giving to these vital questions.

The films, it has been found, can do much more than merely amuse the public. They offer the best means yet devised of familiarizing the great masses of people with the laws of hygiene and keeping them informed about the progress science is daily making in its war on disease.

The man who would never take the trouble to read a treatise on mosquitoes and would not understand it in its dry, scientific form if he did, obtains through the films a more accurate knowledge of the way these insects spread disease than he would by reading a whole encyclopedia of words.

In the wonderfully interesting motion pictures Pathé Freres recently made, the life history of a mosquito is followed from the moment of its birth on the stagnant waters of a malarial ridden swamp. In vivid moving photographs many times longer than life you see how the mosquito lives and how it infects human beings with the germs of malaria, yellow fever and other diseases.

A lifetime of study would give a trained scientist no more comprehensive knowledge of the human mosquito than can be done in the motion pictures do in the short space of twenty minutes. The pictures present these scientific facts so vividly that even the simplest mind cannot fail to be interested and impressed.

Until recently it was rare to find another who knew any particular thing in film. Being ignorant of the way they spread disease, most women made little or no effort to keep their homes free from this pest. When their children died and they never suspected that the filth and germs the flies had brought were to blame.

The motion pictures have carried the warning that flies are dangerous to life and health into millions of homes. By the books and lectures could never have reached. And more than that, the films have shown fathers and mothers how flies can be exterminated or at least kept out of the home.

In the first anti-fly campaign in Cleveland, Ohio, motion pictures proved of the greatest service, not only in arousing the public to the dangers of flies, but also to the best means of fighting war on them.

The film made especially for use in Cleveland's crusade told all there is to tell about the disease-spreading filth. Besides, the common house fly, the stable fly and other varieties were shown.

From the moment the eggs are laid until the flies are full grown germ-carriers every detail of their life and habits was covered. By a (troupe) enlargement of some of the negative the cargo of dirt which the fly carries from place to place on its legs and wings was made plainly visible.

No one could ever feel comfortable where flies swarm after seeing this film. One part of it showed a filthy baby on a bath hidden by a cloud of flies. In the next view the flies are seen hovering around a baby's crib, alighting on its head and crawling with their germ-laden legs up and down its nursing bottle.

Humanity's case against the fly was never presented with greater force and accuracy. The fact that the film was made from a single photograph removed any possible suspicion that too much had been ascribed to exaggeration or distortion of the actual facts. As the flies were always thickest when the spots showed just when the city's biggest cleaning should begin.

Cleveland's comparative freedom from flies is good proof of the power of the motion pictures to arouse the public's interest in hygiene. And so shown in schools, churches and theatres there has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, spinal meningitis, infantile paralysis and other diseases which flies spread.

Good health has such an important bearing on human happiness that it has been easy for the educators who are teaching by means of the motion pictures to weave their instruction into stories of genuine human interest. The moral gains rather than loss in force by being thus suggested with fiction. Just as Harriet Beecher Stowe's argument against slavery did in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The company of which Thomas A. Edison is the head was a pioneer in the work of producing film stories which teach the importance of proper health. They have had the company of those who have had the operation of great philanthropic organizations like the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, etc.

One of these Edison films which has had a wide influence for good is "The Price of Human Lives," a film which points out the only effective way of dealing with tuberculosis.

It shows how dangerous it is to neglect "colds" and how a tendency to tuberculosis, if taken in time, can easily be checked. It exposes the methods of unscrupulous manufacturers who sell the poisons from the sick and dying and give them in return a bottle of worthless medicine and a guarantee of a cure.

Another Edison film which has done much to save human life is "A Snow Fourth of July." This graphic portrayal of the penalty the nation has to pay for an obstinate celebration of the Fourth with cannon, firecracker and rockets. It was designed particularly as a warning to boys and girls chiefly as a warning to boys and girls chiefly as to the leading parts are taken by children.

Still another Edison film which has been of great assistance in the campaign to compel employers to provide better quarters for their workers is called "The Working Bell." In this story an epidemic of typhoid fever starts among unfortunate girls who are forced to work in a filthy, dark, poorly ventilated factory. He is aroused to the fact that his greed is to blame for these conditions when his favorite daughter is infected with the disease by handling artificial flowers case by handling artificial flowers.

All the leading film manufacturers are taking in the noble workers of spreading broadcast through the motion picture the gospel of good health, the prevention of disease, the care of the body, the importance of exercise and food, the importance to the injured from air, first aid to the injured. These are only a few of the subjects which the pictures are bringing to the attention of a larger audience than could be reached in any other way.

Subjects which the average man or woman would pass by as dry and uninteresting become fascinating when touched with the camera's magic and made to live on the film. And the day is not far distant when motion pictures will be contributing as much to the world's education as they are now doing to its amusement.

MUSIC TRADES (NY)

February 28, 1914

THOS. A. EDISON'S CARE

Same Caution in Choosing Resin for Bows as in Selecting Diamond Points

[Special to THE MUSIC TRADES]

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 24.—One of the officers of the Phonograph Co., of Cleveland, who has just returned from a visit to Mr. Edison, saw a typical example of the wonderful patience and care which the inventor devotes to every detail that tends to improve the results achieved by the Edison phonograph.

In the laboratory on a long table was an array of a preparation of resins to be used on the bows of the violins whose music is reproduced by Edison records. That of this large number Mr. Edison was to select one—the best—and it was the Cleveland man's good fortune to visit the laboratory just as Mr. Edison was arriving at his decision.

The inventor had spent many and many an hour pondering over and testing these resin preparations and he was narrowing them down to the final choice. One by one he tested them, finally stopping at one, giving the test an extra degree of care, and then he turned to the Cleveland man and said: "This is what we will use."

The great inventor's unrelaxing brain is just as capable of wearing delicate possession as of forging stupendous anchors, and the same scrupulous care which resulted in the choosing of the diamond needle is given to the selection of the exact and perfect quality of resin.

"PHONOGRAPH - USE"

KEY WEST (FL.) CITIZEN

Feb. 18, 1914 (D)

DELOIT (WI.) NEWS

Feb. 19, 1914 (D)

MENA (AR.) STAR

Feb. 19, 1914 (D)

**Smith of Bellevue
Cheer Maker for Sick**

(Special by United Press.)

Bellevue, O., Feb. 18.—When Thomas A. Edison invented the phono-

graph he had no idea what a part it would play in cheering up sick folks in Bellevue, O. If Edison were to see Frank W. Smith, of Bellevue, pushing a wheelbarrow containing a phonograph down the street he'd not perhaps what Smith was doing. Here is the answer:

Smith cheers up sick folks with his phonograph. He has been visiting sick folks in Bellevue for years and he always wheels his talking machine. Whenever he hears of a "shut-in" he starts out. "Flowers aren't just the thing for sick folk," declared Smith. "A phonograph record does them much more good."

Sickness in any family is a sure sign that Smith will read it in the paper and be on his way with his phonograph.

**NEW TALKING MACHINE
TO BE DEMONSTRATED**

John R. Allen, representing Thomas A. Edison, and demonstrating Mr. Edison's new Diamond Disc talking machine, will give a demonstration at St. Cecilia hall, Covent of Mary Immaculate, tonight from 7:30 to 9:30, and on Friday afternoon from 2:30 to 5:30.

The Diamond Disc is said to be the very latest and best in the way of sound-reproducing instruments, and is big improvement over the instruments of former years.

Quite an interesting program has been arranged for the entertainment for tonight.

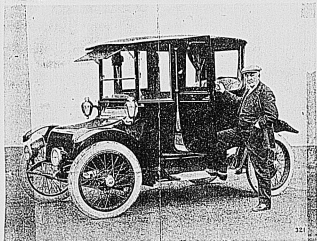
**SMITH OF BELLEVUE,
CHEER MAKER FOR SICK**

Bellevue, Ohio, Feb. 18.—When Thomas A. Edison invented the phonograph he had no idea what part it would play in cheering up sick fellows in Bellevue. If Edison were to see Frank W. Smith of Bellevue pushing a wheelbarrow containing a phonograph down the street, he'd ask perhaps what Smith was doing. Here's the answer:

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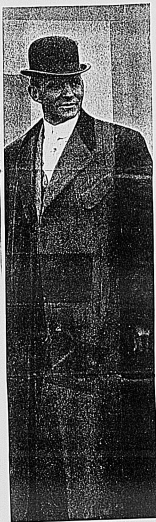
2

WESTERN MOTOR CAR



DETROIT ELECTRIC PRESENTED THOMAS EDISON BY HENRY FORD.

Henry Ford has always been a great admirer of Thomas Edison, and as a mark of the esteem in which he holds the electric "wizard," gave him the Detroit Electric shown above, as a tribute present recently. The picture of Edison's above, is said to be a remarkably good one.



HENRY FORD.

Henry Ford's remarkable scheme to divide one-half the earnings of the Ford Motor Car Company among the employees by the weekly pay envelope system, has attracted world-wide attention and has placed Ford head and shoulders above other industrial philanthropists, such as Andrew Carnegie.

March 23, 1914 (b)

March 29, 1914 (D)

EDISON "GANS" SHY BIRD SONGS IN EVERGLADES

The carrier consists of an iron receptacle, which is fur lined. The records are placed in this, with soft rubber between them. Then they are screwed down compactly and pneumatic coverings are placed over top and bottom so that the records cannot move in any direction.

March 07, 1914 (D)

Steel, according to "experts to be operating in substitute steel for wood in the making of furniture. This, however, is the increasing cost of wood, and not the fact that steel is stronger than wood. The average piece of furniture, such as a dining table, will cost only one-fifth as much as the wood would cost for the same piece of furniture. Steel furniture is light, since only a little steel is required. And polished steel is a beautiful finish. It can be made in a wide variety of colors, such as white, mahogany, cherry, maple, oak or any other wood. The tables of the next generation will all be steel-light-chairs made out from steel tables. / This will

"EDISON, T.A. - PERSONAL"

BRIDGEPORT (CT) STANDARD

March 23, 1914 (D)

**EDISON SAYS RESTING IN
SOUTH HAS TIRED HIM**

**But He Has Obtained Unique Set
of Photographic Records of
Bird Songs.**

NEW YORK, Mar. 22.—Thomas A. Edison, who has been on a vacation at Fort Meyer, Fla., for four weeks, can't stand the "boredom" of taking a rest. He has written to his secretary, William D. Mesrobian, of West Orange, N. J., that he's "all tired out" and "long for the laboratory."

He says he will be home next week, although Mrs. Edison is trying to "force" him to stay in the South.

While him when he returns will come a unique collection of photographic records. Mr. Edison is a bird lover, as well as his companions on his vacation—Henry Ford, the automobile man, and John Burroughs, the bird naturalist.

Several weeks ago they set out in the underbrush of the Florida Everglades a number of machines which could be set in motion by a push button a mile away. These were for the purpose of catching the songs of the shy swamp birds. The experiment was successful, and scores of strange bird songs were obtained.

To bring them back Mr. Edison will use a new recorder which he invented while away and was used at West Orange from his written specifications. It will also be used in the future for the transcription of delicate records so that they will not crack or chip.

The carrier consists of an iron receptacle, which is furnished. The records are placed in this, with soft rubber between them. Then they are pressed down compactly and pneumatic coverings are placed over top and bottom so that the records cannot move in any direction.

"I'm not much for rest," Mr. Edison writes. "When I'm told I got tired out and out of work, and when I'm told I note I'm good for nothing."

"ELECTRIC LIGHT - GENERAL"

ELECTRICAL REVIEW CHICAGO (IL)

March 21, 1914 (D)

**Historic Duane Street Station is
Passing Out of Existence.**

One of New York City's electrical landmarks, which had its origin in the mind of Thomas A. Edison and was developed under his skillful guidance, is about to pass out of existence, into the discard of things which have passed their day of usefulness. The old Edison generation station at Duane, Elm and Pearl Streets, which is within the area of the proposed civic center and is being abandoned largely on that account, is of historical importance in the annals of electricity, for the experiments and developments worked out there have been adopted the world over. Mr. Edison gave to New York the distinction of having the first large electric lighting system in the world, worked out by himself and now bearing his name. The Duane Street station, which was built in 1891, was then held to be a wonderful achievement—a show place which engineers came from everywhere to see. They laughed as they compared it with its predecessor, the Pearl Street station, in which Edison used to sleep all night during the period of its construction. The comparison between the half-million-horsepower Waterside generating station of today and the Duane Street station of that day is just as startling.

When the Duane Street station was in course of construction, the water famine was threatening New York and the Company drove several deep wells to insure an uninterrupted supply, thereby discovering that the site was the best spot in the city for obtaining artesian water. The office equipment and other things have been transferred to the new headquarters of the New York Edison Company at Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, and the historic old Duane Street station will soon be only a memory.

"EDISON, T.A. - PERSONAL"

ANSONIA (CT) SENTINEL

March 07, 1914 (D)

VACATION WEARIES EDISON

Investor Orders Photographic Records
Sent to Him in Florida.

New York, March 7.—Thomas A. Edison wrote to his personal representative, William D. Mesrobian, of West Orange, N. J., yesterday to send a large consignment of disk photographic records and a machine to Mr. Edison's winter home at Fort Meyer, Fla.

"I can't feel right until I have some records and a machine with me," he wrote. "My friends here, Mr. Ford and Mr. Burroughs, I guess will think me a quitter, but no more as I have listened to the phonograph for a while I will go with them to the Everglades and study bird life there."

BROOKLYN (NY) CITIZEN
March 29, 1914 (D)

SALISBURY (PA) NEWS
March 24, 1914 (D)

URBANA (OH) TIMES-CITIZEN
March 25, 1914 (D)

EDISON AND "FIDDLERS."

Investor Says He Knows Them Better Now.

THOMAS A. Edison, who has an expert knowledge of every known musical instrument from the oboe to the Aeolian harp, was discussing the great violonists of the present age. He spoke with deep feeling, says "The Popular Magazine."

"I have to admit," he declared sadly, "that for a long time those fellows had me completely bewildered. I used to watch them in amazement. Every time one of them shot a finger half way down the neck of his fiddle and stopped he hit exactly the right place for the sounding of a note. I gazed in astonishment. Every time, it seemed, he could stop that finger correctly within one-thirtieth of an inch. That's what he had to do in order to make the right note. And I concluded that he and his fellows were in some way superior to all other kinds of people in the matter of judging distances."

"But I know better now. After long and careful observation, I have discovered the truth. Those fellows shoot their fingers up and down with an air of great confidence, but they never know exactly where the finger stops. Like any other human being, they guess at it. Then, just as the note is begun by the scraping of the bow, their trained ears catch the defect, and they readjust their fingers. Consequently, although the public doesn't know it, the great violin players in the world fill their work with a lot of notes that start falsely."

MACHINES' RECORD THE SONGS OF BIRDS

THOMAS A. Edison, who has been on a vacation at Port Jervis, N.Y., could not remain idle.

Edison is a bird lover, as are the conspicuous on his vacation—Henry Ford, the automobile man, and John Burroughs, the great naturalist.

Several weeks ago they set out the microphones of the Victor Records a number of microphones which could be set in position by a push into a little away. These were intended to catch the songs of the many birds. The experiment was successful and scores of strange bird songs were obtained.

To bring them back Mr. Edison will use a new record carrier which he has devised with away and which was made at West Orange from his written specifications. It will also be used in the future for the transmission of delicate records so that they will not crack or slip.

The carrier consists of a thin rectangular, which is far thicker. The records are placed in this, with soft rubber between them. Thus they are covered down compactly and pressure and friction are placed over the records, so that the records can not move in any direction.

VIOLINISTS UNMASKED.

Edison Tells the Secret of How They Strike the Right Note.

THOMAS A. Edison, who has an expert knowledge of every known musical instrument from the oboe to the Aeolian harp, was discussing the great violonists of the present age. He spoke with deep feeling.

"I have to admit," he declared sadly, "that for a long time those fellows had me completely bewildered. I used to watch them in amazement. Every time one of them shot a finger halfway down the neck of his fiddle and stopped it in exactly the right place for the sounding note I gazed in astonishment. Every time, it seemed, he could stop that finger correctly within one-thirtieth of an inch. That's what he had to do in order to make the right note. And I concluded that he and his fellows were in some way superior to all other kinds of people in the matter of judging distances."

"But I know better now. After long and careful observation I have discovered the truth. Those fellows shoot their fingers up and down with an air of great confidence, but they never know exactly where the fingers will stop. Like any other human being, they guess at it. Then just as the note is begun by the scraping of the bow, their trained ears catch the defect, and they readjust their fingers. Consequently, although the public doesn't know it, the great violin geniuses of the world fill their work with a lot of notes that start falsely."—Popular Magazine.

UTICA (NY) PRESS
March 13, 1914 (D)

MUSIC TRADES (NY)
March 14, 1914 (D)

The Craftiness of Violinists.

THOMAS A. Edison, who has an expert knowledge of every known musical instrument from the oboe to the Aeolian harp, was discussing the great violonists of the present age. He spoke with deep feeling.

"I have to admit," he declared sadly, "that for a long time those fellows had me completely bewildered. I used to watch them in amazement. Every time one of them shot a finger half way down the neck of his fiddle and stopped he hit exactly the right place for the sounding of a note. I gazed in astonishment. Every time, it seemed, he could stop that finger correctly within one-thirtieth of an inch. That's what he had to do in order to make the right note. And I concluded that he and his fellows were in some way superior to all other kinds of people in the matter of judging distances."

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Edison Phonograph Supports the Pulpit

(Excerpted from The Music Trades)

CHICAGO, March 11.—The use of the phonograph as a support of the pulpit was introduced here yesterday by the Rev. Arthur J. Francis, of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, who used the instrument to harmonize the musical programme with his sermon on "Edison: His Value to Society."

"It was a great success," said Rev. Francis, "and I shall introduce the machine at my evening services every other week hereafter."

The church was packed and several leaders of the congregation expressed themselves as in favor of the phonograph idea at a rival of the morning picture theatre. Speaking of Mr. Edison the pastor said: "Where there is no vision the people perish," it is said. I believe the American produces men like Thomas Edison there is little danger of our perishing."

IS THE FIRST OF KIND HERE

Permit Issued for Construction
of "Poured" House on Free-
man Terrace

ON THE EDISON PLAN

Expected That They Will Re-
place Cottages on the Advent
Campgrounds

Plans were filed today and a permit issued in the office of Building Commissioner P. W. Lambie for the construction of the first poured-concrete house to be erected in this city. The construction of houses of this type has been made possible by the experiments of inventor Thomas A. Edison. The invention under which a large number of cement houses probably will be built in this city under this system, has been perfected by Frank H. Lambie of this city who has become associated with William M. Denman, a consulting engineer also of this city in the first house as the Lambie-Denman Company. This concern was incorporated last January with \$25,000 capital and is organized for doing business in New England in the construction of cement houses. The first beginning has been made in the plans filed today which are for a cottage house on Freeman terrace. The cost is estimated at \$500, exclusive of the value of the lot. It is believed that 10 or more of these cottages may be built on the site of the old Advent camp grounds where more than 100 cottages are now being torn down.

Mr. Denman stated this afternoon that there is little doubt but that a large number of the poured houses will be built because he anticipates a great demand for them once the benefits of this type of house are made to appear. A model of the house to be built is shown in the office of the company in room 316 in the Stearns building. The design of the house can be changed to suit the wishes of the owner, all that is necessary to make the change being the substituting of different sections of portions of the forms.

The houses will be poured one story at a time so that a wide variety of designs can be provided for. The forms must be rectangular in each case with no projections for making any parts of the buildings in circular form. It will be possible to make bay windows by using a design with angles. There are six rooms in the cottage for which plans were filed today. All the floors are of reinforced concrete and the material of which the house is to be made is of reinforced concrete. The ceilings will be 24 by 24 feet in size. It will have a mansard roof and will be equipped with a furnace.

Mr. Lambie has received a letter from T. A. Bachman, vice-president and general manager of the Edison Storage Battery Company of Orange, N. J., relative to the steel forms perfected by Mr. Lambie and which will be used in the construction here. Mr. Bachman praises the plans very highly and says among other things:

"In reference to the steel forms you refer to of the American Building Corporation, 239 Broadway, the writer begs to inform you he has not seen these forms in active service, but has a set of drawings lying on his desk, which I brought to Mr. Edison's attention, and both Mr. Edison and myself decided that they were the most practical forms on the market today.

"Regarding the reliability of the concrete handled in the manner the concrete is handled by the American steel forms, I beg to inform you that this is something the writer has been experimenting with for considerable time. Mr. Edison has spent in the neighborhood of \$150,000 in trying to produce a way whereby to build concrete houses. Naturally this happened to be one of the experiments most essential.

"The concrete being poured in a mass necessary to flow and rammed is by all means the most practical and the only way concrete can be made damp-proof. There should be no loss of time between the erection of each story, as I was informed by one of their engineers the perpendicular plates are removed next day and go upward forming the next story, leaving all the horizontal floor plates, and this is one of the best things about the system as regards economical labor, as it takes less language to do the job and costs far less.

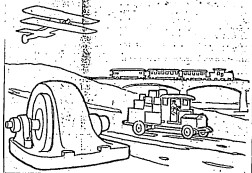
"The advantages of these forms over concrete blocks are: first, none; second, damp-proof and third on account of the excessive labor in laying blocks which must be done by masons."



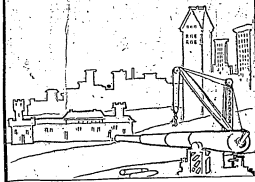
"We Need a New Civilization" Says Edison



The Famous Inventor, Who
Has Lived for 120
Years by Working Double
Time, Declares That the
Great Invention for Which
Mankind Is Waiting
Is a Right System of
Training the Young to
Understand Life.



**"The Great Majority of
Us Labor Under a
Burden of Maleducation."
"Proper Training of the
Brain Must Be Accomplished
Between Ages of 4 and 16."
"The Child Must Be Made
to Love His Schooling—Be
Eager to Go, Loath to Leave."**



By Charles Virgil Tevis.

WHILE I am at it, I would like to mention the mental disorder of innumerable grinding phonographs, the acring of fed was up and from audible, as was the point of voices, questioning, directing.

The master workman, Thomas A. Edison, was told the calmer in the apparent confusion. And smiling, long-shouldered, beset with youthful enthusiasm.

When we could converse, behind a partition, he participated a question, asking, almost hesitantly:

"I don't look to be 128 years old, do I? But I have lived that long, after such shifts of labor, I have not wasted time." . . . "Now just beginning to work."

In a coming day—it was of this he talked, in certain tones, looking behind the concrete walls:

"Although the intelligence of Americans, as human storage batteries, is almost beyond computation, we are not increasing in efficiency. We have been slow to grow. We have merely begun work on the great problems of life, those which naturally would engage our attention first. The reason for this, I believe, is our unpropensity to think and to work at the pitch which the human mind is capable of."

"An workers, as a race, we are handicapped. The great majority of us labor under a burden of maleducation, or an earlier loss of value in the years given us by nature to learn."

"As a race, also, we assimilate slowly the mental and social qualities of the hundreds of thousands of immigrants who, each of this hemisphere yearly."

The World Standard of Man.

"I mean just this: The world-standard of man, which he evolved from the rolling social, economical and physical elements of the past, is a creature of the present, a creature of the future. The standard of the past is always uplifted and striving for greater height."

"Here we have the best qualities of all races, the worst. We have come to appreciate the necessity for the encouragement of the good and, at least, the control of the bad. It is in the present of nature that sometimes this will run to pass. The result is bound to be what we might call the superman."

"In our over-riding and the standard of different types, different temperaments, different physical textures, a sane, superior balance will result ultimately. When the brains of generations of similes from the north of England, or the rugged strength of the Scottish ploughman, mates with the finely tempered mentality of a French savant, or the dream-fire of some southern poet, and in turn, with, possibly, the conservative of an inland merchant—from this melting pot process will emerge a progeny healthy, well balanced, ambitious, imaginative, mentally capable of great things."

"It is in this coming superman that we must look for the solution of age-old problems—world-work which we have barely approached as yet."

What We Do Not Know.

"We ask every day: 'What is there to be done?' Young men by the hundreds come to me with the question, and I put them to work and let them go again by the hundreds. Their heads speak of the inability to tell of trifling. They do not see any beauty in what is, work, probably because they have no sense of the value of work."

"What is there to be done? There we ask each other in the face of the fact that we do not know what we do not know. We need a new way of knowing what electricity is, or magnetism, or the other elements of our environment."

"The achievement for the American people is beyond imagination. And yet there is a limit to the superior physical and mental strength, even before it is possible to need a new way of knowing."

"This new civilization will recognize, from its own great fact in human nature—there are no limits to the capacity of a brain properly trained. But the proper training of the brain must be accomplished between the ages of 4 and 16, in some exceptional cases, age 18."

"There is only one way to bring about this new civilization—discover the right system of education. The whole world awaits this discovery. There is not a country where educative methods have approached perfection, where there is not the handicap of misdirected early training."

"Teachers, teachers, reformers now do not take advantage of the 12 surgical years. In a general way it is appreciated that early life is the time for study and training; but the absolute necessity for the cultivation of the mind and morals of the child during this period is both inadequately realized and most imperfectly applied."

"Important brain cells begin to atrophy after the age of 16 or 18. These are crippled then; natural capacity is then impossible. And, to think of the wonderful growth of which a human brain is capable, and to describe it, for we do not know it. Even imagination fails us."

"Like your son? If you should hold it in one position for a day, instead, the muscles, which might be trained to do acts of strength, which nature meant to be developed in the height of efficiency, waste away. In time they become atrophied, and development. Possibly the fingers are able to make a few simple movements. . . . Thus the atrophied hand is able to perform a few simple functions, but blasted as far as all the great mental gifts of human mentality are concerned."

Beginning at Mother's Knee.

"We must begin again at the knee of our mothers. Environment will adjust itself to nature. It is to a correct interpretation of first principles that we must turn our inventive genius, in order to increase our racial efficiency and bring about a new civilization which is to produce our superior man."

"The Children of the Nations," from a New Series of Designs by
Ernest Auffersee, Reflecting the German Revival of Child Study.

The master worker paused. His reference to first principles inspired a quotation: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

"Yes," he continued, "simple words. . . Give me the child of a Philippine headhunter, who sincerely believes in his decency of murdering his enemies. And, after the proper years of right education, that boy, contrary to the so-called instincts of his race, will smother his soul at a suggestion of bloodshed."

"Institutions we boast of do not teach morality. Legislatures make laws in vain. Reform movements do not reform. And all because the human animal we seek to teach, reform or restrain as a menace to society, is not morally capable of overcoming the effects of the massed or misapplied or brain-proving power of his life."

"We do teach a child of the difference between right and wrong, the mass happiness of virtue, the wages of sin—in fact, morality."

"We do teach the same child more than the 21 hieroglyphs on which we base our grammar. Twenty-four cold, meaningless letters! We try to describe a giraffe with them; we use them to explain the workings of a machine; we attempt to paint pictures of the wonders of the world with them—with hieroglyphics!"

A Child Must Be Shown.

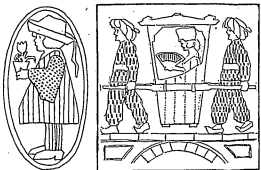
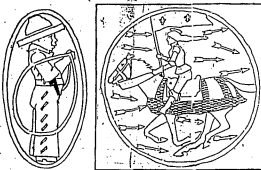
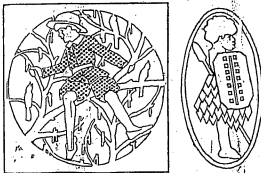
"Show the child the animals in their native wilds. Show him an engine running a great mill. Show him the rocks and the waters and the growing forest. Then teach him his environment. Go out to a stagnant pool and, under the green acorn show the life there. When he sits at a table he should know how the cloth is made, how silver is mined, be able to tell the story of the discovery of glass."

"And, no matter what the details of the new process of education will be, one most important thing must be remembered. This child must be made, at the start, to forge his schooling. He must be eager to go in the morning and loath to leave in the evening."

"Just what this necessary new process of education is to be I cannot say. Moving pictures will help solve the problem; dry textbooks never will. But this process must come, even as will the new civilization."

"And then?" I asked.

"Then," he replied, slowly, "we shall give Nature a chance, and begin to learn."



NEW YORK GLOBE — March 20, 1914 (D)

FIRE DESTROYS THE BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY

Also \$300,000 Edison Moving
Picture Studio in the Bronx
Is Badly Damaged in Early
Morning Blaze.

**FIREMEN ARE INJURED
BY FLYING GLASS**

The Scenery, Costumes, and
Properties Used by the Com-
pany in the Manufacture of
Film Plays Are Total Loss.

Fire destroyed the interior of the moving picture studio of the Thomas A. Edison Company, Inc., at 1254-1256 West End Avenue, the Bronx, early to-day. Several firemen were injured by falling glass, window and scenery, and a production of "The Battle of Mobile Bay" was completely destroyed. Two alarms were sent in before the fire could be got under control. Two thick black smoke pouring from the studio aroused the firemen in the neighborhood, and rescues from the Tremont and Bronx Park stations were called to administer police lines. Five hundred moving picture actors and actresses, who arrived while the fire was raging, found themselves out of work.

The fire was discovered by Daniel Collins, a night watchman. He was in the basement of the building and saw smoke coming from the direction of the large switchboard which contained several hundred lights. He turned in an alarm of fire and then notified twelve other men who were at work in the building.

The men groped around in the thick smoke in the basement, but could not locate the fire. By the time the fire department had arrived in charge of Lieutenant Hawkins and Captain Pagan the fire had gained considerable headway and the smoke had increased alarmingly.

It poured out in a thick, black cloud and made it dangerous for the firemen to enter the massive concrete studio. Another source of danger was the three floors that covered

the entire roof. The intense heat sent the glass in a shower down on the fire fighters. Fireman John McCarthy of Engine Company 28 was struck on the neck by flying glass while working in the north end of the studio. Fireman Timothy Driscoll of Engine Company 72 was struck by falling glass and had his shoulder wrenched by the fall of a large piece of wood used in the construction. They were attended in a near-by drug store and went back to fight the fire.

The fire spread from the basement to the main floor of the studio, where it burned through the floor and destroyed all the forty, kettles, cauldrons, and other "props" and scenery used in the large set construction.

The fire had spread to the main floor when the second alarm was turned in and brought Deputy Station Chief King to the scene. Several more lines of hose were turned on the building, but the scenery greatly hampered the firemen in their work. The large canvas pieces sent forth clouds of choking smoke.

Collins and other employees managed to save several valuable moving picture cameras and \$5000 worth of films waiting to be released. They carried them to a small brick building near one corner of the studio, which is five feet high.

When the firemen went through all that remained of the interior of the studio was the debris from "The Battle of Mobile Bay." The cause of the fire was given as defective insulation. Some of the leading actors and actresses lost their entire costumes wardrobe in the fire. Some of these were Bruce Melville, Benjamin F. Wilson, Augustus Phillips, Percy Walker, Ray Alder, Sally Gray, and Hope Leeland.

Miss Hilda Brunson, assistant to Miss Leeland, arrived shortly before 10 o'clock and took charge of the work of taking stock of the damage, which is estimated to be over \$250,000.

Manager Thompson, the stage manager of the company, was expecting to sail for Europe to-day. He had already left the studio, bound for the Chelsea place, where he was to take ship. He was sent for by a high-powered automobile and brought back to the scene of the fire, so that he could look upon the ruins of his studio before sailing. He was then rushed back to his ship.

NEW BRITAIN (CT) RECORD

March 20, 1914 (D)

BIG MOVING PICTURE CON- CERN BURNED OUT.

New York, March 23.—Twenty-five moving picture actors and actresses had for their lives early today when fire destroyed the plant of the Thomas A. Edison Company, Incorporated, at 1254-1256 West End Avenue and Oliver place, with a loss of \$100,000. The plant was the largest moving picture concern in New York City.

A concrete wall built for such an emergency prevented the spread of the flames when the three story building was destroyed. Several men and women employed by the company risked their lives in saving \$100,000 worth of films stored in a vault.

MY IDEAL IN ELECTRICITY

By THOMAS A. EDISON



THE earth, the air and these are the three limitations of my ideal in the use of electricity. Perhaps there should be an added one—the fourth dimension. If there be such a thing electricity alone will reveal it to mankind.

My ideal in electricity is the perfection of that means of power to such an extent that no farm can be operated without it, no vessel will be propelled without it, no ship in motion without it, no train run without it, it will only become the ideal when it is used everywhere for everything. If I could make this statement any broader I would.

A storage battery that will take any vehicle at least one hundred miles at rapid speed is only a fraction of the ideal in electricity. But to con-



THOMAS A. EDISON.
Wizard Who Has Perfected Wonders With Electricity.

sider that for a moment, imagine no jar of heavy traffic on the streets, cleared or elsewhere. All is nerve-saving quietness, no congestion, everything moving along on rubber tires and by means of storage batteries, oil or gas, vaporless, noiseless.

Instead of costly and painful digging, instead of dangerous and not always satisfactory blasting, electricity should be used for mining. To make it ideal it should open up a mountain side as gently and easily as a wedge will split a block of hemlock, then pulverize the ledges and leave the mineral-bearing ore ready to be scooped by machinery into the devices that separate it.

For the farm electricity should kill every danger of frost. It should draw water, at practically no cost, in overcoming all dangers of drought. It should— (Continued on Page 17.)

try the soil when too great a rainfall threatens crops. This may sound too much like a dream, but such wishes will be made that if we could return to earth in a hundred years we would not recognize it as a place where once we dwelt.

Another ideal is to draw electricity directly from coal. That means will be discovered. All steam engines and boilers will become turbines, like rock lights or mill runs. Ships should be driven across seas at a hundred miles an hour by means of electricity. Air ships should become as safe as yachts on a mill pond, and these will happen when the ideal in the use of electricity is reached.

Electricity must make the world "food proof" before it can become ideal. It must be so well in hand that no more danger of death-dealing shocks will exist, it must prevent almost every form of accident. In a word, electricity must become the nerve system of the entire world, responding to every demand of mankind just as our right hand grips an object in the same flash that the eye regulate machinery that one fraction of trouble anywhere stops the mechanism. If a dove caught in a belt will cause disturbance which will stop the machinery.

boil eggs, cook coffee and do scores of such things at the table by the pressure of a button. An electric machine makes butter, a movable electric motor operates a scrubbing brush and cloth and hot soaps over a floor.

For absolute saving of power an automatic shut-off and starter could be devised, allowing electric machinery in factories to run only exactly the number of hours the laborer desires for working, or the number of hours the managers want it to operate.

MINIUM cent by electric power, pour it into moulds for a house by electric machinery. If you want your house built in winter and fear the summer will freeze, keep it warm by electric heat while the work is going on.

Let electricity bring every play, every opera into your home, showing the scenes on a screen in absolutely correct perspective and color and giving every note and voice in absolute exactness.

Let electricity become so powerful that it may melt back a glacier for a hundred miles, that it could be made to throw out a "dead line" and turn another glacial period into a melting spring, stopping the advance of ice and running the water into the sea.

There is no limit to the power of electricity, why should there be a limit to its usefulness? When electricity will solve the problems of transportation, farming, mining, commerce, navigation, exploration, germ-destroying, disease-curing, manufacturing and every other thing needful to the advancement and health of mankind. It will then become ideal.

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Rosette Times
Date: Pittsburgh, Pa.

3-24-14

WHY not war upon deadly germs with electricity? To make it ideal why not so construct houses that every room in turn may be in turn literally purged by fire-electric fire-all food electrically treated so that any dangerous germs are eliminated, all conveniences made antiseptic by electricity?

Already house-wires, street bread,

NEW YORK HERALD

APRIL 11, 1914

Mr. Francis W. Jones, Electrical Engineer, Dies of Pneumonia

Inventor of Dynamo System Used in Telegraphy Passes Away
at His Winter Home in West Palm Beach, Fla.—
Was Sixty-Six Years Old.

Word was received here yesterday of the death of Mr. Francis W. Jones, an electrical engineer of prominence and inventor of several devices well known to telegraphers, and who was for many years a resident of Manhattan, at West Palm Beach, Fla., of pneumonia, after a short illness on Saturday last. Mr. Jones, who was retired, lived in his winter home in Spring Valley, N. Y., in the summer months, and he spent the winter months in Florida.

Joseph W. Kelly, in 1876, Mr. Jones came to New York when he was a young man and became interested in telegraphy. He studied electrical engineering and his inventive ability attracted the attention of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, who entrusted him first photograph to Mr. Jones for exhibition purposes. He worked with Mr. Edison for several years and later invented the dynamo system for telegraphy which now is in common use, as well as many other devices used in telegraphy.

Mr. Jones was at one time president of the Merchants and Bankers' Telegraph Company, with which he was identified for many years. Failing health, due largely to overwork, obliged him to retire from the company three years ago. In his retirement he devoted himself to writing on electrical subjects for technical publications, and his views were accepted by electricians and telegraphers as those of an authority.

Mr. Jones was twice married. His first wife having died fifteen years ago. He is survived by his second wife and a son and daughter by his first marriage.

"EDISON, T.A. - PERSONAL"

April 08, 1914 (D)

MILWAUKEE (WI) FREE PRESS

**DEAF STUDENTS SEE
INSTRUCTIVE MOVIES**

A new motion picture film produced in the Thomas A. Edison Laboratories on the "MILKING of Modern Shoes" was shown the pupils of the school for the deaf last Saturday evening at their regular motion-picture lecture. Every phase in the manufacture of modern shoes, from the cutting out of skins and uppers, to the shaping of the finished product, is shown in the film. It brings an especially clear and significant picture of the shoe-making process. Singing is one of the trades taught the pupils of the school and it proved very interesting and instructive to them. Other educational films shown were "A Rindy of Volcanoes" and "The Grand Canyon of Arizona."

"MOTION PICTURE - GENERAL"

TRUSTON (NJ) TIMES

April 01, 1914 (D)

**Edison, Idle and Nervous,
Sends North for a Chew**

**Wizard Knows That "Red" Kelly
Has Good Plug, and Wants
Some of It.**

WEST ORANGE, N. J., April 7.—Although he had written to the heads of the departments at his works that he would be home Sunday, T. A. Edison has been prevailed upon by his wife to remain at their winter home at Fort Mayer, Fla., until April 16.

"The Missus just won't let me go back to work," the inventor wrote. "I'm eating and sleeping and waiting around."

Lack of work is not all that annoys Mr. Edison. He can't get the kind of tobacco he wants in Florida, so he has written to his private secretary to "get some of that chewing tobacco from 'Red' Kelly in building it, and send it down to me in a hurry."

He also sends his compliments to "Red," saying that he knows a good chew.

NEWARK, (N. J.) CALL

11
CAP. 15, 1914

DINNER TO FRANK N. DOLBEER

Thomas A. Edison sent a telegram of regrets and congratulations from Florida last night to Frank N. Dolbeer, general sales manager of the assessment phonograph department of Thomas A. Edison Inc. Mr. Dolbeer was tendered a farewell banquet at the Washington by fifty department heads and other officials of the company.

Mr. Dolbeer, who for fifteen years has been at the head of the sales department covering this phase of the Edison enterprise, is one of the best known talking machine men in the country. He is leaving the Edison Company to become vice president and general manager of The Phonograph Corporation of Manhattan, which is one of the largest talking machine, jobbing houses in the world, handling the Edison diamond disk phonographs.

Chief William, vice president and general manager of the Edison concern, acted as toastmaster at the banquet. Mr. Dolbeer's honor last night, and on behalf of his associates presented the point of honor with a gold watch and necklace chain.

THOMAS A. EDISON'S

WINTER HOME IN FLORIDA DESCRIBED IN LETTER FROM AMOS KELLER.

Fort Myers is situated on the left bank of the Calousahatchee river about twenty miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Its population is nearly 3,000. Several business blocks and numerous hotels for the accommodation of tourists adorn the city. There is one magnificent bank building being erected, which would do honor to a much larger city. It is constructed of cut stone shipped from Indiana. It is fire-proof and only one story in height but that story is more than 20 feet high with arched ceilings, decorated with the most artistic workmanship. There are also a number of splendid private residences owned mostly by northern people, whose lawns are made beautiful by a great variety of palms and other tropical trees, shrubs, vines and flowers.

Thomas A. Edison owns an extensive park on the river bank about a mile below the city. This park is filled with tropical fruit trees and also ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers of many varieties. Three residences and a laboratory in which is generated the electricity needed for lighting and experimental purposes are found in this park. The lumber required to construct these buildings was framed in New York, shipped by boat to this place, before the advent of railroads. To land on his premises he was obliged to build a dock which extends into the river a full quarter of a mile. Though Mrs. Edison has such a beautiful park, and extensive winter residence here, he is such a busy man that he has little leisure time to occupy and enjoy it. This winter he came with his family in the middle of February to spend a month in this delightful climate. Mr. Edison was accompanied by John Dunnington, the naturalist, and by Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, of Detroit, is guests. The citizens of Fort Myers gave the distinguished party a royal reception by securing them from the railroad station, to his palatial home, in automobiles. There were fifty one Ford automobiles in the procession.

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Fort Myers is not a manufacturing city. It operates the necessary ice, electric light and water works plants. No street cars nor paved streets are found in its precincts. Many of the streets are in the same condition nature left them, paved in Florida sand. Those streets which are improved are macadamized with oyster shells, which is the best material to be found in this locality to improve roads.

Fort Myers boasted of having the largest citrus packing house in the world, built on piling in the river so that it was accessible to boats, to wagons and to rail transportation. Unfortunately it was burned in the latter part of January. It was doubly unfortunate, as it was destroyed in the midst of the fruit packing season. The loss was estimated at \$100,000. It is being rebuilt. The city is the owner of two docks which are built out into the river more than a quarter of a mile to reach deep water. Besides the city docks, there are a number of private docks. What gives Fort Myers its advantages over some other cities in Florida, is its water transportation besides its rail facilities. Craft of every description frequent the harbor of Fort Myers. Besides steam and sailing vessels, gasoline launches of many kinds, for travel for pleasure and for traffic, sail in its harbor. The Calousahatchee river for about thirty miles from the Gulf of Mexico is nearly two miles wide. There are several islands in the mouth of the river, among them being Sanibel, on the east on which is a town of the same name and also a Hatchhouse. Punta Rassa is a dock on the east shore of the river near its mouth. From this point many of the cattle of the extreme southern part of Florida are shipped, to ports farther south especially to Key West. The cattle are the most inferior stock imaginable, poor, lean fleshed, ill favored.

The fishes at the mouth of the river is considered fine. This part of the

Calumet and the river is well stocked with oysters, yet so commercial oyster prices have developed this industry. Oysters sell higher in this market than in most other cities of the south. The business of collecting oyster shells is quite an industry here. Thousands of tons of oyster shells are loaded on boats and barges and towed to the docks and unloaded thereon and from there are drawn on to the streets of the city and onto the highways in the country. They are a good material for macadamizing the roads for light traffic. The shells are quite smooth and hard but are not very durable. The roads improved by this material are called shell roads. Now, the inquiry may arise, are the shells obtained only from the oysters gathered for food? No, they are obtained from the river bed. The waves driven by the wind wash the shells upon the shore and shoals of the river, where, during low tide, they can be loaded onto boats or barges. The river beds are literally covered with them. The government in deepening the channel of the stream by dredging has thrown out immense quantities of these shells, which are thus utilized in the improvement of the streets, side walks and roads in the country. The loose sands of Florida when well covered with this material make a very good road.

The public roads of Florida left unimproved become almost impassable, for the sand becomes so loose by the travel of horses and wagons as to permit them to sink deep into it. The state of Florida no doubt was covered by the ocean at some period in its history, for numerous shell pits are found in many localities of the state. These shell pits are opened and the shells are utilized in the improvement of the highways, and streets of the cities. Fort Myers is situated the farthest south of any city on the west coast of Florida, except Key West. The climate is most delightful. The sun shines quite warm at mid-day, the shade and the nights are somewhat cool in winter. Frosts occur at rare intervals, but not as frequently as in the northern part of the state. This season this part of the state is best adapted to the production of citrus fruit and for winter gardening. The citrus fruit, consisting of grape fruit and oranges, is the principal production of southern Florida. More grape fruit is produced here than oranges. The citrus fruit of southern Florida is reputed to be of superior quality.

Winter gardening is also receiving quite a good deal of attention and will in the future no doubt develop into a lucrative business. On the first day of January the following garden products were in the markets here: strawberries, new pointers, sweet pointers, corn, radishes, peas, string beans, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, parsnips, turnips, parsley, cabbage, squashes and lettuce. One of the drawbacks to winter fruiting in Florida is the occasional frost which may occur at any time in the winter. Usually the temperature is warm enough for vegetables to grow from the north so lowers the temperature of the air as to freeze garden truck. The only chore the gardener has when his vegetables are killed by frost, is to plant again and he will soon succeed in raising another crop.

The land along the main shell roads on the river, leading into the country out of Fort Myers for several miles, is laid out with lots. The streets are graded and many of the sidewalks are laid in cement. The land adjacent to the river was low and marshy, but has been raised several feet by sand dredged out of the channel of the river. These lots are now offered for sale at fifty dollars per foot front although situated out in the woods. River or lake front lots demand good prices as sites for residences. Fabulous prices are asked for lots in these places although situated out in the woods. It is the climate that makes lots valuable for winter homes. It is climate that sells the lots. No one could afford to invest in these lots with the expectation of realizing any financial income from the cultivation of the soil.

In southern Florida an orange is grown. No wheat, nor rice, nor oats, nor a little corn is produced. As stated before the citrus crop is virtually the only crop. And when a grove is properly taken care of the remuneration is pretty fair. The labor of cultivating

log a grove which ought to be kept up the whole year is not small. The poor sandy soil needs the constant application of commercial fertilizers, as the trees will not thrive and produce fruit without it. The gathering of the orange and grape fruit crop is a long continued one lasting from November to May. The orange groves are now loaded with blossoms. The whole country is fragrant with the sweet perfume of the orange blossoms and although the trees are in full bloom, yet the crop is not nearly all gathered. The trees will have ripe and green fruit at the same time. In conclusion I will say that Fort Myers is blessed with a number of churches, as most of the cities of the south are. The white population supports four churches, and the colored people, though not one-fourth as many, have the same number of churches.

Orlando City, Florida, April 1, 1914.
Amos Keller.

TO BUILD HOUSES THAT WON'T BURN

Will Put Up Dwelling and Cow Barn and Watch Result— Chance for Thrifty

can get a farm of five acres with one of these houses furnished and the property ready to move in at the price of about eight or 10 years' salary. He will be able to pay for that house. It will lie up to the man of course to grow vegetables, keep chickens and so forth. Under my plan the woman must do all of the farm work, which will be if she scheme well. The man has to do the heavy work which a woman can do. She must do better than her husband. She must be able to do as much work as the man can do. If he works as usual in the city by day, he will have no time to do anything else before the house was ready to move in. Before the house was ready to move in, the house and land will be sold on a four per cent, mortgage. The man gets four per cent, made. The people; they

The house never can burn. The need of hiring a carpenter is done away with. There is no worry as to whether there is a fire company within call.

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

**FALL DOWN ELEVATOR SHAFT **
F FATAL TO WEST ORANGE MAN

His body was found on the concrete floor in the cellar in an unconscious condition. His body was badly crushed and the ribs on the left side, his arm and leg were fractured. The body was viewed this morning by Deputy County Physician M. Herbert Simmons, who issued a burial permit.

The dead man was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Fane. He was a member of Osceola Council, Jr. O. U. A. The funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon in the Pleasantdale Presbyterian Church.

DAYORNE (NY) REVIEW

May 23, 1914

(U)

Kinetophone Difficult to Operate, Says Inventor Thomas A. Edison

When the EdisonKinetophone was ready for exhibition installations, the problem oftenest met in installing and operating it was given a great deal of thought by the inventor. "The machine," thought by the inventor, "is a very difficultly adapted through a strong side-light on the imitating thoroughness with which Edison presents any subject."

Notably the physical difficulties to be overcome is such of the theatres formed a problem which could not be overcome in each of the theatres formed a problem which could not be handled by a mechanic.

These men were trained in the details of construction, adjustment, assembly and installation. They were also trained in the operation of the outfit, in order that synchronism between the picture and the phonograph might be maintained. After this rigorous training which lasted for three or four weeks, they were then subjected to a written examination. In this examination they were gathered about a large table, where questions, relevant to the adjustment and installation of the machine were handed them. They wrote their replies, turned them in, the papers were graded and if they passed, they were sent out on the road. One would have thought, on coming into a room in which these examinations were being held that he had suddenly dropped into the term examinations of one of our colleges. The instructor was constantly looking for "spelling." One man was excluded from the examination because of an evident desire on his part to imitate knowledge possessed by the other man. Another one, in anticipation of the awful ordeal through which he was to pass, arrived in a more or less "sullen" condition, and insisted on giving continuous outbursts of angry advice. He was taken home and put to bed.

In these examinations there were 15 questions which counted for a total of 75 points. Seventy points were required as a passing mark. Operating this machine in perfect synchronism counted for 24 points. The tying of a completed knot in a piece of string—a knot which was only evolved after thirty days of experimentation—count-

ed for five points. This string had to be attached to the examination paper, correctly tied or the applicant lost five points.

If an applicant showed too much self assurance, or thought that he knew so much about the subject that no one could tell him anything and showed a disinclination to study as hard as the rest, no instructor could play a very disconcerting little trick on him. He would place a film of one subject on the projecting machine and the record of another on the phonograph and would then tell the man to go ahead and operate the machine with synchronism. After one of these trying ordeals an applicant came forth here pining profusely and, with all his self assurance gone, said: "I found a woman's value in the record, but I'll swear that there was not a woman in the entire day."

"PHONOGRAPH - GENERAL"

GENESSEE (NY) WEEKLY

May 06, 1914

(U)

VIOLINISTS UNMASKED.

Edison Tells the Secret of How They Strike the Right Note.

Thomas A. Edison, who has an expert knowledge of every known musical instrument, from the cello to the violin, was discussing the great violinists of the present age. He spoke with deep feeling.

"I have to admit," he declared sadly, "that for a long time these fellows had me completely bewildered. I used to watch them in movement. Every time one of them shot a finger halfway down the neck of his fiddle and stopped it in exactly the right place for the sounding note I gasped in astonishment. Every time, it seemed, he could stop that finger exactly within one-thousandth of an inch. That's what he had to do in order to make the right note. And I concluded that he and his fellows were in some way superior to all other kinds of people in the matter of feeling distance."

"But I know better now. After long and careful observation I have discovered the truth. These fellows shoot their fingers up and down with an air of great confidence, but they never know exactly where the fingers will stop. Like any other human being, they guess at it. Then just as the note is begun by the scraping of the bow their trained ears catch the defect, and they straighten their fingers. Consequently, although the public doesn't know it, the great violin geniuses of the world fill their work with a lot of notes that start falsely."—Popular Magazine.

SPRINGFIELD (MA) MOR. UNION

May 19, 1914

(U)

CONTRADICTS EDISON ABOUT THE CIGARET

President Hill of American
Tobacco Company Writes
— Answer to Inventor.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Perceval S. Hill, president of the American Tobacco Company, has given out a reply to recent utterances of Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford concerning the use of cigarette.

Mr. Hill says in his statement, which is addressed to Mr. Edison:

"Several years ago it was quite the fashion to attack cigarette. Lurid statements of the evils of cigarette smoking were circulated extensively by well-intentioned ignorant people, by authority seekers and by thrifty legislators. Antisocialists also moved through the assemblies of several States.

"The agitation was such that medical men and other scientists undertook thorough examinations of everything in connection with cigarette—the tobacco, the ingredients with which it is treated, the paper, even the printing on the paper. Every one of these investigations resulted in exactly the same set of findings, viz., that the cigarette is absolutely pure, that it contains less nicotine than any other form of tobacco product, that the consumption of the paper is harmless in its effect on the human physiology, that its temperature is in no way injurious to normal users.

Testimony of Physicians.
"Pages of extracts from medical journals could be published and more papers could be filled with the statements of famous physicians and chemists, all of whom testify to the same general effect.

"Aside from the overwhelming weight of scientific testimony, common sense alone will convince any reasonable man that the cigarette is not injurious. That this must be true is proven by the number and types of men who use cigarette. Unquestionably the cigarette is used by millions of doctors in every city and large town in the United States.

Teachers, lawyers, bankers, business men, laboring men and men of all classes have deliberately turned from cigar and pipe to the cigarette. Inasmuch as 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 American men use cigarette and perhaps even a larger percentage of educated Europeans, your charge of feeble-mindedness lies against the overwhelming proportion of the commercial, professional, artistic, musical and industrial world.

The increase of cigar smoking in the United States in recent years is significant. In 1906, 2,600,000 cigars were made in this country. In 1913, 15,494,000 cigars were made here—an increase of 750 per cent. This tremendous popularity, which is growing all the time, is possible only because millions of American men have convinced themselves that cigarette are good for them.

Treat Smoking Fairly.

"If cigarette smoking is to be treated fairly, you must admit that the subject is one that can be discussed only as a matter of personal taste. You may or may not like cigars. That is, of course, the right of any man. But it is hardly wise to use one's personal likes and dislikes as a basis for declaring that several million men are feeble-minded—especially when that sweeping indictment is directed against thousands of doctors, lawyers, scientists and other leaders in every department of thought and activity. Also, when one confuses his likes or dislikes with a fact, he is certainly not fairly expected to be taken seriously.

"You may exercise your personal preference in liking or disliking anything, but you place yourself in an unfortunate light when you attempt to use your position as an employer or laborer to coerce your employees into agreement with your personal notions of view. The man who happens to be working in a factory has just as much right in his personal likes and dislikes as has his employer, and the employer might well resent any effort on the part of the men who happen at the time to be his superior in authority to tell him that he must regulate his personal, private affairs.

Should Prove Contradictions.

"Fairness to our industry, and to fairness to the millions of intelligent men who smoke cigarettes, you should either prove your contention or enable us as manufacturers to disprove it. We believe that an investigation and re-examination of your claim against your word and after as much publicity as your retraction says you gave to your original unwarranted attack."

Mr. Hill's letter quotes from the London Lancet, a leading medical journal of Great Britain, which has been making examinations of tobacco since 1855. At the height of the anti-cigarette craze, in 1897 or 1898, the Lancet made a right scientific examination of cigarette and its findings were quoted in scientific papers the world over. The Lancet report closed with these words:

"To sum up, there is not a single factor in these enormous results upon which can be fairly based any allegation of the presence (in cigarette) of a substance producing injury to health."

Mr. Hill also quotes the Medical Journal of New York, which, commenting on The Lancet's report, wrote:

"The wholesale and indiscriminate abuse of the cigarette and the assertion in its use of a large proportion of the 'fin de siècle' is not only not forcibly in evidence, notwithstanding that it has been written to show the puerile and misleading character of the cigarette smoking habit."

Mr. Hill mentions Dr. Leonard K. Hill, who in an article to Harper's Weekly, entitled "The Truth About Tobacco," wrote:

"The white paper wrappers of cigarettes do not harm. They are made of a harmless rice paper, and while neither so small in bulk as to damage, I may refer to the conclusion of a physician of worldwide reputation—one of my old school, and a man of many years' experience at the Johns Hopkins school of medicine in some of the largest medical clinics in the world. 'I have yet to see,' he said, 'in either a clinic or pathological laboratory, any evidence to condemn tobacco in any form, excepting cigarette.' Dr. Osler, in his monumental Principles and Practice of Medicine, speaks of 'so-called tobacco heart,' and mentions three varieties, but he elsewhere all without much ado and says in the most parsimonious of words that 'the evidence of arterio sclerosis or valvular disease is not of much moment.' In other words, he seems to doubt that 'tobacco heart' has anything to do with tobacco and is convinced that whatever the cause, it is scarcely dangerous enough to be seriously considered."

May 11, 1914

(D)

DAIJIPOKU SUN (HU)

"EDISON BANS CIGARETTES"

Workers Claim That Edison Means He Smokes Cigars and Cigarettes.

Great Western (N. J.) Dispatch in New York Times.

When the Edison employees of the Edison plants here enter the shops tomorrow morning they will be confronted on every side with printed signs bearing this warning:

CIGARETTES NOT TOLERATED.
They Dull the Brain.

As a result of correspondence with Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer, Thomas A. Edison decided to be a crusader against the cigarette. At the request of Mr. Ford, Mr. Edison made an analysis of at least 20 brands of cigarettes. While he found the tobacco contained in them was of all qualities, he found poisonous matter in all the papers in which they were rolled. Said Mr. Edison:

"That poison attacks the brain and works havoc with a man's mental activity. His mind becomes clouded. President Madero, brother of the late President of Mexico, told here a few days ago that men, women and children are becoming smokers of cigarettes in the southern republic. That is why Mexicans as a race are not clean-minded."

Mr. Edison has always abhorred cigarettes, but he is a heavy smoker of cigars, and he likes to chew tobacco.

HARTFORD (CT) POST

May 18, 1914

(1)

EDISON ATTACKED BY CIGARETTE CO. CHAMPION

President of American Tobacco
Company Challenges Proof
of Statements

TALKS OF A DAMAGE SUIT

"Dull the Brain" Notice Libels
Thousands of Leaders of
Men, He Asserts

New York, May 18.—Thomas A. Edison's action in causing to be posted at the Edison works in East Orange, N. J., notices reading: "Cigarettes not tolerated; they dull the brain," and the attacks made by him and subscribed to by Henry Ford the automobile man, against the use of cigarettes, has led Federal S. Hill, president of the American Tobacco company, to send a letter to Mr. Edison in defense of the cigarette and the cigarette smoker.

"Blunder of the cigarette by notice of less prominence than yourself," Mr. Hill wrote, "attracts no attention, certainly from us. Since your prominence and fame give your words greater weight than the words of men of no importance there is imposed upon you a corresponding responsibility to make no statement reflecting on a product—and on the

millions of users of such product—without investigation and the certainty that comes from investigation. The form of your statement is of a character that denies us an opportunity to demonstrate its falsity and to prove the harmlessness of our product in a court proceeding. If you see fit to make a statement of the harmful effect of any of our brands in such form that being false it is libelous we will be delighted to institute suit for damages and will devote the proceeds to some designated charity.

Scientific Facts, in Favor

"The scientific facts are all in favor of the cigarette, and no man can charge those facts because he personally prefers a pipe or a cigar or a drink or a chew of plug to the cigarette."

Mr. Hill said that the anti-cigarette agitation of a few years ago was such that medical men and other scientists undertook thorough examinations of the cigarette which resulted in the same set of findings: That the cigarette is absolutely pure, that it contains less nicotine than any other form of tobacco products; that the combination of the paper is harmless in its effect on the human physiology and that its temperate use is in no way injurious to normal users.

"Add to the overwhelming weight of scientific testimony," said Mr. Hill, "common sense alone will convince any reasonable man that the cigarette is not injurious. Inasmuch as 14 to 15,000,000 Americans use cigarettes and perhaps even a larger percentage of educated Europeans your charge of feeble-mindedness lies against an overwhelming proportion of the commercial, professional, artistic, musical and industrial world."

Mr. Hill gave figures showing that 15,812,952,400 cigarettes were made in the United States in 1913, against 7,700,000,000 in 1900 or an increase of 700 per cent. in 12 years.

Matter of Personal Taste

"If cigarette smoking is to be treated safely," he continued, "you must admit that the subject is one that can be discussed only as a matter of personal taste. You may or may not like cigarettes. This is of course, the right of any man. But it is hardly wise to use one's personal likes and dislikes as a basis for declaring that several million men are feeble-minded—especially when that sweeping indictment is directed against thousands of doctors, lawyers, college professors, ministers, business men and other leaders of thought and activity."

"You may exercise your personal privilege in liking or disliking anything, but you place yourself in an unfortunate light when you attempt to cast your position as an employer of labor to coerce your employees into agreement with your personal points of view. Americans cling tenaciously to the belief that they have the right to entire freedom of opinion and freedom of action so long as they do the work for which they are employed."

Mr. Hill said that it is fairness to the tobacco industry and to millions of the intelligent men who smoke cigarettes that Edison should either prove his charges to disprove it; the manufacture

"EDISON, T.A. - ON CIGARETTES"

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

May 18, 1914

T. A. EDISON BEGINS TO WINCE**Famous Inventor Does Not Relish the Refutations of His Unwarranted Attack Upon the Cigarette, and His Attorney Tries to Stop Use of His Name in Newspapers.**

THOMAS A. Edison, the famous inventor, who some weeks ago made an unwarranted attack upon the cigarette, following the announcement through the columns of the daily newspapers that signs had been posted in the Edison factories in West Orange, N. J., prohibiting the use of cigarettes by the hundreds of employees, had no idea of the inevitable notoriety which he was to bring down upon himself.

Edison made certain statements in the course of his attack upon the cigarette to the effect that the paper in which the cigarette tobacco was wrapped had been shown by chemical analysis to be poisonous.

The statements in their entirety were promptly challenged by Percival S. Hill, the president of the American Tobacco Co., who after presenting a mass of evidence to refute the statements made by the great inventor, dared Edison to repeat them with specific application to any of the various brands of cigarettes made by the American Tobacco Co. in order that legal proceedings might be instituted against him in court for damages, with the understanding that whatever sum might be recovered should be donated to some worthy charity.

This challenge was not accepted, Edison evidently realizing that he might lose both money and reputation in case he made such court proceedings possible.

Edison presumably hoped that the public would speedily forget the matter, and so he studiously ignored the challenge publicly made by President Hill, but the matter was not to be permitted to rest there, and something over a week ago James Zolbian, the advertising representative of Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., came out with some striking advertisements in

the leading New York daily newspapers, addressed to Mr. Edison and signed by Mr. Zolbian.

These advertisements, which occupied something like half a page of space in the newspapers, thoroughly refuted the charges made against cigarette papers as poisonous, as regards the papers used in the Philip Morris cigarettes, and embodied a certificate of analysis from a leading analytical chemist in New York, stating that he had subjected cigarette papers furnished him by Mr. Zolbian to critical analysis

PHILIP MORRIS BIRTHDAY CLUB AT RYE BEACH

Photographed by Nelson Patterson.

MEMBERS OF WELL-KNOWN TRADE ORGANIZATION ON RECENT OUTING.

and had found no traces of anything of a poisonous character.

The name of Mr. Edison appeared prominently in these advertisements, and their appearance evidently touched a sore spot on the inventor, as he promptly sought to find means

TOBACCO, NEW YORK

May , 1914

(D)

of preventing the further use of his name in connection with the advertisements. Edison has no time in consulting his attorney, who thereupon addressed the following letter to Mr. Zohbian:

Orange, N. J., July 1, 1914.

Mr. JAMES ZOHBIAN,
225 5th avenue, New York.

DEAR SIR:

My attention has been called to your advertisement published in the New York Times on June 24, 1914, in which you have made considerable use of the name of Thomas A. Edison.

I desire to call your attention to Sections 50 and 51, Article 5, of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York under which it is made a misdemeanor to use for advertising purposes, or for the purposes of trade, the name, portrait or picture of any living person without having first obtained the written consent of such person, and making such use actionable in the Supreme Court of New York.

It seems to me your use of Mr. Edison's name was a direct violation of these statutes, and I therefore take this occasion to warn you that unless you immediately discontinue this form of advertising, Mr. Edison will take suitable steps to enforce his rights in the matter.

Yours truly, THOMAS A. EDISON,
General Counsel.

Mr. Zohbian was in no wise worried by the communication from Inventor Edison's legal adviser, as will be seen by the following reply, which was forwarded in the course:

July 2, 1914.

Mr. DELOS HOLBEN, General Counsel,
Thos. A. Edison, Orange, N. J.

DEAR SIR:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., and have carefully noted its contents.

I beg to disagree with you in the interpretation of the relation between the Sections 50-51, Article 5, of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, and my using Mr. Thos. A. Edison's name in the newspapers. I have not used Mr. Edison's name for the purposes of advertising or trade. I simply mentioned Mr. Edison's name for the purpose of refuting a statement which he has made.

Yours very truly, JAMES ZOHBIAN.

That Mr. Zohbian possesses every confidence in the strength of his position, and has no fear of any legal proceeding that may be brought by Mr. Edison, is shown by the fact that the Zohbian Advertising Agency has made arrangements whereby the advertisement to which exception was taken by Mr. Edison's counsel will within the next few days be republished in the leading daily newspapers throughout the United States.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

May 18, 1914

"CIGARETTES HEALTHY", P. S. HILL ANSWERS EDISON

PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN TOBACCO
CO. GIVES MEDICAL PROOF.

Denies That Scientific Investigation
Has Shown Cigarettes to Be Harm-
less, and Offers to Give to Charity
Proceeds of a Possible Damage Suit
for Unproved Statements.

Thomas A. Edison's action in calling to be paid a large sum of money by West Orange, N. J., makes reading "cigarettes are healthy," they said the brain, and the patient's mind by him and submitted to by Henry Ford, the automobile man, against the use of cigarettes, has led Percival S. Hill, president of the American Tobacco Co., to send a letter to Mr. Edison in defense of the cigarette and the cigarette smoker.

"Smoker of the cigarette by parties of less prominence than yourself," Mr. Hill wrote, "attract no attention, certainly none. Since your fame gives your words great weight, there is imposed upon you a corresponding responsibility to make no statement reflecting on a product, and the millions of users of such product, without investigation."

"The form of your statement is of a character that tends in an opportunity to demonstrate its falsity, and to prove the harmlessness of our product in a court proceeding. If you see fit to make a statement of the harmful effect of any of our brands, in such form that being false it is libelous, we will be delighted to institute suit for damages, and will devote the proceeds to some designated charity."

"The scientific facts are all in favor of the cigarette, and so much so that these facts because he personally prefers a pipe or a cigar or a stogie or a chew of tobacco to the cigarette."

Mr. Hill told that the agitation against the use of the cigarette a few years ago was "such that scientific undertakings, through examinations of the cigarette which resulted in the findings: "That the cigarette is absolutely pure, that it contains no scintilla more than any other form of tobacco products; that the combustion of the paper is harmless in its effects on the human physiology; that its temperature is by no way injurious to normal users."

Mr. Hill's own letter continues:

"Aside from the overwhelming weight of scientific testimony, common sense alone will convince any reasonable man that the cigarette is not injurious. That this must be true is proved by the number and type of men who use cigarettes. Unquestionably the cigarette is the favorite smoke of doctors in every city in the land. Venebrez, lawyers, bankers, business men, statesmen and men of all classes have delivered their words from cigar and pipe to cigarette. Inasmuch as ten to twelve million Americans use cigarettes, and perhaps even a larger percentage of educated Europeans, your charge of foolish misstatement against an overwhelming majority of the commercial, professional, intellectual, municipal and industrial world."

Mr. Hill gave figures showing that 1,827,000 cigarettes were made in the United States in 1912, as against 2,000,000 in 1910, an increase of 10 per cent in 17 years.

"This, tremendous popularity, which is growing all the time," Mr. Hill told Mr. Edison, "is possible only because millions of American men have convinced themselves that cigarettes are good for them."

BOSTON CURIS. SCIENCE MONITOR

May 27, 1914

(1)

THOMAS A. EDISON HAS HIS FACTORIES RUNNING AT FULL

Speaking on Business Situation He
Says, He Can Find No Imme-
diate Cause for Depression

NEW YORK — Thomas A. Edison,
speaking on general business conditions,
says:

"Notwithstanding prevalent depression
in business over the country, we are
employing more men than ever. There
are about 1,000 men at work in our im-
mediate factories, which are running at
capacity."

"I have no private reports from agents
and dealers over the United States. I
am convinced general business is bad,
though I can find no immediate cause.
Without any public or assignable reason,
business appears to be worse now than
in 1907."

"The final analysis of business condi-
tions is the total of work and percentage
of unemployed. Percentages of men at
work is lower than in years."

"The only reasonable explanation is
that we are having too much politics.
Follies are the price which must be
paid for democracy. Interference of poli-
tics in business is having an effect in
inverse ratio to the apparent desire of
the administration to frame laws bene-
ficial to business."

"Herbert Spencer truthfully said that
the net result of the labor of legislative
bodies is always below the intelligence
of the least intelligent member."

Mr. Edison, discussing his partnership
with Henry Ford for production of a low
price family electric carriage, said:

"I am making plans for today,
special machinery, factory buildings and
equipment for production of this new
electric. I have perfected the motor so
that an electric machine can be run much
more economically than a gasoline car.
It will be simplicity itself, so that it
can be run by a child. The cost will
probably be between \$300 and \$500."

"I believe that ultimately the electric
motor will be universally used for
trucking in all large cities and that
the electric automobile will be the
family carriage of the future. With an
electric truck, double the load and twice
the speed can be obtained with half of
the expense. I am convinced that it will
not be long before all the trucking
in New York city will be electric."

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

May 29, 1914

(1)

SELECT DATE FOR ANNUAL EDISON FIELD DAY MEET

The third annual track and field
games of the Edison employees are to
be held at Orange Park, Thursday,
June 25. The committee in charge of
the games expects more entries will be
received for the meet this year than in
former years. All the branches of the
various Edison interests will be closed
on the day of the games, as athletes
from all branches have entered. An
usual Thomas A. Edison will be hon-
orary referee and will start the half-
mile relay race, which has been named
after him.

During the past year's summer col-
legiate have been developed and are
out for the all-around title, which was
captured last year by Russell Crawford.
The events planned on the program are:
100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-
yard dash, 880-yard dash, 110-yard low
hurdles, twelve-pound shot-put, half-
mile junior relay, throwing the base-
ball, sixty-five-yard dash for girls, the
Grand Prix Edison, half-mile senior
relay, four men to a team. Gold medals
are to be given to winners in the vari-
ous events.

EDISON-AID DIES IN AFRICA.

Lomond Ricalton, Big Game Photographer, Victim of Fever.
Maplewood, N. J., May 27.—Professor James Ricalton, noted as an explorer who lives on Valley street, Maplewood, received a cable message telling of the death in Nairobi, British East Africa, of his son, Lomond Ricalton, from typhoid-pneumonia.

Lomond Ricalton, who was twenty-four years old, went to Africa three years ago with his father to make moving pictures of his game for Thomas A. Edison. Professor Ricalton returned several months ago, leaving his son among the friendly tribes of East Africa and expecting him to come home in October. The young man became ill two weeks ago. He will be buried in Nairobi.

NEW YORK SUN

EDISON AID DIES IN AFRICA.

Lomond Ricalton, Big Game Photographer, Victim of Fever.

Maplewood, N. J., May 27.—Prof. James Ricalton, noted as an African explorer, who lives on Valley street, Maplewood, received a cable message this afternoon telling of the death early today in Nairobi, British East Africa, of his son, Lomond Ricalton, from typhoid-pneumonia.

Lomond Ricalton, who was 24 years old, went to Africa three years ago with his father to make moving pictures of his game for Thomas A. Edison. Prof. Ricalton returned several months ago, leaving his son among the friendly tribes of East Africa and expecting him to come home in October. The young man became ill two weeks ago. He will be buried in Nairobi.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

LOMOND RICALTON.

Maplewood, N. J., May 27.—Professor James Ricalton, the African explorer and photographer, who lives on Valley st., Maplewood, received a cable message this afternoon announcing the death in Nairobi, British East Africa, of his son, Lomond Ricalton, from typhoid-pneumonia.

Lomond Ricalton, who was twenty-four years old, went with his father to Africa to take moving pictures of his game for Thomas A. Edison. The father returned some time ago, leaving his son acquainted among the tribes of East Africa. The young man was taken ill two weeks ago after returning from a hunting trip in the interior. He will be buried in Nairobi.

Besides his parents, Mr. Ricalton leaves three sisters and three brothers.

PHARMACY IN J. RECORD
MAY 27, 1911

EDISON AID DIES IN AFRICA.

Lomond Ricalton, Big Game Photographer, Victim of Fever.

Maplewood, N. J., May 27.—Professor James Ricalton, noted as an explorer who lives on Valley street, Maplewood, received a cable message telling of the death in Nairobi, British East Africa,

of his son, Lomond Ricalton, from typhoid-pneumonia.

Lomond Ricalton, who was twenty-four years old, went to Africa three years ago with his father to make moving pictures of his game for Thomas A. Edison. Professor Ricalton returned several months ago, leaving his son among the friendly tribes of East Africa and expecting him to come home in October. The young man became ill two weeks ago. He will be buried in Nairobi.

NEWARK, (N. J.) STAR

CAN-1287

Edison's Gardener Dies
Funeral services for Michael C. Doyle, gardener for Thomas A. Edison, who died at the latter's estate in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, yesterday, will be held tomorrow morning in St. John's Church, and interment will follow in the St. John's Cemetery. Mr. Doyle was a faithful employee of the great inventor, and had been with him about ten years. He was born in Ireland about sixty years ago, and came to Graceland, there when a young man. He occupied various positions of trust, and some of the large estates of the Graceland. He has been ill about five weeks with liver trouble. He leaves a widow.

The Wizard of the Glass House



TOBACCO - NEW YORK

June 01, 1914

GOOD WORK BY NICHOLAS EHRLICH

Head of the Brooklyn Independent Dealers In Collecting Some Valuable Statistics on Smoking.

Nicholas Ehrlich, the president of the Independent Cigar Dealers' Organization in Brooklyn, mindful of the recent attacks upon the use of tobacco by fanatics of the Dr. Charles Case, as well as the recent attack upon the cigarette by Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, has recently begun the collection of statistics which must prove of great value through all time to come in refuting the assertions of the narrow-minded opponents of the enjoyment of tobacco.

President Ehrlich has prepared a set of blanks, comprising a series of 28 questions, ranging all the way from the age at which an individual began to use tobacco, how many

years he has continued the practice, whether he prefers tobacco in the form of cigars, cigarettes or a pipe, whether he has ever experienced any disease or other ill effects that could be traced to smoking, whether he would give up smoking for a sum equal to half of his yearly income, to whether he would be in favor of the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cigarettes.

These blanks are being distributed in considerable numbers among Mr. Ehrlich's large clientele of smokers in the Temple Bar building in Brooklyn, as well as among prominent public men in Brooklyn, and they are being quite generally filled out and returned.

When a sufficient number of these blanks have been filled out, the statistics thus secured will be tabulated and given out for publication.

DAYORNE (NJ) REVIEW

June 04, 1914 (D)

EDISON EXPERT MEETS HORRIBLE DEATH AT WORK

Whirled fifty times around a steel shaft, his body mutilated and crushed, William F. Benedict, 39 years old, of Newark, lived long enough to be taken to the hospital, ask for his wife, and then when told what his injuries all amounted to, remarked, "I guess I'll be better off dead," before he died yesterday afternoon.

The accident happened in the laboratory of the Thomas A. Edison Electric plant at Valley road and the Edison Avenue, West Orange, yesterday afternoon, and following it that department of the plant shut down for the remainder of the day.

Benedict was a mechanic who worked in the laboratory where Thomas A. Edison does the greater portion of his work in experimenting. Mr. Edison was out of town when the gruesome accident occurred. About 25 men were working in the department when the lacing on a belt running from a counter shaft to the main shaft became loosened. Benedict was assigned to replace it and, after throwing the belt off the pulley, started the work. The machinery operating the main shaft which counts all of the others, was not stopped and in some manner Benedict's clothing became caught. Just as the belt he was working on was caught up again by the pulley.

In an instant his fellow workmen were horrified to see his body being whirled round and round the main shafting. It took but a second or two for one of the cooler heads of the men to throw off the article of the motor, but when Benedict's body dropped to the floor it was believed life was extinct.

A call, however, was sent to the Orange Memorial Hospital and the required assistance responded. Benedict's right arm was severed in short distance above the wrist and while he was still going around the shaft the hand and arm dangled to the floor. Following this both of his shoes were torn from his feet and then his clothing as far up as his chest was ripped off. The right leg was fractured once,

the left twice, two ribs were smashed in and his body was a mass of bruises and cuts.

While on the way to the hospital Benedict recovered consciousness and immediately asked the surgeon to send word to his wife as quickly as possible. A little later he asked what his injuries were, and when told said: "I guess I'll be better off dead." It was but a few moments later, and before the arrival of his wife at the hospital that he expired.

Even though the men working with him are all used to danger of accident and many of them have witnessed serious one in one plant or another in which they have worked, they were completely unnerved and it was seen it would be necessary to let them go off for the day.

Miller H. Hutchinson, general superintendent of the plant, stated after the accident that the establishment had been broken by the machinery not having been completely stopped before the accident was made to make any repair.

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

June 04, 1914 (D)

WHIRLED TO DEATH IN EDISON PLANT

William F. Benedict, Repairing Lacing of Belt with Machinery Running, Mortally Injured.

RIBS, LEGS AND ARM FRACTURED

With his right arm caught in a shaft which was making more than 200 revolutions a second, William F. Benedict, thirty-nine years old, of 142 South Thirteenth street, this city, was hurled through the air in the Edison laboratory in West Orange yesterday afternoon. Fellow-workers, who started to move, stood spectators, but finally one of the men threw off the current and the body fell to the floor.

Partly conscious when picked up, Benedict uttered a few unarticulate words. An examination by the doctor who responded on the call to the lowered ambulance, showed that both legs had been broken, the ribs crushed and the right arm, which had caught in the shaft, was almost torn off. It was necessary to amputate the arm, but Benedict died a short time later.

When word of his death was telephoned to the laboratory the machine shop was closed for the remainder of the day. Benedict was considered an expert mechanic and had been working for Thomas A. Edison for the past year. The inventor was not at the plant when the accident occurred, having gone to Philadelphia.

Benedict had been assigned the task of replacing a large belt on which the coils had worked loose. The belt was slipped off the shaft but the shaft was permitted to continue running, twisting close to the shaft in order to finish up his work. Benedict's hand slipped and his arm caught in the cogging of the shaft, whirling him around like a pinwheel. Other mechanics were so horrified by the sight to stop the machinery. It was fully a minute, it was said, they moved, before the power was turned off and the body fell to the floor.

Miller H. Hutchinson, chief engineer at the Edison Works, declared today that the accident was a result of violation of the rules of the machine shop. "There is a standing order, he said, that when repairs are being made to machinery the power must be shut off. Had this rule been complied with, he said, the shaft could not have been in motion while Benedict was repairing the belt."

The body was taken to the Benedict home. The man is survived by his wife and an adopted daughter.

MAXFORD (Conn.) Times
JUNE 4, 1911

BEACHEY-OLDFIELD AT CHARTER OAK

To Meet in Track and
Racing Card of Special
Merit

OLDFIELD WILL TRY TO
BREAK ALL RECORDS

Something Doing All the Time
That Beachey is Carving in
Mid-Air.

On Friday and Saturday, June 3 and 4, at Charter Oak park, Harry Oldfield, the man whose name on the automobile track has recently lifted the hat out of every man by his marvelous speed performances, will meet Lincoln Beachey, the wizard of the air, in a series of auto and aeroplane races, the like of which is liable never to be again witnessed by Connecticut people. Oldfield drives a 300 horse-power Christie. It is expected that all former records will be destroyed by him on these tracks. Beachey's dare-devil performances in the air, the like of which have never been equalled by any other aeroplane manipulator, will consist of dives, loop-the-loop and the "barndance" feat of flying upside down. Beachey's remarkable performances are briefly summed up in the following statement by Thomas E. Johnson:

"I was startled and amazed," said Mr. Johnson recently, "to hear of his 'barndance' in Orange, N.J., when I saw that youngster looping the loop and sending his aeroplane through the loop and then follow that astounding feat with an upside down flight. I could not believe my own eyes, and my nerves were unable for many minutes to realize that man had done absolutely two years ago. Orville Wright with the air-craft that could fly and the 'invariable' feature of the 'automatic' balancing device calculated to act more quickly than man can think and act in the same time."

"Contrary to my impression, Beachey's loop was not performed high in the air, a distance that would enhance the opportunity for a risk of ineffectual, but almost over my head he spun around, out rading all laws of gravity and prudence. It was wonderful, as wonderful in fact that I was relieved when, after the third loop, Beachey came back to the earth."

Beachey spent a whole day Thursday, but there it was possible for a young aviator to be performing in the air. The man who invented and flew the first aeroplane declared was impossible. There was sufficient food possible. When I thought out young Beachey and asked him for an explanation, he looked at me in a quizzical manner and replied, "I look you for my example and set out to do what others thought impossible. Then, after studying it all out, I would fail and combined thought and action to a degree sufficient to get away with it. That's the whole story. Do you think the other fellow declares it's impossible, and it is rare, sport dolo: it is too."

"NO CIGARET SMOKING BY MY EMPLOYEES," SAYS THOMAS A. EDISON



Thomas A. Edison, and the smile of his letter to Henry Ford.

That cigaret smoking is highly injurious both to mind and body is the opinion of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor. He employs hundreds of men, but not one of them is a cigaret smoker. Edison recently wrote a letter to his friend, Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile man, in which he set forth his views on cigaret smoking. Ford is said to agree heartily with Edison.

Calcuttless Edison No. 100

*From the Laboratory
Thomas A. Edison.*

Friend Ford

Orange, N.J. April 26, 1914

The injurious agent in Cigarettes comes principally from the burning paper wrapper. The substance thereby formed is called "Acroloin".

It has a violent action on the nerve centers, producing degeneration of the cells of the brain, which is quite rapid among boys.

Unlike most narcotics this degeneration is permanent and uncontrollable.

I employ no person who smokes Cigarettes.

Yours

Thomas A. Edison

MINNEAPOLIS (PR) TRIBUNE

June 07, 1914 (D)

Edison to Ford
on Cigaret Habit
Model for Pupils

Highly copies of a letter written by Thomas A. Edison to Henry Ford of Detroit, denouncing of cigaret smoking, mounted and framed suitably, for school room use, have been received by Superintendent Jacobs and one copy will be hung in each school room in this city.

The letter is as follows:
"Friend Ford—The injurious agent in 'cigarets' comes principally from the burning paper wrapper. The substance thereby formed is called 'acroloin.' It has a violent action on the nerve centers, producing degeneration of the cells of the brain which is quite rapid among boys. Unlike most narcotics this degeneration is permanent and uncontrollable. I employ no person who smokes cigarette. Yours,
"THOMAS A. EDISON."

Scientific American (N. Y.)

JULY 1913

June 6 1914

The Death of Sir Joseph Swan

SIR JOSEPH WILSON SWAN, inventor of the first incandescent electric lamp, died on May 27th at the age of eighty-six.

Although years of patent litigation have upheld Edison's right to be regarded as the inventor of the incandescent lamp, there can be no doubt that Swan was entitled to a place among the first two or three who gave to the world the present incandescent lighting system. He early showed a marked bent for scientific pursuits, and was necessarily apprenticed to a chemist in his native town. Thence he went to Newcastle, where he was employed in a large house of manufacturing chemicals, in which he became in time a partner.

As a manufacturer, Swan was engaged in the production, among many other things, of photographic plates. The dry plates of that time were slow, and instantaneous photography was impossible. Swan experimented with the purpose of increasing the sensitiveness and rapidity of the plates, and eventually produced the first really rapid dry plates. A valuable pendant to this great achievement was his subsequent invention of carbon printing in photography.

As early as 1843 Swan became convinced that for most purposes the incandescence of a filament, probably of carbon, would be the most practicable source of illumination.

His first electric lamp had a carbon filament which he made by packing a strip of thin cardboard with powdered charcoal in a crucible and subjecting it to intense heat. This was placed in a glass bulb from which the air was exhausted, and an electric current was applied. It will be observed that this was practically the same method that Edison employed in his early operations at Menlo Park in the late '70s. Swan secured his current from a battery of Grove cells, which was not sufficiently powerful to cause complete incandescence, though the filament was heated red hot.

In 1870-1880 Edison gave his first exhibition of electric lighting at Menlo Park, with filaments of paper or bamboo carbonized through intense heat. Later in 1880 Swan gave, at Newcastle, his first public exhibition of incandescent electric lighting on a large scale, using in his lamps filaments of cotton thread "parchmentized," by the action of sulphuric acid.

Another successful filament was made by him by squirting a jet of cellulose into a congealing solution, and then carbonizing by means of heat the tough thread thus produced. This process in modified form supplanted the Edison carbonized bamboo filament both in America and Europe.

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

June 12, 1914 (D)

DANCING ON LAWN IN LLEWELLYN PARK

Children Add to Attractiveness of
Program at Fete for Benefit
of Orange Free Library.

ENACT THE PLAY 'THE MAGIC TROLL'

Exhibitions of dancing featured a lawn fete yesterday afternoon and last evening on the lawn of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Jenkins in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, given under the auspices of the auxiliary of the Orange Free Library. Children as well as adults took part in the dancing, which included the square steps, and a competition was a feature of the evening's dancing.

Several children of Llewellyn Park residents have a play, "The Magic Troll," in the afternoon under the direction of Mrs. Philip McKim Garrison.

Coming to her forthcoming marriage, Miss Madeline Edison, who is president of the auxiliary, was qualified to take an active part in the fete and her place was taken by Mrs. John H. Hurdman. Among others who assisted were Mrs. Stanton H. Bennett, Mrs. Karl W. Taylor and Mrs. Coleman H. Wessan, the latter, helping Hurdman.

TOWN & COUNTRY (NY)

June 27, 1914 (D)

EDISON'S "daughter" and Justice Hughes were married on the same day. So as well as his wife knows, for anything that happens in the life of either Edison or Hughes is read not alone by the wife but by the sterner sex that never gives attention to a society paragraph. Justice Hughes' son, Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, was married to Miss Marjorie Bruce Stuart in St. John the Baptist's Church in the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist. The bridesmaids, who included the groom's sister, Mrs. Helen Hughes, had all been classmates of the bride at Vassar. The best man and the ushers had all been classmates of the groom either at Brown University or at Harvard. To many people the groom is interesting not only because the son of a Judge of the Supreme Court but as a grandson of Walter S. Carter, the well-known lawyer who had one of the oldest homes on Brooklyn Avenue in Brooklyn, the house that Mrs. Hughes, who was Antonette Carter, left as a bride. Walter S. Carter, who was the senior member of Carter, Hughes and Brown, had much to do with musical culture in Brooklyn. He was president of the department of music of the Brooklyn Institute, he gave an organ to the big Methodist Church on New York Avenue, and was a member of the Guild of American Organists.

Mr. Edison's Daughter a Bride

MR. Edison's daughter, Miss Madeline Edison, was married to Mr. John Eyre Shone at the Edison home in Llewellyn Park according to the service of the Catholic Church, Monsignor Henry A. Ippolito officiating. Her father gave her in marriage. The witness who presides against play, though he has provided us with things that laugh and talk and give us lively music, was brought into most interesting contrast with eight bridesmaids dressed in frilly frocks of violet and turquoise, suggestive of the very gayest side of life. These young girls included the Misses Margaret and Rachel Miller, nieces of Mrs. Edison; Miss Elvina Ambrose, Miss Carol Douglas, Miss Florence Walton, Miss Marie Cozzens, Miss Margaret Greany and Miss Elsa Davidson.

KANSAS CITY (MO) POST

June 20, 1914 (D)

PRIZED HEIRLOOM USED AT NUPTIALS, OF MISS EDISON



MISS. JOHN EYRE SHONE.

Traveling upon the cushion used by her parents when they were married, Miss Madeline Edison, daughter of Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, and Mrs. Salomon, was married to Mr. John Eyre Shone, of South Orange, N. J., at Glenmont, her father's home, in New Jersey.

The ceremony was performed in the reception room, with an old tapestry curtain forming a background and rare ferns, hanging baskets of gerbera and roses and anemals and flowering impatiens plants on all sides. On either side of the bride was a tall silver candelabrum.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR

JUNE 13, 1914 (D)

Mr. Edison Stamps as "Plausible" Theory of Mysterious Falsetto Tone

Musician of Newark Also Discovers, as Scientist Attests, the Proper Distinction Between Voice Tones and Pitch and Deeply Interests the Wizard, Whom World Acclaims.

Thomas A. Edison the other day ~~gave~~ an interview to a music teacher and baritone singer of this man is now on his way to London, where he is to lecture before certain scientific bodies on a discovery which he thinks he has made in the mechanism of the human voice in singing.

The alleged fact that he has discovered something which has been a mystery that has baffled those who teach tone production is regarded as certain by the reputed best physician in this city, who makes the care of the voice of the prima donna, or any other opera singer his particular branch of medical science. This is Dr. P. C. Webster, of 74 Cillon avenue.

Dr. Webster, when questioned, said that he believed that Mr. Hoffman was correct in claiming credit for a new theory and that he should have much praise for his scientific ingenuity and his original conception.

But the best endorsement he has is that of Mr. Edison, who called his theory "plausible," new and distinctively of the greatest value to the singer. Indeed, Mr. Edison was so impressed that he granted Mr. Hoffman two hours of his three valuable time.

The fundamental originality of the reputed discovery of the Newark teacher is that the pitch of the human voice, quite distinct from the tone, is produced in the windpipe when the so-called chest tones, those which move the lungs, are sung, and in the space above the vocal cords, where or between the falsetto is sung.

The continuous or competent vowels and accentuated syllables have been that the pitch of the voice is due to the tension of the stretched bands or ligaments. This, Mr. Hoffman declares, is an impossibility, and he avers that since, that is, the length of the space in the windpipe, gives rise to the attribute known as pitch.

The tone production, as is well known, or sound, is the result of the vibration of the two sets of vocal cords.

The discovery, therefore, of Mr. Hoffman, the distinction between tone and pitch, may well be called, after Mr. Edison, "plausible."

The musician illustrates his theory by a very simple method. He takes a bottle or a hollow glass cylinder and fills it with water at different heights. By blowing or whistling into the bottle or tube the tone, is produced and the pitch changes according to the space the tone travels be-

fore it meets with the resistance which dissipates the waves of sound generated by the agitation of the vocal cords.

Thus while the pure tone of the great singer comes from the profound depth into which he directs his voice, the falsetto notes of another unfortunate singer are springing from the space above the vocal cords, the waves or vibrations ascending upward toward the throat, finding infinitely less resonance power as they thus ascend. In this way is produced the agonizing falsetto note, a sound lost in the region around the soft palate, without purity or excellence.

As for the quality of a voice, its richness, its low or high register, that depends entirely upon the physical condition of the body of the singer.

And now for the execrable tremolo voice:

Breathing exercises, as a scientific observer of the mechanism of the human voice says, should always be carried on with a spirometer, especially because that instrument enables the teacher to check results (which otherwise can only be guessed at) with the greatest accuracy.

If this suggestion were kept in mind, says this scientist, the ear of the lover of music would be disturbed no longer by this intolerable and never-ending tremolo which now so frequently mars many, in other respects, his voice.

This fault—by the way, the lament registered as a merit—is found especially among French singers. But at the Conservatoire de Musique, in Paris, students are deliberately taught the wrong method of inspiration. For, as we gather from the "Mémoires du Chant de Conservatoire de Musique," they are told to "flatten" (or draw in) the abdomen and to "judge out the chest."

Thus the singer is at once cleared, because the tremolo arises almost invariably from a weakness of the muscles of the diaphragm or diaphragm.

Owing to the abdomen being drawn in, the diaphragm never properly is contracted; the muscles are not sufficiently exercised, and, consequently, have not power enough to resist the pressure that is brought to bear upon them in singing. They tremble and this trembling being communicated to the lungs, which are resting upon them, the stream of air they give forth loses its evenness and continuity.

Long gymnastics conducted on the right principle alone will counteract this fault, (one of the greatest vices of singing today) though not very quickly.

**MISS EDISON WEDS
JOHN EYRE SLOANE**

Ceremony at Glenmont in Llewellyn
Park Followed by Reception and
Dancing on Lawn.

INVENTOR ESCORTS HIS DAUGHTER

Beautiful music and elaborate floral decorations marked the wedding feast, the officiation of Miss Madeline Elliott, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alva Edison of Westfield, Mass. and Mrs. West Orange, and John Myre Bloom, son of Dr. and Mrs. T. O'Scur Sloan, of Montrose avenue, South Orange. The ceremony was performed at the Glenmont estate, the home of the parents of the bride, by the Rev. Monsignor Henry He Charr, New York. In the presence of a limited number of guests, including only relatives and close friends, the ceremony followed with a lavish and delicious dinner, to which a larger number had been asked.

The service was read in the drawing-room. The bridal pair knelt before an improvised prie-dieu of white satin, candlestick on either side by a tall silver half encrier with lighted candles and a flowering mimosa with a bank of acacia background mimosa plants against curtained off part of old tapestry which kneeling cushion of the room. The that used by Mr. and Mrs. Ellison at their marriage.

Elaborate Floral Decorations.—Rare ferns and hanging baskets of orchids predominated in the house decorations. In the cut-flower ferns stood fifteen feet in height, were arranged in stands in the center aisle, were arranged on hung partly outside story, so that they showed their midrib of orchids and partly inside, blue, white and yellow iris, filled the library fireplace, with a tall vase of American Beauties at the end of the hall fern and corncobs. The main entrance was in the parlor. The main ferns, the color scheme and star fern was in the Climbing orchid being carried heavily against Beauty rose. The hall was again the stair rail. Grouped

[illegible][illegible]

John, Thomas's brother, was best man, and the ushers were Charles Edmon, brother of the bride, John V. Miller, a cousin of the bride, of Orange; Addison A. Van Tine, Austin P. Montgomery and Harold P. Banks of New York, Frank D. Packard and Clement Neaves of Brook-

Mr. Blaine's brother, Charles O'Connor Blaine, was best man, and the ushers were Charles Edson, brother of the bride; John V. Miller, a cousin of the bride; Addison A. Van Tine, Austin P. Montgomery and Harold P. Isaacs of New York; Frank B. Barthol and Clement Nagun of Brooklyn.

The Bride's Gown.

The bride wore a gown of cream white chiffon made with fineness of old rose point and duchess lace, which had been on her mother's wedding gown. The bodice was of the same lace, cut open at the throat. There was a full collar, train and full and duchess lace. The vest was point and duchess lace. It was edged with tulle. It was edged with tulle. Mrs. Edson carried a shower cluster of white orchids and lilies of the valley, held together by narrow silver streamers and wore a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom.

The gowns of the attendants were of delicate laced mauve tulle, made with draped skirts of turquoise blue tulle and cues effect of tulle. The hats of the maids of honor were of flat sailor shape, room shape, Watteau in effect, coming low over the face and high at the back, which was filled in with tulle and blue ribbon, with a band under the chin. All were trimmed with mauve. The bridesmaids carried shower clusters of panicles; the maids of honor, yellow roses.

Mrs. Edson wore a gown of salmon pink chiffon, with tulle and puffed flared with ostrich feather tips tilted to match the gown. She wore a French hat of brown, trimmed with ostrich tips. Mrs. Blaine, mother of the bridegroom, an impressive over an underarm of lace made the back over lace and was finished with narrow lace trailing and a circle of turquoise blue satin tipped with tulle of gold. The bodice was of lace, embroidered in blue. She wore a black lace hat, trimmed with white shawls, pink roses and mauve bows.

The bride gave her attendants long ear pins of moonstones and pearls. Mr. Blaine's gift to his best man and ushers were moonstone scarf pins.

Guests at Ceremony.

Among those at the ceremony were Mrs. W. W. Nichols of New York, an aunt of the bride, who wore a dress of embroidered white with yellow girthing; Mrs. Payer of Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Colgate, Mayor and Mrs. John Furze Mitchell and Mrs. James Mitchell of New York; Miss Flora Yoss, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. B. Craig and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mitchell of South Grange; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Anderson, the latter a sister of the bridegroom, in crystal colored crepe with the back over lace and a black lace hat; Mrs. Charles O'Connor Blaine, in pink hat; Kenneth Gordon, Mrs. George Browning, Mrs. Katharine Browning, Mrs. and Mrs. Henry T. Ambrose, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley T. Correns, the latter in flat lace; Mr. and Mrs. T. O'Connor Blaine Jr., the latter in white voile with pink roses and jacket of lace and white hat trimmed in pink; Thomas A. Edson Jr. and William L. Edson.

Following the ceremony the bridal party adjourned to the lawn near the main entrance of the house, where a small platform beneath a maple tree had been erected. Here they received the congratulations of their friends. Later the bridal party danced on the lawn and had a collection at a horseshoe table at the rear of the house.

Engaged Girl Carries Ring.

As the bride left to don her traveling suit she threw her bouquet into the midst of the party. The ring in it was caught by Miss Carol Douglas. Miss Douglas's engagement to Kenneth Gordon was announced last week.

The bride's traveling costume was of blue tulle silk, made with a finger of blue embroidered chiffon. She wore a black hat.

Mr. Blaine is a graduate of Columbia University and owner of an old and well known Irish family. He is a cousin of Lady Donoughmore of Ireland, also a cousin of Lady Gertrude, of the O'Connor family of Dublin, Ireland; of V. P. Grant of Talbot Abbey, England, and of Mayor Mitchell of New York. He is a nephew of William B. Grace of Great Neck, Long Island.

The bride has been prominent society in the Orange, and as president of the Orange Free Library Auxiliary has arranged many social affairs for the benefit of that institution. Her maternal grandfather, the late Lewis Miller of Akron, O., was one of the founders of the Chautauque system of study and education.

Mr. and Mrs. Blaine will live in New York on their return from a wedding trip.

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NEWARK (NJ) STAR June 26, 1914 (U)

EDISON EMPLOYEES ENJOY FIELD MEET

"The Wizard" Spends Busy Day at Olympic Park With His Co-Workers.

SCHWOEBEL IS THE STAR

Braving the turbl weather conditions, some 250 employees of the Edison companies gathered yesterday at Olympic Park and enjoyed the third annual field day. Everyone in the Edison employ was there taking advantage of the holiday. The games started at 10:30 in the morning, but it was not until early in the afternoon that Thomas A. Edison came to the grounds, where he and Mrs. Edison occupied a box to the tune of "Hail to the Chief." He had no sooner seated himself, than he was called upon to judge a horse trotting race between William Jennings Bryan, the day candidate, driven by C. H. Wilson, general manager of the Edison works, and Wendell Wilson, the black horse, which was William Maxwell, the company's second vice-president, in which the suggestion of the president ran away from his opponent in two straight heats. After that West Orange's most prominent citizen was hustled to the baseball diamond, where he tossed the first ball in the Main Office and Bronx Studio teams. It was some time before he was able to sit beside Mrs. Edison in the box draped with the national colors and the Edison insignia. Mrs. Edison took a keen interest in the affairs of the day.

Compelled to be in the crowd were the actors and actresses connected with the Bronx studio, whose faces are a familiar feature of the Edison "movie" film. Leonard Schwobert, of the main office staff, captured all-around honors, and the accompanying copy donated by C. H. Wilson, general manager, with a total of 15 points. Schwobert took first place in the 20-yard dash and high, step and jump events and was placed second in the standing broad jump. H. G. Canfield, winner of last year's all-around honors, pulled a tendon and was forced to withdraw.

The feature event of the day was the Grand Prix Edison, the 33-yard relay. A special cup, donated by the "Wizard" himself, was at stake. The main office team, composed of Edison III, the old Newark Academy and Cornell athletes: H. Spaul, L. Schwobert and H. Riker, captured the first prize by a comfortable margin.

And then there was the 33-yard dash for girls. Eight of the fair sex faced the barrier. Anna Dymore, of the main office, broke the tape first, with Ella MacLeod and Julia Kellie, of the Bronx studio, close behind in the order named. Miss MacLeod, who is one of the "movie" favorites, finished a likely winner half way from the tape, where Miss Dymore overtook her and led her home.

The running high jump in which a new record of 5 feet 4 inches was established, was the most hotly contested event of the day. J. S. Brown and John Flanagan had a duel right up to the record height, where Brown cleared, and Flanagan did not, the event going to Brown. Edith Hill was third. The distance record was 2 feet 1 inch, made last year by H. G. Canfield.

The first played event in the Olympic run. On the second lap just in front of the grandstand, two runners fell to the ground. One of these, H. L. Duryea, of the stenography department, was so badly bruised that it was only after an hour of resuscitative treatment that he recovered. W. Shuster won the event in 5 minutes and 24 seconds. According to announcement, the seconds flat, the goal of the college record, but it was found that the course was a hurdle one. It was in this event, that H. G. Canfield, who was an over winner, pulled a tendon, thereby losing all chance of competing for the all-around honors.

No seat of excitement was aroused by the electric elimination. The 10 cars rammed around, their drivers performing a series of hairpin turns, and raising more dust than usual. H. L. Duryea, with C. Sawyer as mechanician, drove the winning car.

The best almost deprived J. Kearney, the winner of the quarter-mile event of his victory. He became a cropper just as he crossed the line. J. S. Brown, who was up the record in the high jump, took first place in the standing broad jump, with a leap of nine feet five inches. The shot-put went to Flanagan with a heavy 47.5 feet 2 1/2 inches. H. L. Sawyer threw the hammer 55 feet 6 inches, thereby winning the event.

The program was concluded with a baseball game between the Bronx Studio team and the Main Office nine. The Studio men landed a 10 to 7 victory.

The summary:
25-Yard Dash (Males)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4.

33-Yard Relay (Males)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4.

50-Yard Dash (Males)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4.

100-Yard Dash (Males)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4.

200-Yard Dash (Males)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4.

400-Yard Dash (Males)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4.

800-Yard Dash (Males)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4.

1600-Yard Dash (Males)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4.

3200-Yard Dash (Males)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4; Ted Clark (Studio)—Won by H. A. C. 23.4.

"L.A.E., INC - GENERAL"

JUNE 26, 1914 (U)

Edison Head and Girl Held on Bail of \$1,000

Newark, June 26.—When Archibald P. Hoffman, head of one of the departments of Thomas A. Edison's establishment in Orange, applied to the police here for protection from Preston Kappeler, his stenographer, many facts were disclosed which led the police to prefer a statutory charge against him and the young stenographer.

EASTON (PA) PRESS

JUNE 27, 1914 (D)

**OUTING OF EMPLOYEES
OF EDISON COMPANIES**

Edison Portland Cement Company Was Represented in Big Throng At West Orange On Thursday.

An outing of the employees of the different companies in whose titles the name of Edison appears, was held on Thursday at West Orange, N. J., and there was a great throng present from the Thomas A. Edison Laboratory, West Orange; the Edison Phonograph Works, West Orange; the Edison Portland Cement Company, New Village; the Edison Chemical Company, the Edison Storage Battery Company and Thomas A. Edison, Inc., all of West Orange. This last named corporation includes the well known motion picture producing company. All of these concerns are generally supervised and largely owned by the great inventor, Thomas A. Edison.

This great gathering brought together people of all kinds, of all ages and occupations such as could be represented by any other single source of enterprise in the world and the heart of Mr. Edison must have beat with pride and satisfaction when he entered the reviewing stand Thursday afternoon and was greeted by a tremendous ovation from all these people. They were all so happy, loyal today—the most skilled mechanics of the day, the greatest chemists and electricians, the leaders in the cement business, the moving picture actors and actresses and the artists who make our phonograph records.

On the athletic program were twenty events, track and field sports, with the exception of a baseball game between the Bronx Studio and the Main Office and a football race between horses driven by G. H. Wilson, vice president and manager of the phonograph works and Mr. Maxwell, who is also connected with the Edison interests.

For these various events several valuable prizes were awarded. The "Grand Prix Edison" was won by the team from the Main Office. This was a very handsome cup competed for in a relay race between teams representing each of the Edison Companies. The other prizes were offered by the general managers of other companies to the individual in their own plant who made the highest number of points. The donors of these prizes were Messrs. E. J. Berggren, of the Thomas A. Edison, Inc., H. A. Bachman, of the Edison Storage Battery Company, C. H. Wilson, of the Phonograph Works, and H. G. Flimpton, manager of the Bronx Studio.

This is the third year that the employees of Thomas A. Edison have gathered for such a big day as was celebrated Thursday, but it was the first time that the Edison Portland Cement Company, which is among Easton's leading industries, has joined them. Through the efforts of W. S. McIntyre, president of the cement company, the employees of the New Village plant occupied a very important place in the celebration.

On Thursday morning several hundred employees went down from Phillipsburg on a special train over the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The trip was managed with great efficiency by E. S. Blaker, of this city, who is assistant to the president. The athletic arrangements were in the hands of H. W. Goldthwaite, head draughtsman at the plant and the following employees were entered in the events: John Smith, H. Koehler, H. Kerner, J. Krasner, M. Koep, E. Pifer, J. Ready, F. Cole, D. Albhouse, J. Shook, J. Dodd, S. Garlin, A. Francisco and S. Feyer.

Among the accomplishments of the boys from the cement plant were third place in the hammer throw by Garlin, first place in the quarter mile by Joe Keeney, third in the Grand Prix relay, third in the 100 yard dash by Jack Smith.

In these days of constant friction between capital and labor, it is decidedly refreshing to rub elbows with a group of several thousand employees and feel the loyalty and devotion which they sincerely manifest for their great employer, Thomas A. Edison.

NEW YORK TELEGRAPH

"MANAGER PLIMPTON RETURNS."
Horace G. Plimpton, manager of negative production for Chicago-Warrenton, Inc., returned from Europe with Mrs. Plimpton as the Japanese. He has been representing the Japanese interests in some of the recent negotiations on the other side.

H
Siga "Plimpton, Horace G."

June 1941

"EDISON, T.A. - PERSONAL"

July 23, 1914 (D)

**SAID EDISON WAS TO PAY
HIM \$200,000 HERE**

**Story of McMahon, Whose Body
Was Found in North
River.**

Courier John V. Dashi of Jersey City will hold a inquest next Monday evening with the view of ascertaining how William McMahon, a retired merchant of 1729 3d street, N. W., Washington, D. C., whose body was found floating between two Pennsylvania ferry slips at Hoboken after last Saturday morning, came to his death. The Jersey City police have apparently corroborated last investigation to the county prosecutor's office.

Word reached the prosecutor's office yesterday that McMahon told James P. Stearns, a local dealer in Washington, he had signed a claim of \$200,000 against Thomas A. Edison for \$10,000 and was coming to New York to get his money.

District Attorney Alexander Jones yesterday told the water works the body was found dredged with floating boards in an effort to find the body, which was in-sight. The dredging will be continued at low water today. When he left Washington last Friday McMahon had five car more in his pockets.

John Trist, a Baltimore and Ohio conductor, said that McMahon was a passenger on his train, which reached Jersey City at 10:25 on Friday night last, and that more than once during the trip from Philadelphia McMahon took out a roll of bills and counted them.

"ORE MILLING"

July 07, 1914 (D)

**THOS. A. EDISON TRANSFERS
TIMBER LAND TO ZINC CO.**

Special Service of the NEWS.

NEWTON, July 7.—breaks were filed at the county clerk's office yesterday whereby the Zinc Iron Company, through Thomas A. Edison and Miss A. Edison, his wife, of West Orange, conveyed timber tracts of 2,219 acres in York and Harford townships, this county, and Jefferson Township, Mercier County, to the New Jersey Zinc Company. The consideration is named as \$1.

There are no taxes on the two tracts, which contain 983 and 1,236 acres respectively. It is thought that the zinc company, which has mines at Pittsburgh and Videmansburg, intends to cut the timber off for mine props. The deed of the iron company to Mr. Edison is dated June 25. That of Mr. Edison to the zinc company is dated last Thursday.

"EDISON PICTURE - GENERAL"

July 03, 1914 (D)

**Sues Thomas A. Edison
Over Movies Of Her Cat**

New York, July 3.—Miss Helen E. Campbell, 1101 Madison, of New York, is suing Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, in my law firm because the agent took moving pictures of her and her cat, which she says are in an action film. She says the picture was taken at the Madison Square Garden show, and that she has been subjected to "anxiety of mind, annoyance, mortification and humiliation" because she was not ready and in a presentable condition to be photographed.

PITTSBURG (PA) LEADER

July 09, 1914

(11)

IT WAS MR. EDISON'S MISTAKE

The greater the man the greater his ventures, the greater his achievements, and the greater his MISTAKES

¶ MR. THOS. A. EDISON, the great inventor and scientist, has recently made a great mistake.
¶ He made a statement to the effect that the cigarette is injurious, on the alleged ground that he has found poisonous matter in the PAPER wrapper of some twenty different brands which he has analyzed.
¶ This statement was printed in the newspapers a few weeks ago. In the meantime, several protests have appeared in certain newspapers and trade papers, disproving the presence of any poison in the cigarette paper and making it clear that the substance which Mr. Edison has found, and which he calls "poison," is NOT poison.

¶ These protests were incontestable. They were based upon the results of scientific investigations and careful analyses previously made by unquestionably the most reliable chemical authorities, including the London "Lancet," the foremost medical organization in the world.

¶ Mr. Edison's contention involved all the cigarettes in general, no mention being made of any particular brand or brands; and so did the answers resenting Mr. Edison's unjustified attack.

¶ However, I do not think that the general character of the matter exempts the individual cigarette manufacturer from the duty to prove in a specific, definite and indubitable manner the purity of the particular brand of paper in which HIS particular brand of cigarettes are wrapped. I think each manufacturer owes this procedure to himself and to the public, in order to remove such unfavorable impression of his goods as Mr. Edison's erroneous and misleading statement may have left in the minds of those among his (the manufacturer's) present and prospective patrons, who may, in their turn, make the mistake of granting that just because Mr. Edison is a genius in ELECTRICITY, he is also infallible in his findings in ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

¶ We all appreciate the fact that Mr. Edison has acquired and he maintains his prominence and fame in the most honest and deserving way, and we feel indebted to him for the most useful service he has rendered to humanity, as a wonderfully able electrician and mechanic.

¶ BUT WHEN IT COMES TO ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, I BELIEVE MR. EDISON HIMSELF WILL ADMIT THAT SUPREMACY IN THAT BRANCH OF SCIENCE BELONGS TO OTHERS.

¶ When I read Mr. Edison's statement in the newspapers, I was particularly interested in it because I have, among my accounts, the advertising of the well-known

Philip Morris Cigarettes,

and it is part of my business to further the interests of PHILIP MORRIS & CO., LTD., by a correct representation of their goods to the public.

¶ I immediately decided to resent publicly Mr. Edison's attack. I was as positive at that time as I am now that the paper in which PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTES are wrapped is absolutely the best and the purest paper made and free from any poisonous ingredients. But I did not want to base my protest upon mere personal knowledge or opinion, nor did I deem it sufficient to refer to my reports or certificates previously issued in favor of cigarettes IN GENERAL.

PITTSBURG (PA) LEADER

July 09, 1914

(11)

¶ My share of the task, as stated above, being to defend the PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTES in PARTICULAR, it was necessary for me to present to the public the results of a SPECIAL investigation and a chemical analysis proving the purity of the PARTICULAR brand of paper in which PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTES are wrapped.

¶ I could not very well hurry with the work. It required time to gather the necessary information from both the manufacturers of the PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTES and the manufacturer of the PAPER used for wrapping the PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTES, and subject this paper to a chemical analysis.

¶ This analysis alone took about two weeks. It was made in the most complete and careful manner by Ricketts & Banks of New York, who rank among the most reliable analytical chemists in the country, and who have issued a certificate to the effect that NO POISONOUS INGREDIENTS COULD BE FOUND IN THE PAPER IN WHICH PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTES ARE WRAPPED.

¶ The following is a fac-simile of the text of the said certificate, the original of which is in my possession, and can be seen by any one, upon request:

Analysis No. 37763.

James Zobien Company,
225 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Referring to the sample of paper marked "Philip Morris Cigarette" submitted to us for analysis we have to report that we are unable to find any poisonous ingredients therein.

Yours very truly,

Ricketts & Banks
SIGNED

¶ I always keep myself informed with the sales of my clients—

- 1.—MR. EDISON'S STATEMENT APPEARED IN THE NEWSPAPERS ON MAY 11TH—
- 2.—ON MONDAY, MAY 18TH, MORE PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTES WERE SOLD THAN ON ANY OTHER DAY IN THE LAST SIXTY YEARS—
- 3.—THE BUSINESS ON PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY WAS LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY PREVIOUS MONTH OF THE LAST SIXTY YEARS—
- 4.—WHILE THE MONTH OF JUNE BROKE THE RECORD, WITH A CONSIDERABLE INCREASE OVER THE MONTH OF MAY.

¶ This remarkable increase in the sales of PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTES, following Mr. Edison's attack, may have been a coincidence, but it may also be due to the public tendency to take special precautions, in such circumstances, by giving preference to the product which is the BEST KNOWN, the LONGEST KNOWN and the MOST WIDELY KNOWN in its field.

¶ The public knows that the LONGER a product enjoys FAVORABLE PUBLIC OPINION and the LONGER it is known, the more evident is its QUALITY.

¶ The public knows today that the PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTE is THE CIGARETTE which has enjoyed the most favorable opinion and continuous patronage of the most critical smokers throughout the world, for unquestionably THE LONGEST period of time in the history of high-grade Turkish Cigarettes.

¶ Although Mr. Edison's unjustified attack involved only the PAPER—and not the tobacco of cigarettes, I believe, however, that MR. EDISON, AS A CIGAR SMOKER, PIPE LOVER, TOBACCO CHEWER and cigarette hater, will be particularly interested in the following extract from a report issued by the London "Lancet," the greatest medical authority in the world:

"It was found that the CIGARETTE, whether Egyptian, Turkish, or American, yielded the LEAST AMOUNT of its total nicotine to the smoke formed; THE PIPE YIELDED A VERY LARGE PROPORTION (in some cases 70 to 80 per cent.) of its nicotine to the smoke reaching the mouth of the consumer; and the analysis of cigar smoke gave figures midway between the two. From the point of view of nicotine poisoning, therefore, assuming that equal amounts of tobacco are smoked, THE CIGARETTE WOULD APPEAR TO BE THE LEAST HARMFUL FORM OF SMOKING, and the pipe the worst, the cigar occupying an intermediate position in this respect, judging from the amount of nicotine contained in the smoke therefrom."

JAMES ZOBIAN, Advertising Agent,
225 Fifth Avenue, New York

(NY 1)

NEWARK (NJ) STAR

August 19, 1914

(D)

EDISON FACTORY REDUCES FORCE

European War Results in the
Lay-Off of 750 Skilled
Mechanics.

SHORTER TIME FOR OTHERS

Inability to Purchase Raw Ma-
terial Abroad Forces Com-
pany to Action.

About 150 employees of Thomas A. Edison, Inc. of West Orange, skilled mechanics in the production of all manner of electrical devices, have been indefinitely laid off from their employment in the works of the company, which ordinarily has about 500 employees. Some of those who were allowed to go were employed in the laboratory in which Thomas A. Edison, the "Wizard," does his ex-
~~periments~~periments, and he has ex-
plained that the need of this move
was entirely brought about by the in-
ability of the concern to secure raw
material from abroad.

The notice of their suspension came as a complete surprise to all of those laid off yesterday. The formation of the various departments were given instructions to discharge 10 per cent. of their help and notices to the effect that this would be done were posted on the gates and in various conspicuous places in the different buildings.

Efforts were made to get into communication with Mr. Edison yesterday afternoon and evening, but he could not be found and none of the heads of departments would say more than that the orders had been issued and carried out. One of the high officials, however, made the admission that the necessity of the concern was that who were abroad endeavoring to make contracts for the necessary materials but could not find the necessary producers were unwilling to make any position in even guess as to when definite contracts could be made.

This summer, so far, has been one of the busiest ever enjoyed at the works and the heads were hoping that it would continue until the fall, when they are always sure of plenty of work.

In addition to laying off 150 of the employees it was decided to cut the working time of all hands down from thirty hours per week to forty hours, which will mean that the remaining employees will have all of Saturday and Sunday of each week of themselves and shorter working hours on every other day.

NEWARK (NJ) CALL

August 16, 1914

(U)

MANY ORANGE INDUSTRIES HURT BY EUROPEAN WAR,

The Factories Are Now Unable to Get
Raw Materials From Abroad
and May Shut Down.

The European war is already having its effect on the industries of the Orange and if long continued threaten to paralyze the various trades and close the factories in the suburban neighborhood. It was learned last night that the last manufacturers of Orange Valley have only two months' supply of raw material, all of which is purchased in Europe and Australia, and unless the war ceases the last shops, which are the principal industries in Orange, will have to close down. The Dyas, fur, glass, ribbon, and bands used in the hats are all obtained from the countries across the world, the time necessities commenced the hat, the strike of six years ago and renewed prosperity among the hat makers was looked for. The manufacturers, state, however, that if the war be of short duration and shipping be resumed with will be made in any quantity, owing to the necessity of men for army use, and the fact that men will be needed for other more important things during the reconstruction period that will follow the ending of a peace pact.

The great Yalson industries in West Orange, which employ a capacity of 1,000 men and women, are expected to be slightly affected, and have already laid off some of their help. The already laid off of the plumbers was department of the plumbers work is most vitally affected, inasmuch as there is a shortage of raw material with little prospect of getting any from Europe for some time.

A large force have been laid off during the past few days by the Shoenberg and Johnson dry photographic works. In West Orange, practically all of the raw material used by the concern is manufactured and much of the manufactured articles are sold abroad. The concern has offices in Hamburg and London, and while it is expected the European government and the Red Cross Society will have difficulty will be had in shipping them. Should arrangement be made whereby Red Cross supplies be shipped to the two European agencies of the company an extra force of help will be required.

The Transphone and the Telescribe: Two New Inventions of Thomas A. Edison

By Herbert T. Wade

THE saving of lost time and lost motion is as essential in a modern business office as it is in a mechanical plant, and much of the facility of present-day commercial methods has resulted from various ingenious devices and methods developed to save the time and effort of clerical employees, and to add to their comfort and convenience. Especially is it possible to secure increased facility in the handling of the necessary correspondence of a large office, in the making of records for the executive branch, and in the general administration of the business in hand.

For example, the supplanting of the "blind" typewriter with its hidden sheet, requiring the turning back of the carriage by the machine with visible writing contributed in no small degree to the speed and accuracy of the preparation of commercial correspondence and records, while the use of the dictating machine, whereby the letters are transcribed from a phonographic record without the agency of a stenographer who has written them in shorthand, has been another step in advance. Recently, as another evidence of progress, there has been perfected by Thomas A. Edison and his engineers an ingenious device, known as the "transphone," which greatly increases not only the efficiency of the dictating machine, but the comfort and convenience of the typist who transcribes from the records.

How the Transphone Works.

The dictating machine or business phonograph is a familiar piece of office apparatus, consisting of a phonograph on whose wax cylinders are recorded, at the convenience of the user, such correspondence and memoranda or other material as he desires later to be transcribed on the typewriter. These spoken records may be made at any time at the convenience of the person concerned, to be collected and given to a typist, who places the cylinders in her dictating machine and adjusts the listening device, which has rubber tubes by which the sound is conveyed to her ears, and then writes on the machine as she hears the spoken words reproduced from the sound box. It is of course possible that a typist may not catch the sound accurately, or may require a repetition of one or more sentences. This was an early defect of the dictating machine, and was remedied in part by providing a lever

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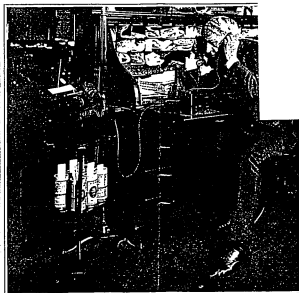
Copyright by Thomas A. Edison.

Typist pressing the transphone key, which causes the dictating machine to repeat a portion of its record.

for the typist, which could be adjusted so that the recording stylus could be sent back over a certain portion of the record and a repetition made. This, of course, required the operator to turn from her typewriter to operate the lever, causing a loss of time and a certain amount of distraction, as anyone who had given any thought to "motion study" readily might appreciate. In fact, an increase in efficiency of from 10 per cent to 25 per cent is claimed for the operator, to which must

he added the effect of the reduced strain in transcribing.

Many operators at first were not particularly partial to the dictating machine at best, and it often required some persuasion and training to enable the transcribing to be done efficiently and effectively in an office. While the use of the dictating machine was a considerable advance over the use of note-book and shorthand notes, Mr. Edison realized that the mechanical side of office writing still required considerable improvement, and



Copyright by Thomas A. Edison.

Edison listening to a telephone conversation recorded by means of his telescribe.

Accordingly, to avoid the former hand repeating of the dictating machine, he has now provided the transphonograph. In this a dictating machine is controlled electrically from the typewriter keyboard.

A special switch is provided, conveniently placed, and when the operator wishes a few words or a sentence repeated, she merely touches the button or key of the transphonograph switch, just as she would any key on her board, for, in fact, it is not unlike those corresponding to the various characters. Immediately the dictating machine automatically repeats over the space for which it has been set, giving a convenient number of words, one or a dozen or more. This can be done as often as desired, simply by touching the key, which is an electrical button, using the same essential touch as a typewriter key. This electric button actuates a "quick make-and-break" in a circuit with a magnet on the dictating machine, and when the latter is energized through the passage of the current, its armature is attracted, and a cam mechanism is operated, which lifts the traveling carriage from its screw and thus "back spaces" or moves it back the required distance on the feed screw, so that the repetition is effected as automatically as the operation of the mechanism is noiseless.

THE MANHATTAN Press Clipping Bureau

ARTHUR CASSOT, Proprietor
CAMBRIDGE BUILDING

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Paper Sun
City New York
Date State, N. Y.

SEP 20 1914

EDISON DISCOVERS SECRET OF CARBOLIC

Succeeds in Making Acid Better
and Cheaper Than Im-
ported Article.

SOLVING PROBLEM OF DYES

Word was received here yesterday from the Edison plant at West Orange, N. J., that Thomas A. Edison has overcome the shortage of importations of German and English made carbolic acid, used extensively in the dyeing and finishing processes in the Silver Lake Chemical Works his own carbolic acid for the first time, an acid said to be superior to the imported article and produced more cheaply.

New York cloth hatters, hatmakers and others were interested yesterday in the announcement of a forthcoming article by Harold Lambert Allen in American Industries, the publication of the National Association of Manufacturers, entitled "Solving the Dye Stuff Puzzle."

Advance proofs of the article were obtained by THE SUN last night. Mr. Allen states reasons for the necessity of building up the dye stuffs industry here, outlines the growth of the business in Germany and argues that with some changes in tariff and patent laws and proper business methods the manufacture of artificial dyes in America can be brought to the point where our textile factories need no longer depend upon Germany for their dyes.

"The solution is all American dyes for American manufactured goods," says Mr. Allen. "We must establish a dye manufacturing industry in the United States which will supply not only the demands of the home market, but which may compete successfully with other nations for the dye trade of the world."
The total value of imported dye stuffs in 1913, the writer shows, from all foreign countries was \$10,232,744, of which Germany furnished \$3,476,000 and during the unimpaired year up to the outbreak of the war we bought \$14,614,000 worth of dye stuffs from Germany—an indication that if it were not for the fact that importations this year would be about the same as in 1913.

Under Protecting Wing.

Mr. Allen goes on:

"The supremacy which Germany has so long enjoyed is not due to the peculiar ability of the Germans to produce better dyes than the rest of the world. Chemistry is a positive science and alone will not combine at the will of the chemist to make different products in different lands. In the United States we can produce dyes equal to the best of the German product or we cannot produce them at all. The German industry has thrived because it has been patriotically built up under the protecting wing of the German Government to such a strength that it has been able to successfully defy all competition until the present time."

"The Germans have waged destructive competition wherever attempts have been made to establish dye works on a large scale, and wherever possible have driven competitors from the market, by law police duels by the combination which controls the dye making and chemical industries in the fatherland."

"Among instances of the industrial policy of the German Government, which 'more than any other circumstance' has built up the chemical manufacturing of the country, Mr. Allen takes up the work of 'chore' of the German patent law and the government that processes but not produces might be patented."

Process Only Patented.

The patent law "working clause" says that if the owner of a patent could for three years to work the patent adequately in Germany the holders' rights can be withdrawn. The result of the clause is that it throws open German manufacturers the patented processes if the world if they are not being worked in the fatherland. Also the clause of the German patent law prohibiting the patenting of commodities means that if a German chemist discovered a process for making a new dye the dye could not be patented, but only the process could, research thereby being stimulated among other chemists to go ahead and find new means to make the patented dye that do not encroach upon the patented process.

To show the "freest out" methods employed by the German chemists Mr. Allen gives the following:

"An example of the methods which have been followed by them is afforded in the experience of an American firm who began the manufacture of hydrochloron. The tactics followed consisted first in lowering the price until the American manufacturer was no longer able to compete at a profit. The production of hydrochloron was then abandoned in this market whereupon the price of the German product rose to a somewhat higher figure than it had previously been until the cost of driving out the American product had been recovered. When it again dropped to a normal level."

Great Strides Made.

Mr. Allen shows that despite many obstacles great strides have been made in American dye stuff manufacturing in the last few years. Foreign influence, however, is not wholly responsible for the recent gains in the dye stuffs. It is that our textile mills not only have never properly supported the American manufacturers of dyes, but that the textile men injure American efforts in that they have Germans in charge of the dyeing in most of the large American mills, who naturally refuse even to test samples of American dyes left by salesmen.

Mr. Allen advises among other things a sufficiently high tariff here on dyes to bring about serious foreign competition. A change in the patent law that will give up a working law such as obtains in Germany and England, and a strengthening of the American coat the industry, not only for the good of the industry but because "some of the most important sources of high explosives and ammonites are derived from coal tar, and these dyes should divert the dyeing of the industry."

Mr. Allen also has the dye materials. Mr. Allen says that although the price of American dyes is somewhat higher than those made in Germany there is no question of an available supply.

SAN FRANCISCO (CA) BULLETIN
September 24, 1914 (D)

UNIQUE EDISON SHOP IS OPENED

The Edison Shop at 232 Cherry street in lobby building is formally opening and the cozy saloon and the decidedly different concert parlors are thronged by thousands of lovers of good music. The minute little place is a show in itself without the great display of Thomas A. Edison's latest contribution to the "phonograph" world—the Edison diamond disc phonograph.

The Edison Shop is of unusual architectural beauty. The woodwork is red gum of soft hue and the walls are tinted to match.

The furniture is all specially designed and of the same wood, while the rugs conform to the general color scheme.

Among the many interesting features are the lighting fixtures, also created especially for this store. Labeled glass windows and a beautiful concert hall, reached by a double stairway, add to the charm of the interior.

The location on Cherry street faces Union Square and is in the heart of the shopping district.

Concerts are being held throughout the day and will be continued daily, under the direction of Manager J. B. Haley, from 11 o'clock in the morning until 5:30 in the afternoon.

ALLENTOWN (PA) LEADER

September 22, 1914 (D)

YEAGER FURNITURE AT ALLENTOWN FAIR

Supplemented by Demonstration of Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph

Thousands at the Great Allentown Fair are attracted by the superb display of the Yeager Furniture Company, which exhibits a very fine array of beautiful furniture, especially designed, made at the factory in Allentown, and on sale at the Yeager Furniture Company store at 21 North Seventh Street.

In addition to the furniture there is an Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph.



the latest and most wonderful invention of Thomas A. Edison. The Diamond Disc Phonograph is one of the largest and finest of the machines, and is demonstrated by Charles E. Gardeau, an expert from the Edison laboratories at West Orange. Its wonderful perfection, and the beauty of the musical reproductions are the admiration of all auditors. The demonstrations of the phonograph will continue all week.

The furniture display comprises a case, library table and several odd chairs in mahogany of the William and Mary period, together with a few models of hand decorated black Chinese lacquered pieces, and an Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph.

TRIUMPH (NJ) GAZETTE

September 29, 1914 (D)

DISSOLUTION OF EDISON COMPANIES TAKES PLACE

Articles of dissolution were filed yesterday with the secretary of state by the Edison Phonograph Company and the Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph Company. Thomas A. Edison is the largest stockholder in the Edison Phonograph Company, which has a capital stock of \$250,000 and the Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph Company, which has a capital stock of \$250,000.

Executive of Mr. Edison, in president of the Edison Phonograph Company, are: Edward J. Berggren, secretary and treasurer, both are from East Orange, N. J. The Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph Company, president, Nelson C. Dahman, of Newark, vice president, and Edward J. Berggren, of East Orange, secretary and treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA (PA) PRESS

September 29, 1914 (D)

Edison Phonograph Co. Dissolves. **Philadelphia's** special—Articles of dissolution were filed today with the secretary of state by the Edison Phonograph Company and the Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph Company, both New Jersey corporations. Thomas A. Edison is the largest stockholder of each concern.

WOLVESBORO (RI) CHL.
SEPT. 1914 (D)

ROBERT C. PECK HEADS LIST

Awarded Prize As the Most Efficient of the Edison Sales Force.

Robert C. Peck, personal representative of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., in Vermont and New Hampshire, has just been notified that a prize for the month of August has been awarded him by Mr. Edison.

This prize was awarded to all the representatives of the Edison company in connection with Mr. Edison's plans for effectively promoting and advertising his new material instrument, the Edison Diamond Disc. It is awarded to Mr. Peck at this time place him at the top of the sales force of the entire country.

Mr. Peck at present is engaged in a publicity campaign in Providence in the interest of J. A. Foster company, who will handle the Edison products in their city.

"MOTION PICTURE - GENERAL"

NEW YORK AMERICAN

October 05, 1914 (D)

300 Notables to Be Edison House Guests

General Miles Among Those Who
Will Attend.

A long list of notables will be present at a reception at Edison House, Fifth avenue at Washington Square, to-morrow afternoon when Mrs. Edith Brackett Stuart will amuse them with the latest marvel of the wizard of Menlo Park, the Edison diamond disc phonograph.

Mrs. Stuart will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Florence Guernsey, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and other presidents of women's organizations. There will be special music and dancing.

Among the prominent persons who will be present will be General Nelson A. Miles, Colonel John Temple Graves, Colonel J. Frank Sipple of the Old Guard, Chin Fu Wen, late secretary to Yuan Shi Kai, president of China, and some three hundred others.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR

October 05, 1914 (D)

Edison Employees and Their Families to See New Films

Office employees of the Edison plant and their families have been invited to attend a private exhibition of motion pictures in the Edison kinetophone theatre at the plant in West Orange tonight. The film dramas, some of which have been released to the trade as yet, will be shown in the building known officially as "No. 3," in Alden street. The pictures represent the latest output from the concern's New York studio.

Carl H. Wilson, vice-president and general manager for Thomas A. Edison, Inc., was the originator of the scheme, which represents an innovation at the plant. His idea is to more thoroughly acquaint his employees with some of the products which they helped to manufacture. Next Tuesday night, and for a number of succeeding weeks, men of the various departments will be extended invitations to view the pictures.

TALKING MACHINE WORLD (NY)

October 15, 1914 (D)

ATTRACTIVE EDISON EXHIBIT

At the Domestic Science and Pure Food Show at the Mechanics Building, Boston—Much Interest Shown in Lectures and Demonstrations of Edison Discs—Other Exhibitors.

(Special to The Talking Machine World.) Boston, Mass., October 15.—The notable feature of the Domestic Science and Pure Food Exhibit at Mechanics building, which opened to-day, is the Thomas A. Edison exhibit, which occupies the interior of a big Swiss chalet erected on the larger stage of Grand Hall. The exhibit is in personal charge of Harland R. Shelton, who is one of the efficient attaches of the Edison Co., and who often is singled out for special work for the company at distant points. The Swiss chalet, because of its elevated position, is most conspicuous, and the interior, which resembles a good sized hall, is filled with seats. Periodically Mr. Shelton gives talks or lectures, both on the Edison disc machines and on the moving-talking pictures which are thrown on a large screen beside his raised platform. On two sides of the room are raised platforms on which the Edison disc machines are exhibited. Outside of the Swiss chalet two other of the Edison exhibits are those of the Telescriber, which is a connection of the dictating machine, and the Transophone, each of which has a place on the floor of the hall close to the Swiss chalet.

At the rear of the improvised hall, on the stage, are several rooms, each of which is devoted to an exhibit of Edison dealers here in Boston. Those who have these individual exhibits are George Lincoln Parker, of the Colonial building; Chickering & Sons, of 169 Tremont street; the Shepard Norwell Co., on Winter street; and the Shepard stores of Providence and F. H. Thomas Co., of 601 Boylston street. It is said that the Edison exhibit, which is one of the most-talked-of displays of the show, cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

In the parcel post exhibit the Eastern Talking Machine Co. makes an interesting showing by way of illustrating the difference between the old way of sending goods and the new one through the medium of the parcel post. A card board box shows the damages sustained in sending records improperly shipped and another box shows the modern method of packing for shipment. In the one case the records are scratched and otherwise damaged, but under the more up-to-date method there is not the slightest damage whatever and the goods are received by the purchaser in perfect condition.

TORONTO (SD) HERALD

Thursday, October 23, 1914 (D)

Improving the Talking Machine

Out of the large number of inventions pertaining to talking machines, there has appeared in the Patent Office a simple clarifying, articulating, amplifying attachment for these machines, which Mr. B. Clausen, the inventor, says was "discovered by the accidental touching of a fine needle with the finger while a record was being played. Mr. Clausen in his statement for the benefit of the Scientific American said that "he immediately conceived the idea that if he could add power to the vibration of this fine needle it would reproduce all there was in the record with volume equal to that of a heavy needle, without any of the heavy needle's effects such as scratch and undertone." By means of a disk attached to the needle near its point the desired volume was obtained, and tones never heard before were brought forth. It is declared that as a result, "the singer or musician was in the room, not in the box." It reproduced all the artist put into the record in the artist's natural voice or the musician's natural touch.

The wizard Edison in a statement several months ago declared that the telephone and the talking machine were very imperfect, inasmuch as the enunciation was not as plain and distinct as the human voice in its ordinary use. This has been emphasized in the place of the "talking movies." The discovery of Mr. Clausen may revolutionize the reproduction of talking machine records, and pave the way to more perfect results in telephone communications.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN (NY)

October 23, 1914 (D)

A Number of Edison Patents.—Thomas A. Edison has secured patents No. 1,000,541, for a reciter, No. 1,000,540 for an improved mounting of the stylus of a phonograph reproducer, and No. 1,000,547 for a similar invention; No. 1,000,538 involving improvements in the stylus lever and bearing weight associated therewith, and No. 1,000,549 for a method of making sound record molds.

BUFFALO VIEWS 'TO BE SHOWN

Moving Pictures to be Displayed
at the Panama-Pacific
Exposition.

WILL BOOM THE CITY

Fair Visitors Will See That Buf-
falo is a Big Industrial
Center.

FAMOUS OPERATOR HERE

Man in Charge of the Camera has
had an Interesting Career in
Edison's Employ.

The various civic and industrial activities of this city will be portrayed in moving pictures at the Panama-Pacific exposition to be held in San Francisco next year. Yesterday James H. Hutton, a moving-picture operator, in the employ of the Thomas A. Edison company, took pictures of the harbor, high schools and business sections of the town for the New York commission that is representing this state at the exposition. He was accompanied about the city by H. A. Melidrum, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Secretary Richard C. O'Keefe.

In the morning pictures were taken of the soldiers at Fort Porter. From the fort the party went to Lafayette high school, where the pupils went through a fire drill. The high-school boys and girls got out of the building in record time without mishap. The operator said it was one of the finest pictures of his kind that he has ever taken.

Pictures showing railroad activity in Buffalo were taken from the Louisiana street viaduct, under which many trains go in and out of the station pass daily. Busy scenes at Shelton Square and in the banking district also were taken by Mr. Hutton.

In the afternoon the party went around the harbor in the police boat, the Grover Cleveland. It was intended to take pictures of the lifesaving station and the life-boats at work, but Captain Hafferty suggested that the pictures be taken this morning. They will go through a drill, launch one of the boats and demonstrate how a drowning person is saved.

Out near the brickwall an excellent picture was taken of the fireboat Eutaw in action. The trip passed the operator at a fast clip and then shot

two streams of water into the air about 125 feet. After this exhibition the party went to the Lockwood steel plant, where pictures were taken of boats being loaded and unloaded at the ore docks.

More pictures will be taken today. Visitors to the Panama-Pacific exposition will see how grain is loaded and unloaded at the big elevators here. They will see in the movies some of the big ore and grain freighters that run between here and Duluth.

Mr. Melidrum said after the trip that an effort will be made to show the pictures in Buffalo. The films will be developed in about a week, the operator said.

The state commission plans to take about 15,000 feet of films and of that amount 1,000 will be taken in this city and the immediate vicinity. About \$1,500 is being spent for this purpose.

"It was our purpose," said Hutton, "to get pictures that will show that Buffalo is an industrial center. We go to the exposition that this is a bona fide place with plenty of activity. Some of the pictures will make a great impression on visitors to the exposition."

The operator who handled the moving picture machine made a trip around the world for Mr. Edison 27 years ago and since then has made similar trips five times. He has traveled from one end of Africa to the other several times. He took pictures in the Dorr and Russian-Japanese war and during the Boxer uprising in China. He has had many narrow escapes from death while hunting and taking pictures.

through their eyes, because their ancestors used their eyes millions of years before they used their tongues. But these are facts that we do not recognize when we send children to school. We forget that children are children. We treat them as if they were adults. We try to teach them as we try to teach adults—with books.

We ignore the easy way to take the hard way. We make little or no appeal through the eyes, but make almost every appeal through the tedious process of memorizing.

That the child does not understand what he is asked to memorize makes no difference—in many memorizing. He must learn what is in his book.

School books are pale shadows. Now, I hold that while school books are made for children, children were never made for schoolbooks. If this were not true, schools would be the universal delight that they really should be. My boy would not be making excuses to evade school.

New York City would not be spending more than \$750,000 a year to pay trunk schoolers. Children would not be committing suicide to rid themselves of school. Instead, if schools were what they should be, every normal child would be eager to go to school. Children are intensely inquisitive. They have just been born into a new world about which they are eager to know. The very destructiveness of children is but an indication of their eagerness to know what is made of things. The eagerness with which a child plays shows how keen is his action. But schoolbooks neither show anything in action, nor show the inside of anything. They are but pale shadows of things as they are.

Mr. Edison believes that moving pictures will do what books have never done—make schools universally interesting to children. In his opinion, moving pictures satisfy the natural requirements of children for action, information and entertainment.

Children will be interested, because the information will be presented to them in a way in which they can readily receive it—through their eyes. They will understand everything.

Teaching Geography With Pictures.

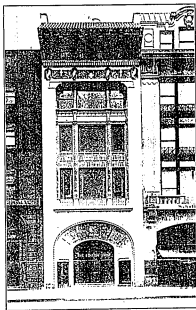
"I am going to try to teach geography in a different way. At this moment I have one of the best moving picture showmen in the world in Africa. I told him to land at Cape Town, and to take everything in sight between there and the mouth of the Nile. His pictures will show children what Kaffirs are and how they live. He will show them at work at play and at their homes. They will be able to tell him that will run and skip work with before the chil-

NEW EDISON SHOP OPENS ON UPPER FIFTH AVE.

Magnificent Home of the Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph Inspected by Admiring Visitors—Interior Decorations Are on a Lavish Scale—Latest Showplace in New York's Fashionable Thoroughfare

On Monday last the New Edison Shop, the home of the perfected diamond disc phonograph, the latest and one of the greatest of Thomas A. Edison's marvelous inventions, was thrown open to the public. The new building is located in the heart of the city's fashionable shopping section, on Fifth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, opposite the New York Public Library. It has been designed with the idea of providing a sumptuous home for this most sumptuous instrument—a new shrine for music lovers, a temple devoted to the demonstration of this wonderful instrument. The building is four stories in height, of imposing architectural design and fully equipped through-

out the ground floor wareroom one finds a large general reception room, suitable for the elegance of its furnishings and the beauty and harmony of its color scheme. The walls of this room are done in exquisitely figured American walnut, in beautiful wood that has not been fully appreciated in this country. The furniture of this room was especially designed for it, and it is richly upholstered in light blue, corresponding with the draperies. The prevailing tints in this room, aside from the walnut paneling, are blue and gold, and the effect on the eye is at once rich and refined.



New Edison Shop on Fifth Avenue, New York

out with every convenience for the display of the instruments, and with the most luxurious furnishings for the comfort of visitors. Here is exemplified a rare choice in form, material and coloring, beautifully blended with the single idea of producing a harmonious ensemble.

The exterior, as shown in the accompanying illustration, presents a facade both imposing and attractive, having an arch of granite terra cotta, with inset or panel of cream and gold, finished in strong colors in relief.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

October 22, 1914 (D)

New Edison Shop on Fifth Avenue Open

The new Edison shop, a temple devoted to the demonstration of the newly perfected diamond disc phonograph, latest if not the greatest of Thomas A. Edison's inventions, is open, opposite the Public Library on Fifth avenue, near Forty-second street.

Designed as a home for the instrument, the building has four floors, and is imposing in architectural design.

Harmony in the keynote of the ensemble. Material and coloring are beautifully blended. The exterior is attractive with an arch of granite terra cotta and the inset panels are of cream and gold.

The grand reception room, finished in American walnut, is arranged for elaborate display of the newly perfected instrument. The concert chamber is in the rear and daily recitals will be given.

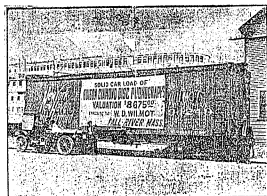
The walls of the music room are of Travertine stone. There is a domed byzantine ceiling. Special attention has been paid to this room, as throughout the building to acoustics. There are sound proof walls, special lighting and ventilating features and every contrivance for the production of perfect harmony under ideal conditions.

The record room is on the second floor, fitted with sound proof booths for the hearing and testing of records. The executive offices are on the third floor.

NEW YORK PRESS

October 26, 1914

(D)-



LATEST CONSIGNMENT OF EDISON PHONOGRAPHS FOR W. D. WILMOT.

A REMARKABLE "EDISON DISC" SLOGAN CONTEST

W. D. Wilmot is inaugurating a contest, which promises to create keener interest in the city than did the contest for selecting a slogan for Fall River. Mr. Wilmot has coined a word which describes the contest. It is to be called the "Edison Disc Contest," and it is a contest in writing good things about the Edison Disc Phonograph. Mr. Wilmot has spent much time and has had conferences with Mr. Edison himself in planning this contest, and every step has been carefully considered to insure fairness.

The prizes for the successful ones are \$10, \$15 and \$10, all cash prizes, and the award will be made before Christmas so that the sum will come in very handy for Christmas purchases. The full list of rules for admission to the contest are contained in the advertisement and these should be carefully and understandingly read. Mr. Wilmot will also be very glad to explain anything that is not clear. The final judgment on the advertisements will be made in the advertising department of Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

It is interesting to note the cut which accompanies their article, picturing the freight car which brought a recent consignment of these Edison Diamond Disc Phonographs to this city for the Wilmot store. The lot is valued at \$8675 and shows what an increase has been made in the phonograph business since the perfection of the diamond style disc phonograph. There was a time when phonographs were ordered merely by ones, twos or threes from the factory, and now they are being ordered in carloads, for the Edison disc is becoming popular for home, school, church and hall entertainments. Any disc record of any make can be played on the Edison by changing the sounding instrument, and this is an added advantage. Mr. Wilmot and his clerks are always glad to play for you any records that you may wish to hear, and you need feel under no obligation for the favor. By the courtesy of Mr. Edison, Mr. Wilmot is able to exhibit for a short time a model of the original full record phonograph of 1877, 27 years ago. This has been loaned for a short time and the public is invited to come in and see it.

Do not forget to read every word concerning the contest and do not lose another minute in complying with the conditions for this contest means a great opportunity for you to make money.

NEW YORK PRESS

October 26, 1914 (D)

NEW EDISON BUILDING IS DEVOTED TO MUSIC

Diamond Disc Phonograph
Can Be Seen and Heard
There Daily.

One of the latest and most interesting of the inventions of Thomas A. Edison, the perfected diamond disc phonograph, can be seen and heard in the Edison shop, recently opened in No. 423 Fifth Avenue, opposite the New York Public Library.

The shop takes up a new four-story building dedicated, its proprietor says, to music. The building is distinctive in design and the interior showcases are in accordance with the special demands made on a building in which music constantly is heard.

In the first floor of the building is the large general reception room, artistically furnished and thoroughly equipped. In display in this room are all the latest types of the phonograph. In the rear of the first floor is the concert chamber, in which daily recitals are given from 3 o'clock in the morning until 5:30 p. m. On the second floor of the building is the record room, and the office are in the third floor.

Special attention has been paid throughout the building to acoustics, sound-proof walls, special lighting fixtures and perfect ventilation arrangements add to the comfort of the Edison Shop.

EDISON'S KIN AT FRONT

Major Oeser, Inventor's Son-in-Law, Fighting for Kaiser

West Orange, N. J., Oct. 26.—The great "rascal" for Thomas A. Edison's point but deep interest in the present European conflict became known today when it was learned the husband of his daughter, Major Carl Oeser, is at the front with the German army. He has been in the army for several years and is an official in the ordnance department. He is also an expert electrician and for a long time assistant chief of the engineering department of the German army.

Mr. Edison, who, with Mrs. Edison and their son Charles, is residing at his home in Detroit, is expected home the latter part of this week. Several days ago Mr. Edison received a letter from his daughter, stating that her husband was somewhere at the front. Mrs. Oeser is a daughter of the inventor by his first marriage.

DECLARES JEWS
ARE NOT GUILTY

**Rabbi Says Edison is in Error
in Saying Jewish People
Are Responsible for War
in Europe.**

[illegible]

I fear that Mr. Edison, for whom personally I have the highest admiration, has been misled by some one who has taken advantage of his name and unders he is misquoting. In the article, he has become the victim of a misinterpretation of facts that are really very plain and as the Talmud there is a maxim which reads: "We know what we know, but we do not know what we do not know." I think that Mr. Edison does not willfully misinterpret the "Law" in this matter, but his words will no doubt be accepted as such and will unquestionably be broadcast and will unquestionably be taken for granted. I think that unless their refutation is as promptly published as the original statement.

LEO M. FRANKLIN

New York American

Jews Head Most of Big Industries, Declares Edison

[illegible]

NEW YORK PAPER

October 28, 1914 (D)

Edison's Call to Americans

At a time when the advantages of a great neutral nation are waiting to be seized by American manufacturers, when the world's markets are ours, if we can supply them, the bugle call of Thomas A. Edison should stir all Americans who are hesitating, puttering, quibbling over the difficulty of making things without the dyestuffs, the chemicals, the mechanical parts, the raw materials we have been taking from Germany.

Edison says: "We have become too much a nation of ascenders. It has been too easy for us to import our materials. This European war came along to teach us to depend on ourselves. Get into Nature's laboratories and make her give up."

Our manufacturers are declaring that months or years will be needed to develop plants to turn out the chemicals we need. Edison gives them an object lesson. He wants a ton and a half a day of carbolic acid. He finds a synthetic process for manufacture. Builders and chemists say it will take nine months to erect a plant. He laughs at them. In four weeks he has in operation a manufactory turning out nearly two thousand pounds of carbolic acid a day. That is an object lesson emphasizing the bugle call.

Courage, energy, determination are needed. We can do things quickly if we think we can do them quickly. Americans of an older day had more confidence in themselves and in kindlier fates. The spirit of Thomas A. Edison was theirs.—
Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

[OCTOBER 1914]

EDISON VISITS OLD CHUM OF BOYHOOD, NOW AUTO BUILDER

He and W. C. Anderson
Were Friends in Port
Huron.

INSPECTION OF FACTORY REVELATION TO INVENTOR

Will Make Trip Today Over Rail-
way Route He Once Worked
as "News Butcher."

Two men who were boys together in Port Huron and have become leaders in two phases of the electrical business, met again Monday when Thomas A. Edison called upon William C. Anderson, head of the Anderson Electric Car company, and inspected the firm's plant, together with his host, Henry Ford, and their families.

The famous inventor's batteries are used in the cars turned out in the Ropelle avenue factory, which is the largest producer of this type in the world, and he expressed keen interest and satisfaction at the completeness of the plant.

"I had always thought of the electric car manufacture of the olden days before such up-to-date machinery and methods were employed," said Mr. Edison. "This visit was really a revelation to me."

Accompanying Mr. Edison and Mr. Ford during the tour of the factory were Mrs. Edison, their son, Charles, Mrs. Ford and Edsel Ford. The inventor had to forego the pleasure of taking in the "movies" downtown of Monday night as he will leave for Port Huron with Mr. Ford early Tuesday, going over the old route that he covered as a news "butcher" in his boyhood days. During the afternoon he discussed the war situation with F. L. D. Perry, head of the Ford company in England, at the Ford home.

Monday afternoon Percy Ashton, manager of the American Phonograph company, at a customer's house, was waiting on a white-haired man nearly oblivious to the party with him the fine points of a complete speaker talked with such a complete understanding of the machine that Mr. Ashton was positive he had found an excellent salesman. But it was Mr. Edison, investor of phonograph, who was demonstrating the diamond disc machine.

November 26, 1914

(D)

TOM EDISON STUDYING FISH

Trained Assistant Peas Helps In Inventor's Work on New Submarine.

A great tank of fish, kept in one of Thomas A. Edison's laboratories at Llewellyn park, West Orange, N. J., is being used by the inventor in his aquatic lab, preparation for the making of his promised new type of submarine.

When Mr. Edison made his inspection of a submarine at the Brooklyn navy yard with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, the inventor declared that he would make a submarine that would startle the world because of its ability to stay under water indefinitely.

Mr. Edison has taken a great interest in the fish in his tank, and for two years has spent hours at a time watching their movements. He would occasionally take them in his hand to study the movements of their muscles. From the action of the fish, it is said, "the wizard" took his idea for a submarine.

Mr. Edison, Mrs. Edison and their son, Charles, have left their home in Llewellyn park, West Orange, for an automobile trip to Detroit, where they will spend a week at the home of Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer. It will be the first long tour of the inventor since a year ago last summer, when he went through New England and Connecticut's cold that interrupted his work for several weeks.

Mr. Edison, when asked what he would do in the evenings while on his way to Detroit said, "We can go to the 'movies'."

"Besides," he added, "I'm starting off with some crude ideas, and by the time I get there I'll have them advanced far enough to experiment, and try to prove them."

Last winter the Edison and Ford families and John Burroughs, the naturalist, spent several weeks at the Edison winter home in Fort Myers, Fla. At that time Mr. Edison promised Mr. Ford he would come for his house. He spent at Detroit. Furthermore, it was started at the Edison laboratory here recently Mr. Edison has been asked by Mr. Ford to make an inspection of his plant and advise him as to the best kind of installation of electric machinery in general departments of the works to save time and money. New York Sun

"ELECTRIC LIGHT - GENERAL"

KANSAS CITY (MO) TIMES

November 07, 1914 (D)

EARLY DYNAMOS ON VIEW.

First to Reach Kansas City to Go to
Northeast High School.

Thirty-two years ago a dynamo built by Thomas A. Edison in 1880 was installed to light twelve incandescent electric lights in the Santa Fe Street station, Eighth and Santa Fe streets, of the old Kawsmouth Electric Light Company—the first incandescent lights in Kansas City. Three years later, 1885, another dynamo, built by Prof. Elihu Thomson, the Philadelphia electrical engineer, was installed in the basement of the home of E. R. Weeks, 1409 Cherry Street. It was larger and furnished the first electric light in any Kansas City residence.

The old dynamos have been exhibited this summer in the rooms of the Missouri Valley Historical Society in the R. A. Long Building by Mr. Weeks, who was the builder of the early electric light stations here. But yesterday they were taken by Mr. Weeks to the Northeast High School to be placed in the department of applied electricity there under Prof. F. H. Ayres. The dynamos were among the earliest made by both Edison and Thomson, but were soon discarded here because more economical and efficient machines were soon invented. Both the universities of Missouri and Kansas asked Mr. Weeks to place the machines in their museums. He preferred, however, to have them remain in Kansas City. He said last night that no similar model of the Edison machine was now in existence.

ELECTRIC REVIEW, CHICAGO (IL)

November 14, 1914 (D)

MR. T. A. EDISON, Mrs. Edison and their son, Charles Edison, returned last week from a two weeks' stay with Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, at his home in Detroit. They went to Detroit by automobile, but returned by rail. Looking fresh and happy, Mr. Edison went directly from the Pennsylvania Station in New York to his laboratory, where he said: "I've neglected my work for two weeks, and now I have to make up lost time. On my trip I made countless notes of experiments I want to carry out."

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} \tau^{\beta-1} d\tau = \frac{\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} t^{\alpha+\beta-1}.$$
$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} \tau^{\beta-1} d\tau = \frac{\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} t^{\alpha+\beta-1}.$$
$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} f(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t \frac{(t-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(\tau) d\tau$$
$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} f(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t \frac{(t-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(\tau) d\tau$$
$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} f(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t \frac{(t-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(\tau) d\tau$$
$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} \tau^{\beta-1} d\tau = \frac{\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} t^{\alpha+\beta-1}.$$

NOV 21 1914

EDISON CREDITS JEWS WITH GERMAN SUCCESS

LETTER TO SCHIFF
THOMAS A. EDISON
In an interview which the Detroit Free Press claimed to have obtained from Thomas A. Edison on the war in Europe, the inventor is reported to have said: "It is the Jews who have advanced Germany to the high position in business. We know the business ability of our Hebrew friends, and the military power which governs the country does their bidding. As an instance of this, the electrical business in Berlin is controlled by a Jew and it employs about 45,000 men. The German man can claim little credit for the business rise of Germany, except in that the country has allowed its business men a free hand to combine, and has not restricted them as has the United States."

"Believing that Mr. Edison was misquoted," Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, wrote the investor, says the American Hebrew, asking whether the printed interview states what he had said in the reporter. "Mr. Edison's answer," Mr. Schiff is as follows:

"Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, William and Philip H. Schiff, New York City, N. Y. 1914.

"My Dear Mr. Schiff: Replying to your favor, let me remind you that I have not seen the newspaper article you refer to, but I remember what I said, and it was this:

"That the Germans look to the credit for the great advance of their nation—in commercial prosperity—whereas the fact is that the military group that rules Germany had brains enough to take advice of the great Jewish bankers and business men, and save the ruin of the industry, free the enormous industry of modern Germany."

"I mentioned the Rothschilds, the Bankhaus and Loew and said that if one went down to the bottom of things in the great and most successful industries, one would find up in Jew who furnished the ability that made them a success. Yours very truly, Thomas A. Edison."

DON'T ATTACK GERMAN JEWS THOMAS A. EDISON CORRECTS MISQUOTATION IN WESTERN NEWSPAPER

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THOMAS A. EDISON DENIES REPORTED ATTACK ON JEWS

In Letter, Says They
Did Most to Build Up
Germany

Thomas A. Edison, in a letter to Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker, made public in The Day, a Jewish newspaper, denies that he assailed the Germans in an interview with a reporter for a Detroit newspaper, a Western newspaper, or a Jewish newspaper, as reported in the Western newspaper. He says that he said nothing of the kind, and that he said that the Jews had done most to build up Germany, and that the military group that rules Germany had brains enough to take the advice of the great Jewish bankers and business men, and save the ruin of the industry, free the enormous industry of modern Germany. He mentioned the Rothschilds, the Bankhaus and Loew, and said that if one went down to the bottom of things in the great and most successful industries one would find up a Jew who furnished the ability that made them a success. Yours very truly, Thomas A. Edison."

TOWN WHERE EDISON WAS BORN OFFENDED

Twice In Little Ohio Village
Of Milan He Has Dis-
appointed Them.

GALA DAY PREPARED
FOR HIM OCTOBER 28

After Committees Had Been
Named Great Inventor Fa-
To Show Up.

Sandusky, Ohio, Nov. 22.—The 240 residents of Milan, 24 miles southeast of this city, can't understand why Thomas A. Edison persistently refuses to come to the little town and the little brick house in the outskirts in which, nearly 70 years ago, he was born.

Edison was in this vicinity recently, and visited nearly every place in which he had ever been before except Milan. He spent several days at Port Huron, Mich., where, with his parents, he lived for several years after leaving the village of his birth. He was the guest of the city of Cleveland for two days, and later of the city of Akron, where he met, worked and won his wife.

Before leaving Cleveland for Akron Mr. Edison said he would spend a day or two in Milan before returning home, and at once Milanites commenced making preparations to receive and entertain him. Mrs. Nancy Wadsworth, a first cousin, who, with her daughter, Miss Maud Wadsworth, occupy the place, had the old Edison homestead looking up and about.

"Tom's Coming."

"Tom's coming to see us," Mrs. Wadsworth told her neighbors, "and we want him to be pleased." John L. Williams, the oldest man in the place, was made chairman of a reception committee. He was a friend of Edison's father and was among the first to extend congratulations after Tom was born, on February 11, 1847.

October 28 was the day that Edison was expected and it was William's ninety-ninth birthday. Martin Star-

ter, the village druggist, from whom Edison's father purchased paregoric to relieve the stomachaches, usually awaited the visitor. George Schuster was butcher. Harter is 55 years old and Schuster 51, and both were initi- mate friends of the elder Edison, men and children were their best guests. It was to be a great day for Milan.

But the hours passed, evening came and Edison had not shown up. Finally the evening papers arrived, contain- ing a dispatch from Akron, saying that Edison had changed his mind and revised his itinerary. "I'll visit and see you other time," he was quoted as saying.

Keen Disappointment.

"It's the same old story," said Wil- liams. "We have been disappointed before. Edison doesn't want to come here. For my part, I shall never dress up to receive him again." The disappointment was general. The lights of a dozen coal oil lamps in the little brick house in the outskirts of the village were extinguished. The little group that had assembled at Mrs. Wadsworth's to erect "Tom's" dipperhead.

Late summer Milan had a home-coming celebration and Edison re- ceived a special invitation, bound in leather, accompanied by a letter bear- ing the signature of every man, woman and child in the village who was able to write. The day before the celebra- tion began the committee received a brief note from the inventor stating that he was held by important business and would pay Milan a visit later on.

Two years ago, upon a new ship- board was dedicated, Edison was in- vited to deliver the principal address. He declined, explaining "that he was too busy just now."

"He left Milan with his parents at the age of 6 years and has never seen Milan since."

EDISON IN WAR TIME

By A Staff Correspondent

AMERICAN Itag. - 47 N. 14 - New York

Mr. Madrooff

EDITORIAL NOTE.—We do not publish this story as a piece of adequate reporting. It is a mere war bulletin, with all details heavily censored or else suppressed outright. We can print practically nothing but the bare facts of an enormous achievement. A great victory has been won in "the only war in which humanity has any-

thing permanent at stake." The master-genius who directs this warfare, the world's greatest strategist in the conquest over Nature, has given out this bulletin. He will not divulge his strategy, describe his weapons, or permit our correspondent on the battlefield. He simply posts this notice of his victory.

"YES, I'm interested," he said, turning from his desk in his revolving chair and looking me steadily in the face. "I've got a daughter over there, married to a German major, I think he's a major—some kind of an officer, anyway. They were safe when I last heard of them a few days ago."

He threw back his superb head and laughed heartily. A laugh of one who does not understand danger for others any more than for himself. He spoke of the incident as one of us might speak of someone marooned an hour or two on a clam-flat at ebb tide. Then he suddenly whirled about to his desk again, grasped a handful of memoranda scrawled in lead pencil on yellow paper, and thrust it toward me.

"THERE'S the real war," he cried, "the only war in which humanity has anything permanent at stake. Get into Nature's intrenchments and make her give up. That's what we must do. We've been depending too much on other people to do it for us, too satisfied to be a nation of assemblers, putting together what we can pick up quickest and cheapest. Now the other people can't give us our material any more—and where are we?"

"Substitutes, substitutes! We've got to find them. Countless!—no end!—my head is buzzing with them." He waved his hands aloft with fingers spread. "It has been too easy for us to import our materials. This European war came along to put us to it and teach us to depend on ourselves. I'm learning how. I've been as bad as the rest of America—manufacturers—maybe not quite as bad, but bad enough. I'm learning, though, learning fast."

Again he threw back his huge white head and laughed, but this time with the sheer joy of battle. Suddenly I realized the truth of what he said. The real war—no mere sport of princelings, but humanity's strife for progress and welfare, the war for the liberation of happiness—was here. I was at the front. This room, piled high with books and apparatus, was the world's military headquarters in the only war worth waging, and before me sat the world's acknowledged leader, the determined and unconquerable genius who too often had pressed Nature's obstinate resistance from stronghold to stronghold, and finally to unconditional surrender.

Compared with the campaign he had waged those of Caesar and Frederick

seemed the idle, tiring play of boys. Behind his victories, those of Hannibal and Napoleon seemed insignificant.

EDISON looked his part, every inch a crack-warrior and no lay figure on dress-parade—unshaven, disheveled, dusty, his little serge suit bagging about him and wrinkled like asparagus, his white hair was unkempt and his face pallid. He looked as though he had not slept for a week. When he shook hands with me, his hand was cold as a fish, though it was a roasting day in mid-August. But under their heavy lids his blue eyes shone and sparkled. "All the blood in his body was in his brain: he was thinking, thinking, thinking, ceaselessly driving all his energy into things that must be short, sharp, and final."

For a crucial battle was on, an unexpected, sudden encounter that threatened the life of one of his greatest industries. We hear so much of Edison the inventor; that we forget Edison the manufacturer; yet he is one of the greatest manufacturers in America, incorporated in more than a dozen different industrial companies with factories at many places. About his own laboratory at West Orange are clustered immense factories where he makes storage batteries with which he is revolutionizing transportation day by day; photograph films for moving pictures; phonographs and phonograph records, these last being of a new and highly improved kind. And record that was threatened by the stoppage of European imports.

SOME time ago Edison undertook the perfection of the phonograph. One of his greatest difficulties was with the elimination of the surface sound or scrape, caused by microscopic roughness on the surface of the disk. There were two purchasing conditions upon the manufacture of his new records. They must be made of a material smoother than glass (to avoid the risk of the surface noise) and hard (to withstand the wear of the reproducing needle), and get the overtones which give quality to music. He invented such a composition, proved it, and then—having already introduced improvements into the phonograph itself—began to manufacture and market his records.

One of the ingredients in this composition is carboric acid. Perhaps I should say rather that carboric acid is one of the

essentials in its manufacture. For really I do not know what part it plays, the process is secret. I only know that they must have it; and they must have as much of it that Edison ranks as the largest consumer of carboric acid in this country. He gets away, month in and month out, with approximately a ton and a half of carboric acid per day.

He imports it from England and Germany, where it is derived directly from coal and shipped in crystals done up in metal drums. Carboric acid is distinctly one of the things about which you hear so much blue talk nowadays, that "can't be made in this country." Our coal has all been tested, Mr. Meadowscroft tells me, and appears to be deficient in the elements that produce it. So we have been importing our supply from abroad—and we do with many other heavy chemicals.

EDISON, then, had been getting in enormous supplies of English carboric acid to feed the maw of his ravenous record factory, when suddenly the war broke out and the English Government clapped on an embargo, leaving him high and dry. There was no longer a handful of carboric acid to be had from abroad for love or money. They need it all over there for the manufacture of explosives—not believing, as many of us in America do, that one phonograph record is worth more than all the war material manufactured since the first ounce of handmade gunpowder blew the monk Schwarz's pestle through the ceiling.

What was he to do? The first thing, obviously, might have been to give out a desponding interview to the newspapers all about the "paralysis of American industry," and how he would be forced to shut down and throw men out of employment, and wait hard times were going to have this winter, and as much more to the same effect as he could think of—probably none the line pretty

But Thomas A. somehow isn't built that way. That kind of talk is not in his line. He is a first-class fighting man. He has the notion that a leader's business is to lead. If a man is an acknowledged captain of industry Edison thinks there is something up in him besides taking profits, lobbying, and keeping the flag handy. The old-line convention of *notulose oblige* isn't dead yet, not with Edison.

Well, then, since our coal wouldn't do

The American Magazine

for the direct manufacture of carbohic acid, the thing was to find some other way of making it. Could it be made synthetically? Oh, yes, of course. So can diamonds. But nothing much had ever been done about it. There were several processes for synthetic carbohic acid, but apparently they were just to show that it could be done. None of them had ever been developed; in fact, no synthetic carbohic acid had ever been made in this country. As for making it on a commercial scale, such a thing had never been thought of, because, it isn't possible to compete with the foreign product." Such was the report brought in by Edison's experts, as being the unanimous consensus of carbohic-acid-using Americans.

"Just so," said Edison. "We'll see about it."

HE SPENT the next three days and nights, looking up and examining the different known processes of making synthetic carbohic acid. There are some half dozen of them. He narrowed these down to one or two, took them into his laboratory and did some experimenting. Finally, at the end of the third day, he had fixed on a certain one, known as the sulphonic acid process, as most satisfactory.

"Give me an outline of it," I asked.

"Never mind," said he. "Any chemist will know what it is, and other people won't care."

This was early in August. Three days, as I say, were consumed in strategy, in laying the plan of campaign. It was decided by the master-mind that the enemy's stronghold was pregnable by the sulphonic acid route.

The best thing was to put in the campaign. A plant had to be organized. There were no precedents—remember that nothing of the sort had ever been attempted before. The plant must be put up on a commercial scale, able to produce Edison's quota of a ton and a half day; it must be put up fast and put up perfect. The supply was running too short to afford mistakes and changes.

So he consulted manufacturing chemists. Would they undertake the job, working by his plans and specifications?

If so, how long before they would begin delivering the goods?

"Yes,—six months," said one. "Six—eight—nine months," said others.

"H'm," said Edison, "those boys must think we're on a peace footing here. I'll build that plant myself."

He detailed forty men, draftsmen and chemists; told them what he wanted; divided them into three eight-hour shifts; and gave the command to start.

THEY worked twenty-four hours a day for a week; and he with them. He lived in his laboratory—nothing new for him, he has often done it before. His meals were sent in, and he ate them when he got around to it. I happened to be in the laboratory one day when he came in to lunch—half past two, and a little cold toast and some tea. The standard British ration looked like Delmonico's best by comparison. He has a couch in an alcove off the laboratory with a quilt which has seen service, and shows it, and here he would stretch out and sleep for an hour or so, as he could make the time. As the draftsmen and chemists progressed with the plans, they would bring them to him piecemeal. He canvassed every detail with lightning rapidity, considered everything, tested everything, and brought it into conformity with the prearranged design that he carried in his mind. "Make it so," he would say, like Nicholas I of Russia to his railway experts. And they made it so.

In a week—one hundred and sixty-eight consecutive hours of work for forty men in three shifts, and Edison in the plans were finished. The campaign was fully organized; the supplies were ready; mobilization had been going on meanwhile at record speed,—better than Russian speed,—and the great siege began.

Not far from Orange is Silver Lake, where Edison already has a great chemical factory. Space there was available, and the rank and file of his army went to work.

The siege lasted—How long? Six months, nine months, remember, was the professional estimate of the other industrial commanders. *Seventeen days*, and the stronghold fell. On the eighteenth day after the plans were authorized the

plant turned out seven hundred pounds of carbohic acid. (The plant is being run daily and before long will be turning out two thousand pounds a day.)

IT HAPPENED to visit the laboratory on this day, and suggested that I would like to go over the plant in order to impart an idea of the physical magnitude of the achievement. I was reminded of the effect produced on the workhouse officials by Oliver Twist's innocent request. Kindly, but very firmly, I was given to understand that such a thing was utterly, unthinkably, and preposterously impracticable and impossible. No war correspondents with the army, that was the invariable rule. It was the first day of investment, and not the remotest chance could be taken with anything that might prove a disturbing element to the army of occupation. Later, perhaps, much later, it was barely conceivable that I might look the field over, but not now—nor soon enough to do this article any service whatever.

Photographs, then? There are none, no one had had any time to take photographs or think of any. Again, perhaps, later there will be some, but as I write I have not the faintest expectation of any illustrative material to aid the reader's imagination.

But, once more, it is a war situation.

HOWEVER, the facts are clear and they are as follows:

Three days after England's embargo on a material that "cannot be made in this country," Edison had determined a process for making it synthetically—a brand-new departure in commercial chemistry.

Within the next week his plans for a manufacturing plant were complete and his mobilization effected.

Seventeen days afterward his plant delivered its first day's output of product,—which other chemists assured him would take at least six months.

Finally, his product is delivered at a cost which warrants his operating hereafter, when the "foreign product" begins to come in again. It is no temporary measure—he is in the carbohic acid business to stay, as long as he needs it.

MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA

WE WANT to print more articles like this, as much better as you will allow us information to make them. We want to record more achievements like this, done in the splendid spirit of '76. We want to hold up to admiration and encouragement the wonderful examples of resourcefulness and enterprise that are sure to emerge from this unexampled situation, so fraught with marvelous possibilities for American industry.

We don't want your trade secrets. This article itself shows how far we are content to waive our ordinary standards of reporting. We want to bulletin the progress of industry under these extraordinary conditions, and are satisfied with the basic facts. If we can show what our commercial strategists are actually accomplishing under war-time stress we will be ourselves making an unprecedented approach toward this magazine's idea of helpfulness and service.

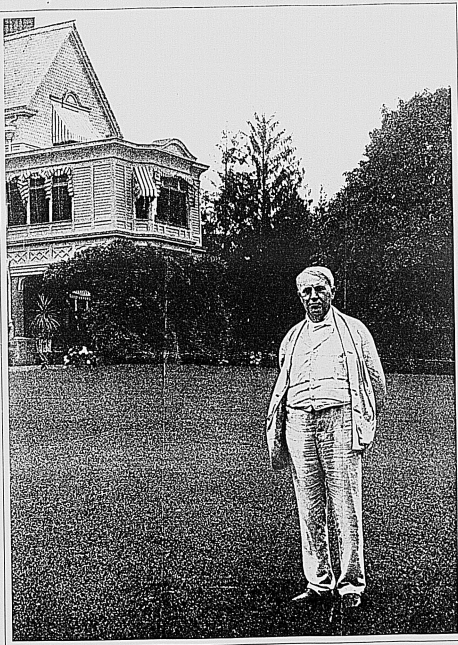


Illustration by LUDWIG K. SCHNEIDER

"This European war came along to put us to it, and
teach us to depend on ourselves. I'm learning how!"

"EDISON, T. A., INC. - GENERAL,"
NEWARK (NJ) CALL
December 29, 1914 (D)

ORANGE READY TO AID EDISON

City Officials Urge Measures to
Safeguard Inventor's Plant
in the Future

BY BETTER WATER SUPPLY

With a view to helping the city of Orange and the management of the Edison plant in West Orange to an understanding, so that the proper measures can be taken on the part of the former to safeguard, as it has, the property of the concern against future fire, and that the latter can cooperate, as far as possible, in having the plant insured, the mayor of Orange, has made an appointment to confer to-morrow morning with Earl F. Wilson, general manager of the plant.

In the meantime Commissioner Harry D. Wetling is at work on a plan to extend the water mains of Orange in such a way that an ample supply will always be available in case of fire at the plant. Mayor Minahan paid a visit to the works yesterday afternoon, but found Mr. Wilson absent. He then arranged to see him to-morrow.

The Mayor believes, as do other managers of the Orange City Commission, that Orange is in a better position to solve the water problem for the Edison works than is West Orange, which is dependent on a private concern for its town supply of water. The plan of Commissioner Wetling, in the rough, is to carry the main across Main street, from the place where it reaches it at Lincoln avenue, along Cleveland street, as the right of way, and by way of Lakeside avenue, reach the vicinity of the Edison factories. The main work of extending that main has been estimated by City Engineer Ford T. Gracie at \$7,000.

In order, however, to insure an ample supply, the city would be put to the necessity of augmenting its waterworks facilities by building a dam, as has frequently been suggested, between the Campbell pond and the old reservoir, between the First and Second mountains. Such an undertaking would have benefited the city in the sum of \$25,000. The water thus increased would amount to 15,000,000 gallons.

It has been seriously considered as the part of wisdom for Orange to build that dam on its own account, and if it could be certified by a contract with the Edison concern for use of the water thus supplied, the expense for launching out in the project would be sufficient. In the opinion of those who have given the matter careful thought.

No formal proposition has been laid before the Edison management, but it was stated yesterday that within a short time the company will be given an opportunity to consider it.

"ELECTRIC LIGHT - GENERAL,"
ROCHESTER (NY) TIMES
December 01, 1914 (D)

INCANDESCENT LAMP

Display Men To Hear Talk
by J. W. Johnston.

The Flower City Association of Display Men has secured the Lectures Hall of Brick Church Institute this evening for an informal, illustrated talk by J. W. Johnston, of this city, on "Thomas Edison—the Romance of his Invention of the Electric Lamp." The entertainment will be complimentary and is offered as a courtesy from the Display Men of the city to all interested in Edison and his famous invention. Mrs. F. Clayton Lamplum, soprano soloist, will sing after the stereopticon talk.

EDISON OPTIMISTIC IN FACE OF LOSS

REBUILDING OF BURNED FACTORY
BEGINS AT ONCE.

**Interruption in Industry Will Be
Much Less Serious than at First
Feared — Damage Now Set at
\$750,000, and Most of Force Will
Be Employed During Reconstruction
— Burned Body of William
Trocier, Film Operator, Found.**

Thomas A. Edison's optimism and indomitable energy rule supreme in the West Orange house of the Edison Industries which was swept by fire yesterday. Already gangs of men are at work bringing order out of confusion. Preliminary estimates show that the damage is far less than at first reported, an official guess at its extent now being below \$750,000, most of which is believed to be covered by the self-insurance scheme adopted by the company.

Instead of throwing out of employment thousands of men and women, as was at first feared, the work of the plant will be so little delayed, it was found to-day, that the effect upon the pay-roll will hardly be noticeable. Those employees who cannot be used at their regular tasks will be given work mending the various departments in their new quarters in the storage battery building, which was unharmed.

The New York contractor who will remove the debris and rebuild the concrete structures, whose exterior came through the fire unscathed, conferred with the directors, and supplies for the interior work have been shipped.

COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED.

To offset the satisfaction of the officials of the Edison companies when they discovered that their losses were immeasurably less than had been at first supposed, it was found this morning that one life had been lost in the conflagration. Firemen at work in the ruins of the film testing laboratory, where the fire originated about 6:17 o'clock last night, came upon the body of William Trocier, of West Orange, a moving-picture operator, who was at work. It lay within five feet of an exit, and it is believed by Fire Chief James J. Sheehan, of West Orange, that Trocier returned for some purpose after once getting outside the building, and was overcome by smoke and fumes.

Thanks to the perfect discipline shown by the men and women in the several buildings, who conducted themselves as in a fire drill, there were no other casualties. Two firemen were slightly injured, and several others, including Chief Sheehan, had cuts and bruises.

Not one moment has been lost in putting the vast plant back on a working basis. After watching the destruction wrought by the flames, which were smothered for nearly six hours, while the fire apparatus from Newark, Orange, Montclair, and Elizabeth struggled impatiently with a water pressure one-fourth its normal strength, the aged inventor returned to his home in Llewellyn Park about one o'clock this morning, there to concentrate his attention on the task of rehabilitation.

YACHTMAN FORMERLY VENTURED ALIVE.

Edison had already equipped himself with reports from his men and copious notes he had taken himself of the extent of the damage, as far as they could be ascertained last night. This morning M. B. Hutchinson, chief engineer of the plant, drove up to the hill to lay before the board of the allied industries all the data secured at an early meeting of all the executives and department heads in the Edison laboratory building, which was saved by heroic efforts.

Unconscious to his auditors in sleep, as Mr. Edison and closest assistants are when intent upon a problem, they applied themselves to much purpose this morning that at noon Mr. Edison was able to announce that in ten days his factory would be making photographic records again.

Although Mr. Edison did not come down to the scene of the fire this morning, reluctantly giving way to the advice that he confer with his assistants in his own house, he was said to be focusing all of his attention upon his efforts to make the disaster, as far as his employees are concerned, no more of a hardship than is involved in a shutdown for stock-taking at the worst.

BELIEVES PAY-ROLLS WILL BE UNCHANGED.

One of his helpers expressed the belief that no one would be dropped from the pay-roll even temporarily. Clerks are at work over the rolls, and it is expected that pay checks will be issued as usual on Friday and Saturday.

While Mr. Edison was shut up in his study, excusing himself to all visitors, C. M. Wilson, vice-president of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., was presiding at the meeting of department heads, at which Charles Edison, the inventor's oldest son, was also present. His daughter, Mrs. John B. Sheehan, and younger son, Thomas A. Edison, Jr., walked over the scene of the fire and walked the firemen still playing streams of water into the ruins of tangled globs and smoldering timbers.

By noon to-day, the three superintendents of the plant involved in the fire and Chief Engineer Hutchinson were able to form a fair estimate of the losses. Mr. Hutchinson said that they were very pleasantly surprised how much had been saved. In the first place, the only building of any consequence out of the twenty odd on the Edison grounds, which cover nearly twelve acres, was a brick structure known as the wax building, where the photographic record materials were kept and used. The film-testing laboratory, where the fire started, was of small value.

CONCRETE BUILDINGS STOOD FLAMELESS.

The other important buildings were of reinforced concrete, which for the most part came through the flames with am damage. The executive building, which was inspected by J. L. Moyer, of the Moyer Construction Company, a concern under a blanket contract to build the Edison Computer building, with equipment and men furnished by them, is reported to have sustained a damage of only five per cent. Only where water was played on the hot walls have the concrete buildings suffered, although inflammable contents were generally consumed.

OMAHA (NE) NEWS

December 10, 1914 (D)

BENSON A FRIEND OF THOS. A. EDISON

Visited Burned Plant—Head of
Company to Sell First
Edison Movie.

HOW HE GOT IDEAS

The destruction of Thomas A. Edison's great plant at West Orange, N. J., last night was of more than ordinary interest to one Omahan—Ernest A. Benson.

He was glad the laboratory, where many of his inventions were made, was saved. Benson is a personal friend of Thomas A. Edison, was president of the International Novelty company, organized to sell Edison's first moving picture device—the Kinetoscope.

Mr. Benson visited Edison more than fifty times. The great inventor told him how he got his ideas for the phonograph and wireless telegraphy and that some time he would talk without wires to him at Omaha.

He gave Mr. Benson a large photograph of himself, which has hung over Mr. Benson's desk fifteen years. One of his photographs on which he himself engraved, "To my friend, E. A. Benson," the inventor also gave Mr. Benson.

How He Got Ideas.

"Mr. Edison told me he got his idea for the phonograph while winding a heavy paper around a cylinder," said Mr. Benson. "He was talking at the time and a needle was perforating the paper. Although partly deaf, he heard the sound of his own voice coming from the paper."

"He said he got the idea for wireless while pitching horseshoes on Long Island. He happened to place his ear near the iron stake. The sound of a ball impressed him. He investigated and found the ball was in Connecticut."

Mr. Benson said Edison and the late Edward Rosewater started out together as telegraphers.

"In the laboratory are the wonderful devices of Edison's and as that building is saved, the inventor's work is not lost," Mr. Benson said.

NEWARK EVENING STAR

Dec. 18, 1914 (D)

WEST ORANGE MAY LOSE BIG EDISON PLANT

NEWARK EVENING STAR
Dec. 18, 1914

Edison Says Lack of Water Pressure May Force Re- moval of Factory.

Thomas A. Edison fire protection is afforded his industry in West Orange. Thomas A. Edison may take advantage of the offer of two acres of land for a plant that are coming in from all parts of the country. Mr. Edison made the statement to a Star reporter in discussing the poor water pressure at the disastrous fire last week.

Mr. Edison said some of the offers received are very attractive. To discuss means of remedying the conditions a conference will be held tomorrow afternoon by the West Orange Town Hall. It is probable that the Edison works, the town engineer will be present to suggest a plan for providing higher pressure in the vicinity of the factories.

While the situation created by the present undoubtedly be the first problem to be actually solved by the 1915 Town Council and Mayor-elect Parham Yandell, the officials of the present body, several of whom are employed at the Edison works, are anxious to start at once to give positive assurance to Mr. Edison that the water problem will get immediate attention. The present contract with the West Orange Water Company will expire in 1917, and although several have been made by the company to arrange a renewal of the arrangement, the council has not agreed to continue the service.

"The water company has suggested getting a supply from another source, but within a long term agreement. The council will be guided in its future policy by a measure by Eugene Barker's report."

Edison makes for the business regions, especially in the neighborhood of the Edison works, are improved. It is secured, and other improvements in the mains and laterals are as urgently required.

"The poor water pressure at the fire was the topic of all the firms at the place," Deputy Chief Matthew P. A. McDermitt, who was in command of the fire-fighters from this city, who rendered such great help at the fire, particularly in saving the laboratory, called attention to the pressure as soon as he arrived. He praised the work of Fire Chief Sheehan and the battery men, and said it was impossible for the West Orange firemen to do any more under such a handicap.

"Water All That Was Needed," "If there had been any water to play on the window frames of the concrete structure," said Mr. Edison yesterday, "the fire would not have

gone to the lengths it did. Time after time the flames from outside would, but the wind blew them about through the entire length of the buildings and so after the next run. The heat of water caused the spread of the flames and unless we get sufficient water supply I will be compelled to remove at least part of the plant to some other place. I have several offers of sites under consideration. "The parts of the plant burned are being put in shape for temporary use only. I had planned for a large building for use of expensive chemicals, as we would have to store about 25,000 of them. The lack of water prevents the insurance companies from giving any insurance."

Mr. Edison, discussing the big working group he maintains, said the total number of men and girls is 750 during good times, and in said 600 were employed when the fire happened. His main concern, during the talk yesterday, seemed to be about his employees. He was asked what the money loss totaled, and answered impatiently: "I don't care about the money loss. What I want to see is my people back at work, and the public getting the goods we manufacture."

"He said several shops were in operation, with 60 persons employed, while 2,000 others are working on the ruins."

"I sincerely hope everybody will be back at their tasks in six or eight weeks," continued Mr. Edison. "They won't be out of a job long."

After his ready to start. With the temporary construction finished Mr. Edison believes the plant will be ready for use in March. Mr. Edison was well pleased with the performance of his concrete construction and told how 85 per cent of it is standing, with 35 per cent of the machinery in it salvaged, while the steel, brick and wood buildings with their contents were destroyed.

Asked if the strain of the week's excitement and the hard work directed by his subordinates had bothered him, he chuckled:

"Not at all. I've all organized now and sleep like clock-work. And I am used to hard work. I have made one of the old days. Why, twenty-five years ago when the incandescent electric lights were first used I had fifteen plants in course of construction in various places, with 15,000 employees and 300 additional working on experiments. That was back in 1884."

Asked if he was not handicapped by twenty odd years added to his infirmity, Mr. Edison laughed again and remarked he did not notice any change in himself.

"Two gets a lone now," he added, referring to Mrs. Edison, who was at the plant a few moments before. "She makes me sleep anywhere from three to four, five or six hours. The one chance I have to work is when she's away, then I can put in the entire night and all day."

Mr. Edison's former sleeping time was three hours a day, he said.

TRI-BUNE

Dec. 18, 1914 (D)

WIDE BAIT FOR EDISON ANY CITIES Offer Inducement for New Plant.

West Orange, N. J., Dec. 17.—There is a wide bait for Edison in the offer of two acres of land for a plant, and other privileges are offered by the country to Thomas A. Edison if he will bring to the town and cities making the inducements all reports of his factories when he returns. The Town Council, aware of the offers made to the inventor, has been studying ways of keeping the entire plant here. Special concessions in taxes will be offered, it is rumored. "Work of reconstruction goes on rapidly," but Mr. Edison is worried about the hundreds of his men thrown out of work.

"He expects to be shipping products again soon. The concrete and steel construction of the factory buildings is 20 per cent good after the fire, and 80 per cent of the machinery has been salvaged," he declared.

"I don't wait twenty hours a day as I used to," Mr. Edison added. "Mrs. Edison has been out and makes me take more rest. For some time now I have been getting five and six hours sleep a night, but I feel no better than when I got three and four. Too much sleep does not agree with me."

Tri-Bune
Dec 18, 1914

Unbound Clippings Series Clippings (1915)

These clippings cover the year 1915. Most of the items are taken from newspapers, but there are several longer magazine articles as well. Many of the clippings relate to Edison's opinions about the war in Europe, his appointment as chairman of the newly formed Naval Consulting Board, and the use of Edison storage batteries in submarines. Also included are clippings concerning the fire of December 1914 and subsequent rebuilding efforts; the debate about the respective merits of brick and concrete structures; and the report of the National Fire Protection Association and National Board of Fire Underwriters, which attributed the fire to the lack of protective measures on the part of the Edison company, mistakes by the West Orange Water Co., and an undermanned local fire department. Some of the articles report tensions between the West Orange Fire Dept. and the Edison company's brigade of volunteer fire fighters.

In addition, there are clippings regarding Edison's plans to shut down his cement plant at Stewartville, New Jersey, because of slumping sales; the deaths of longtime associates Charles E. Chinnock and H. Ward Leonard; Edison's receipt of various medals and honors; his views on protecting the chemical industry through trade laws; and his development of a miner's lamp and a powerful portable searchlight. There are also many items pertaining to the visit by Edison and Henry Ford to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco; their meeting with botanist Luther Burbank; their trip to Los Angeles; and Edison's attendance at the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego.

Approximately 20 percent of the clippings have been selected. Most of the unselected items are duplicate versions of stories about Edison's appointment to the Naval Consulting Board and his trip to California. Also unselected are clippings, unrelated to Edison, about submarines, the war, and the California expositions.

Most of the news stories about the fire of December 1914 and its aftermath can be found in Cat. 44,509 and Cat. 44,510 in the Scrapbook Series. Hundreds of additional clippings about the Naval Consulting Board and Edison's visit to California can be found in Cat. 44,452, Cat. 44,453, and Cat. 44,454 in the Scrapbook Series.

Friday, January 08, 1915

MUSIC IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Need of Phonographs Urged by Charities Visitors.

The need of phonographs and records in our public institutions is urged by Mary O. Peiss, a member of the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

"A pleasant and familiar tune frequently quells the patient and turns his mind from his own distress, while for the cripple or defective it is both a source of good cheer and a stimulus," says the appeal.

"This committee visits twenty-two public hospitals and almshouses, each of which have many wards in which music would be welcome. Phonographs and records sent to Room 701, Charities Building, 105 East 25th Street, Manhattan, will be acknowledged and carefully distributed.

Saturday, January 02, 1915

Aeolian Company Now Preparing to Make Phonographs

Has Developed Instrument That

Enlarges Scope of Repro-

duction, Says Tremaine.

It was announced to-day that the Aeolian Company, hitherto chiefly identified with the manufacture and sale of pianos and piano-players, was preparing to begin the manufacture of phonographs in a large way.

The Aeolian Company, which is capitalized at \$10,000,000, has a worldwide organization, its factories are located in England and Germany as well as in several cities of the United States.

President H. B. Tremaine, who made the announcement, stated that the Aeolian Company's scientific staff had been carrying on experimental work in the photographic field for the past two years, and that a type of instrument had been developed which greatly enlarged the scope of phonograph reproduction.

Several interesting patents have been embodied in the mechanism of the new instrument, one being an sounding board held under tension by another a horn of peculiar design and construction, and a third a special sound-box differing from any hitherto used.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR

January 04, 1915

Greeks Present Edison with Floral Horseshoe

Thomas A. Edison was presented with a "floral horseshoe" on Saturday by a number of Greeks of West Orange who, even though out of employment since the fire which destroyed a part of the Edison plant on December 1, wanted to express their confidence in the inventor. Mr. Edison assured them that it would not be long before all were working.

The Greeks marched to the laboratory behind a band of music and made a gala event of the presentation.

Following the presentation Mr. Edison gave out an interview in which he expressed great confidence in the rapid approach of a business boom for this country and criticized the American businessmen as being weakened for not putting their money out and trying to seize the earliest opportunities.

EDISON PRAISES THE SUBMARINE

Greatest Naval Destroyer World
Has Ever Known, Says
Noted Inventor.

At his laboratory in West Orange Saturday, Thomas A. Edison received representatives of the press and interestingly told how, in his opinion, the year 1914 would go down in history as the most momentous in modern times.

The staggering blow which the old year had dealt to civilization, especially to art and science, was emphasized by the witness of electricity, he declared, however, that civilization would soon recover and regain its equilibrium as soon as the war ended. This he would not be for at least two years.

"Do you realize," said Mr. Edison, "that this war has taught the world that killing men is a scientific proposition? All implements of destruction and all plans for offensive and defensive operations have been so carefully mapped out and with so many thousands, yes, millions of men engaged in it, it cannot help from being a long drawn out."

When he was reminded that there had been wars that lasted thirty years, Mr. Edison said: "Yes, I know that, but those are of the days of the past. Today the men are fighting under deadlier and far different conditions, and two years of those death-dealing implements of war will make terrible inroads into the rank and file of both the opposing sides. However, I pray that there will be an early settlement of the difficulties, but the end is not now in sight."

Asked regarding the submarine as a factor in modern warfare, Mr. Edison declared that it was the greatest offensive instrument in conflict that the world has ever known. "But, you can beat," said Mr. Edison, "that England is building warships now that will be protected from the attacks of submarine torpedoes. The effect of a primary explosion can be greatly minimized by the interior construction of a dreadnought."

It was when talking about the rebuilding of his buildings that were burned recently that Mr. Edison was most enthusiastic. "All those buildings," declared Mr. Edison, with a look of determination in his eyes, "will be repaired and replaced at the quickest possible moment. We have not been idle since the night of the fire. It was only Tuesday that we made a record and turned out the first diamond die-photograph and record made since the fire. Yes, indeed, I have been up against harder propositions than this and got over them, the same as I will get over this one."

"And there is one thing, I never worry. When anyone wants to worry let them think of the Kaiser. He knows what it is to have something to worry about. Nine hundred miles of battleship to attend in some proposition. Then there is Belgium, she has her worries too and will get over them. So why should I worry over my little set-backs."

"What we Americans want to do," concluded Mr. Edison, "is to get ready for a boom which is sure to arrive in this country when the war is over. We should have our houses set in order to welcome it."

TWO YEARS OF WAR IS THE PREDICTION OF 'WIZARD' EDISON

Days of Thirty Years' Contests
Passed—Submarine Exploits
Teach Lessons in Building
of Battleships.

BOOM IN BUSINESS TO BE
TREMENDOUS AFTER WAR.

Now is the Time "to Get out and
Do Something"—Worry?
—Think of the Kaiser!

"The year 1914 dealt a staggering blow to civilization, the arts and the sciences," said Thomas A. Edison at his laboratory in West Orange yesterday, "but civilization will recover from the blow very soon after the war ends."

"And that will be?" asked The World correspondent.

"Not for two years, I fear," said the great inventor. "This war has taught the world that the killing of men in war is a scientific proposition now. With all the implements of destruction and plans for offensive and defensive operations so carefully mapped out and with the great number of men that can be drawn into the fray by both sides, the conflict will be long drawn out."

"There have been wars that have lasted thirty years, but those days are past. Killing men is a different proposition to-day, but I believe the present struggle will not end for at least two years, although I pray it will end sooner than any of us expect."

Mr. Edison added that the submarine has been the greatest offensive instrument in the world conflict and said:

"While the submarine has not obliterated the necessity of the dreadnought, it surely has lessened its value. But you can not bet the ships England is constructing now are so built that they will be protected against submarine torpedoes. The effect of a primary explosion can be greatly minimized by the interior construction of a dreadnought, and this, in all likelihood, is being done by the allies now."

The hearty old gentleman, from whose pockets the destruction of his plant by fire took \$1,000,000 not a month ago, seemed entirely happy and content.

"Has your lost persuaded you to make any New Year's resolutions?" he was asked.

"Resolutions?" he repeated. "None. Years ago I formed my rules of life and I have adhered to them. The chiefest of them is 'Work.' No, the loss of the money does not worry me. Nothing was burned that cannot be replaced. I was up against a harder proposition when we built the first electric lighting plant in New York. It was something new—electric lighting—then. A fortune and been invested and the whole world was awaiting the outcome. Everything depended upon the success of that plant, but as a result of it the world has become electrically illuminated at night, as it were."

"My buildings will be repaired or replaced. On Thursday night we made a record when the first diamond die-photograph and record was turned out since the fire. In twenty days we had salvaged our machinery, put it in other buildings and got out the first machine and record."

"When any one talks about worry," continued Mr. Edison, "they might apply my new standard of worry. Just think of the Kaiser, now on the defensive with nearly 500 miles of battleship, all told, on the east and west. Why the average man's worries sink into insignificance compared to this. Another standard of disaster is Belgium—little, gritty Belgium!"

"I have surprised me to see how Americans have become weak-kneed over this war. They seem to be stricken with a sort of commercial paralysis. They want to get out and do something; now is the opportunity time. Why, you can put a building up cheaper to-day than you could before the war, and yet many of our supposed good business men will sit until the war is over as a sign of prosperity and pay more for the building. The wise man will prepare now for the boom in trade that we will soon experience and which will be tremendous after the war."

February 01, 1915

EDISON IS HONORED AT ANNUAL DINNER

"His Boys" Pay Tribute to "Old Man" at Banquet of Employees' Club.

WELL-KNOWN SINGERS ENTERTAIN

To the strains of handkerchiefs and the cheers of about 250 of "his boys," Thomas A. Edison bowed his way Saturday night to the present of honor at the annual banquet of the Edison Club at the Washington restaurant. The cheering, later, broke out only to be rewarded with "Sweet Vagabond" when the visitor was introduced to his employees by Townmaster Thomas J. Leonard. Mr. Edison came in about 10 o'clock, while the diners were enjoying a cabaret entertainment.

As in his ironbound rule, Mr. Edison refrained from making a speech. He was presented with the first photograph of an improved model turned out since the big Edison fire. It took fifty-one days to make it, according to C. C. Wilson, vice-president of the company, who made the presentation. One of the important tools used in the manufacture of the machine were lost in the fire, Mr. Wilson said.

There was no speaking at the banquet, the dinner being accompanied and followed by entertainment furnished principally by singers, whose voices are well known through the phonograph.

The dinner indulged in good-natured "jokes" and "toasts" and the program contained a tribute to "his old man."

"If Mr. Edison were a king he could not have the words his subjects with half the reverence we put him, that homely phrase 'the old man.' The tribute read: 'Although we are younger than any of us, his achievements seem to make him centuries old and we call him 'the old man' because he is too big to be called Mr. Edison.'

"Discussions of his own gigantic mental stature, he hands forth above all men of all times, an intellectual giant, making pigmies of us all. Here is the youngest old man, the greatest, the most prolific, the forgiving, the bravest of men."

FALL RIVER (MA) GLOBE

February 26, 1915

HISTORY IN MOVIES.

Thomas A. Edison has arranged for a special motion picture film on which the history of the United States can be portrayed by the schools. The scenes of the film will date from the landing of the settlers at Jamestown down to the present, and will be divided into historical periods. Edmund J. Hill of Montclair, N. Y., editor of "Lure of Movies," is the historian of the film, and is now preparing the scenarios. Work on the film has begun. The plan will be slightly different from the preparation of the novel film in that its primary function will be to give a comprehensive portrayal of history that will be easily understood by the children. Text explanations of simple characters will be introduced to mark the periods as they occur. The plan is one of a long series of subjects to be made (that Mr. Edison has had in mind for some years.

February 27, 1915

William M. Parsons, Harvard '15, in a competition won a prize of \$100 for the best motion picture scenario by a college man. His winning plot entitled "Jerk Knap-Gard, Cornish," was one of 27 submitted.

BALTIMORE (MD) SUN

February 08, 1915

The names of the prize winners in the Motion Picture Artistic Building Contest, which closed January 15, will be announced in the current issue of the Dramatic Mirror. The picture play, in accordance with arrangements with Thomas A. Edison, Inc., will be released on ~~February 27~~ March 27. The Edison Company has sent the picture with the best numbers of its stock company, and the play is already in rehearsal. The ending, completed by the lucky picture winner, will be published complete in the issue of the Mirror dated February 27.

BINGHAMTON (NY) HERALD

February 15, 1915

MOVIE PRIZE WINNERS.

The names of the winners in the motion picture artistic building contest, which closed January 15, will be announced in the issue of the Dramatic Mirror of February 15. This picture play, in accordance with arrangements with Thomas A. Edison, Inc., will be released on ~~February 27~~ March 27. The Edison Company has sent the picture with the best numbers of its stock company and the play is already in rehearsal. The ending, completed by the lucky picture winner, will be published complete in the issue of the Mirror dated February 27.

Edison Expert Here On Government Work

Dr. M. H. Hutchinson, Thomas A. Edison's chief engineer and personal representative, has been making weekly trips to Washington, for the past sixteen months, as he is directly in charge of all the Government storage battery business of the Edison Storage Battery Company.

Because of the rapidly increasing storage battery business in and around Washington, Dr. Hutchinson has taken over the District of Columbia business of the Edison Storage Battery Company, has placed the service station in charge of one of their most competent inspectors, A. B. Major, and has appointed Dr. W. M. Johnson, chief engineer of the Washington Edison Electric Co., the District of Columbia, as a representative of such gratification to Mrs. Edison and in paying him well that the American public is perfectly willing to pay a higher price for a battery which will give constant, satisfactory service, at an exceedingly low price, and which is guaranteed to show full rated capacity at all times during and at the end of four years or constant service.

"LABORATORY"

NEWARK (N.J.) NEWS

February , 1915

"Wilson Interests want Protection."
All that the Wilson companies wish is protection, the Wilson companies wish to be protected from the experience of the high school fire, as well as at the Wilson fire, he indicating that the protection has been inadequate. He stated that there is no delay in arriving at a solution of the question.
"Our payroll today is larger than before the fire," declared Mr. Wilson. "Of course, a certain amount is for construction work, but the actual pay-ments are as large and they are increasing. In 1914 our payroll will be twenty-five per cent. higher than before the fire."
Mr. Wilson said that at the time of the fire the payroll of the phonograph works and Thomas A. Edison, Inc., was \$25,000; of the laboratory, \$4,000, and \$25,000 for the battery plant, \$12,000, or \$114,000 a week for 5,000 employees. He stated that the cabinet plant, which is contemplated, and said the company has just entered into a contract for \$250,000 in addition to one in force for \$125,000 for business for six years. He stated that an advance it would be to West Orange, if this cabinet making were done there rather than contracted for with outside concerns.

REPORT ON EDISON FIRE IS PUBLISHED

Experts Found Lack of Fire Protection at Plant

TOWN DEPT. UNDERMANNED

Were Called Too Late To Be Effective

Lack of protective measures on the part of the Edison Company, inefficient fire fighting and the failure of the West Orange Water Company to have a man early on the scene to control the pressures were blamed by the National Fire Protection Association and the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the extent of the big fire which last December swept the Edison plant.

The report goes into great detail in describing the fire and the measures taken to combat it. It particularly notes the absence of sprinkler system, window protection and of fire stops in the building.

Concrete construction however it declares had shown its worth. It adds that modern methods of building, which have come into existence since most of the Edison buildings were erected, render that form of construc-

In view of the great emphasis that has been placed on the lack of water pressure, the West Orange Water Company comes in for very little blame. It is held that the waste of water through the abandoning of hose and hydrants with the water still turned on did much to reduce the pressure and make the efforts of the firemen and their pumping machines ineffective.

Special mention is made of the fact that the West Orange apparatus was undermanned. The majority of the Town Council have recently been censured for not attending the meeting.

for securing two new men to the force. Concerning this the report says "When the West Orange Fire Department reached the fire it was seriously undermanned and considerable valuable time was lost in getting the fire under control. This was due to the handling of the fire by the Edi-

The employees, it states, who discovered the fire failed to summon either the private or public fire departments until after an unsuccessful attempt had been made to extinguish the fire. As the result of this delay the fire was entirely beyond the resources of the West Orange Fire Department very shortly after the alarm was given.

*The complication of valves on the private system and the lack of complete previous arrangements regarding the opening and closing of these valves are in a large measure responsible for the lack of water in both the private and public systems.

ANOTHER FIRE IN EDISON'S PLANT

Great Inventor Discovers It While Working in Laboratory.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., March 8.—Thomas Edison's work in his laboratory after midnight today discovered a fire in one of the buildings of his great plant here and summoned the firemen in time to prevent what might have been a serious loss. The fire almost destroyed a building where the most valuable cinematograph records were stored. Most of the records, which were in a concrete vault, were saved.

When he saw the flames, Mr. Edison dashed out of the laboratory in his shirt sleeves and stood outside directing the firemen for some time before his wife and son, who arrived from the Edison residence nearby, could persuade him to put on an overcoat. The inventor was soaked to the skin by a hose which twisted out of the hands of the fire fighters.

The building burned was the only one not touched by the conflagration which nearly wiped out the Editor plant last December.

**Author Tells of Incidents in Inven-
tor's Life.**

The March "American Magazine" contains an interesting editorial tribute to Thomas A. Edison and a chronology of his life and achievements, prepared by William H. Marshworth, who for thirty years has been one of Edison's chief associates. The article is accompanied by a remarkable photograph of Mr. Edison. This photograph was recovered from the thick of the wreckage of the plane which crashed at Dayton, Ohio, about a Decem-

The frame was different from the others, covering the photograph was enclosed and lined by the artist, but the picture itself remained unaltered. The great inventor, with characteristic humor, scribbled on the margin: "Never touched me." An extract from the editorial accompanying the chronological follows:

"On Dec. 11 the huge manufacturing plant of Thomas A. Edison, situated on the Valley road, Orange, New Jersey, was visited by a deerslayer fire which destroyed buildings, apparatus and supplies, whose value ran, at the time of writing, only for \$500,000 through."

"The inventor watched the fire with some thing important in his mind. He got surprised at what Whimsy was thinking about under these circumstances, with the baby of years, and nearly all run towards the world."

D. "Thomas A. Edison was intensely examining the fire-retarding qualities of reinforced concrete constructions; so that thereafter such buildings may be truly

"There's a mighty expensive experiment," he said, pointing to the blazing pile, "but it's a good one. There's still

be a mobilization around here tomorrow. If that stuff comes off, though, and when those buildings go up again, they'll be on fire."

"The value of the private pumping plant was entirely lost, as the reservoir was only one-fourth full when the fire started and the mains which it supplied were shut off from the yard hydrant system throughout the entire period of the fire. The water which was pumped flowed through the house lines and broken connections. The electric cables supplying motor-driven pumps overhead, instead of underground, were broken by the collapse of No. 11."

The investigators found that the absence of fire walls in the large buildings permitted the flames to sweep through from one end to the other. The heat was so terrific that in some places the concrete ran like

The report finds that fire of such a character should be made impossible rather than to depend on the fire resisting qualities of buildings.

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

March 04, 1915

EDISON CEMENT CO. MAY CLOSE PLANT

Works Near Stewartville Likely to
Shut Down Entirely Because
of Poor Prices.

NO PRODUCTION SINCE DECEMBER

Unless better prices obtain within thirty days, the Edison Portland Cement Company will close its plant at New Village, near Stewartville, Warren County, for an indefinite period. The plant has practically been closed since the middle of December, for no cement has been manufactured there since that time.

Operations at the plant since December have been limited to shipping cement manufactured prior to the shutdown. Announcement of the impending cessation of all activities was made today at the New York office of the company by Office Manager Morris.

"Present Portland cement prices," said Mr. Morris, "do not warrant our continuing, for the prices are below the cost of manufacture." Conditions in the cement trade, Mr. Morris added, have been brought about by a price-cutting war, in which the Edison company has not participated. Portland cement was quoted in the New York market yesterday at \$1.22 and Portland cement, Hudson River, at \$1.40.

Continuity, the New Village plant employs about 600 men. Since manufacture was stopped, however, only a few men have been employed in the packing department. It had been rumored about New Village in the last few days that the plant was about to start up again, but have several other cement works in that vicinity recently. Today's official statement, however, seems to set optimistic rumors at rest.

The Edison company is a New Jersey corporation and it manufactures cement under the patents and patents at its New Jersey plant. It is chairman of its board of directors. The New Village plant has a capacity of 1,500 barrels daily.

W. S. Safford of Boston, Pa., is president of the company; Harry P. Miller is treasurer, and William E. Horns secretary. Mr. Miller, who lives in Orange, is also a director.

"CITIZEN"

NEW YORK (NY) AMERICAN

March 05, 1915

CEMENT CO. MAY SHUT DOWN

Of New York, N. Y., March 4.—The Edison Portland Cement Company at New Village, employing 600 men, will shut down unless the cement manufactured by a process invented by Thomas A. Edison goes up in price. Edison announced today.

EDISON FIGHTS ANOTHER FIRE

Wife Makes Him Put On His

Rubbers.

GOLD RECORDS SAVED

Inventor Drenched When

Nozzle Breaks Away.

"Thomas, you'll put on those rubbers or you'll go straight home!" Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, a pair of rubbers to his "kicker" lines, through the fire lines about the building containing gold-plate phonograph records early this morning while the structure was in danger of falling up in smoke and causing her husband tremendous loss. Three alarms had been sent in, and the fire companies of West Orange, N. J., were fighting hard.

"Put them on, Thomas," she commanded. "You'll catch a cold!" "No, no; I'm too busy for rubbers."

He tried to wave her aside. She stood firm. He looked at her, glanced at the blazing building, and looked again at her. The rubbers were extended toward him.

"Oh, well," he muttered, "we have to let the ladies have their way."

And he sat down and put them on. Mrs. Edison returned to her home, a satisfied smile on her face, regardless of the fact that she had waded through ankle-deep water to reach her husband's place.

The fire was discovered at 1 o'clock this morning while Mr. Edison was working in the laboratory of his big plant. The flames spread rapidly through the one and a half story structure, and for half an hour heavy loss seemed inevitable. The fighting force of Orange was called upon to assist the company's firemen and those of West Orange.

Directed by Mr. Edison and Miller Reese Hutchinson, chief engineer of the plant, the firemen cut a hole through the roof of the building and shovelled several hoses through the opening.

That protected the adjacent laboratory, and the flames were soon quenched. Before that, Mr. Edison was drenched when one nozzle broke away and sent a spray of hot water over him.

No attempt to estimate the damage was made by Mr. Edison this morning, but he said that none of the master records had been damaged, as they were all in vaults that had not been reached by the flames.

In the light of the fire of March 7, it would seem to be up to the Edison people to effect a complete reorganization of their forces. They should, for one thing, bring Chief Allen to a realization that while he came from a very small job with the New York department, he is still with in the metropolitan district and not as one would come to think he imagined, in some rural village the

The fire last December did damage amounting to more than \$2,000,000. It did not disturb Mr. Edison in the least. The fire this morning was slight in

formed, the latter was too busy. At the suggestion of President Croft and Commissioner Carrington, of the local fire board, he sent Deputy G. M. P. A. McDermitt, with two

"FACTORY, STORAGE"

REMARK (14) STAFF

March 17, 1915

EDISON TELLS DEALINGS WITH DEFUNCT FIRM

Investor Witnesses in Bankruptcy
Hearing in Storage Battery Case.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, made his first appearance in a bankruptcy court today. He testified here about his dealings with the defunct Federal Storage Battery Co. Company, of the Silver Lake region of New York City.

The examination of Mr. Edison was conducted by Harrison F. Lindbury, trustee of the bankruptcy. The distinguished witness told his story in a straightforward manner. He said he had no recollection of the exact date when he first came into contact with the Federal Storage Battery Co. Company, but he said he had been in contact with the company for some time.

Mr. Edison testified that he had been in contact with the company for some time, and that he had been in contact with the company for some time. He said he had been in contact with the company for some time, and that he had been in contact with the company for some time.

EDISON MADE A FRANK WITNESS

Investor Tells of Dealings with
Defunct Federal Storage
Battery Co.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, made his first appearance in a bankruptcy court today. He testified here about his dealings with the defunct Federal Storage Battery Co. Company, of the Silver Lake region of New York City.

The examination of Mr. Edison was conducted by Harrison F. Lindbury, trustee of the bankruptcy. The distinguished witness told his story in a straightforward manner. He said he had no recollection of the exact date when he first came into contact with the Federal Storage Battery Co. Company, but he said he had been in contact with the company for some time.

Mr. Edison testified that he had been in contact with the company for some time, and that he had been in contact with the company for some time. He said he had been in contact with the company for some time, and that he had been in contact with the company for some time.

of the shareholders' creditors of the Federal Storage Battery Co. Company. The shareholders' creditors were to receive twenty per cent. of their claim in cash and the balance in stock of some new company.

Asked if he knew what kind of stock was to be paid to shareholders' creditors, Mr. Edison replied that he did not know. He said he did not know what kind of stock was to be paid to shareholders' creditors, and that he did not know what kind of stock was to be paid to shareholders' creditors.

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NEW YORK HERALD

March 22, 1915 (D)

EDISON TELLS OF DEALINGS WITH DEFUNCT FIRM

Investor Witnesses in Bankruptcy
Hearing in Storage Battery Case.

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ST. ALBANS (VT) MESSENGER

March 16, 1915 (D)

THOMAS EDISON A WITNESS
Inventor, will testify in Boston
Battery Car Bankruptcy Case.
Schenck, N. J., March 16.—Thomas
A. Edison, the electrical inventor,
will be a witness in the bankruptcy
court to-day, to explain certain
transactions with the Federal Storage
Batteries Car Co., a bankrupt
corporation. A New York broker,
P. J. Lissauer, will also be a witness.
The Federal company was originally
organized to manufacture storage
batteries and other railway cars to be operated
by storage batteries. It having
been repeatedly announced by Mr.
Edison that he had perfected the
storage battery, the company, in con-
sultation with the Federal Storage
Batteries Car Co., had been
operating on unsatisfactory terms
with the company, failed. Edison claims
that the bankruptcy concern never had
a contract with Edison, but that the
company secured a contract in Janu-
ary of last year.

CORPUS CHRISTI (TX) CALLER

March 17, 1915 (D)

EDISON IS WITNESS.
NEWARK, N. J., March 16.—Thomas
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be a witness in the bankruptcy court
to-day, to explain certain transactions
with the Federal Storage Battery Car
Company, a bankrupt corporation. A
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the bankruptcy concern never had a contract
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secured a contract in January of last
year.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

March 27, 1915 (D)

"I CAN SEE HOW THOSE POOR MEN DIED."—EDISON

Crew Overwhelmed by Gas as They Fought for
Life, Declares Inventor—Blames Sub-
marine Storage Batteries.

That the twenty-five men trapped
when the submarine E-2 sank off
Honolulu were victims of chlorine gas
generated as a result of the land stor-
age batteries being flooded by sea
water was a statement made yesterday
by Thomas A. Edison at his laboratory
in West Orange, N. J.

The danger to the life and health
of those who go down on submarines
will not be lessened until the possibil-
ity of the generation of chlorine fumes
is removed," declared the inventor.
"What I cannot understand is why they
allow a submarine to hold tons of sul-
phuric acid, when some marine under-
writers refuse to insure a vessel car-
rying large quantities of this acid, while
others, if they take the risk, do so by
charging a high rate.

"The trouble in the case of the sub-
marine is that the land storage bat-
teries are carried in a compartment
surrounded by the main ballast tanks.
When sea water is admitted to these
tanks the fumes sink. This, in conjunc-
tion with other means, enables the boat
to submerge. It is evident when the
water is admitted to this tank it is un-
der pressure. The containing jars of
lead cells are made of fragile rubber,
easily broken. Sulphuric acid leaks
from these jars and attacks the steel
wall of the main ballast tank with re-
sultant corrosion.

"When the sea water is admitted to
the main ballast tank the increased
weight given and the water floods the
battery tank. When sea water mixes
with sulphuric acid is a land battery
hydrochloric acid is formed. This at-
tacks the lead plates and produces
chlorine gas. Also when a land battery
is submerged in sea water, electricity
passes from the cells through the sea
water and liberates chlorine gas in vol-
umes."

Mr. Edison pointed to the fact that
the submarine De Soto, which sank off
St. John's, Newfoundland, was lost be-
cause her cargo of sulphuric acid leaked
from the steel drums in which it was
being carried, which, upon being mixed
with the blue water, produced hydro-
chloric acid which attacked the fasten-

ing of the ship, causing her to spring a
leak.

With chlorine gas, which is of a
heavy, green color, the men in that
submarine could live but a short time.
No doubt it will be found that the
vessel men of the crew had all suffered
from hemorrhages. I can picture
those poor fellows—first stupefied by
chlorine gas—making vain efforts to
take the steps that would raise their
cabin, but in a few minutes they are
helpless."

Attention was called by the inventor
to the hearing of the Secretary of the
Navy Daniels before the Naval Com-
mittee of the House when admission
was made that the greatest difficulty
experienced with submarines was with
their storage batteries.

The testimony on this point was
shown to be the following: "Trouble
was due to the acid electrolyte oozing
through the battery tank lining and
infiltrating into adjacent compartments,
causing the battery tanks to be flooded
with sea water, which, in reaction with
the lead, gave off chlorine fumes in
considerable volume."

"The men of the world will con-
tinue to have trouble with the sub-
marine and must expect such catastro-
phes as yesterday's so long as they
continue to use submarine acid.

"The only remedy is an alkaline
battery, a storage battery containing
no sulphuric acid. It has been demon-
strated that chlorine gas emanating
from batteries such as used on the
E-2 would be more on board. These
caves are most affected and hemor-
rhages have been numerous among
groups of vessels carrying land bat-
teries. I spent much time and money
in perfecting a battery for submarine
use. It costs much more because
nickel is many times dearer than lead,
but the battery lasts longer, is more
efficient and better in every respect."

It was stated at the Edison plant
that Edison Gilman, formerly of the
submarine E-2, had been sent to the
naval tuberculosis camp in Colorado a
short time ago. Chlorine gas had in-
jured his lungs.

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The Literary Digest for March 20, 1915

MR. EDISON'S BRICK AND CONCRETE

THOMAS A. EDISON is something of a specialist in concrete. His own record as recommending it as a sort of universal building-material—good for walls, floors, roofs, tables, stumps, and hubbubs. He built it all of the newer part of his huge West Orange factory. Then, on the afternoon of December 9, 1914, came the big fire, and in the supreme test Mr. Edison's concrete—well, what did it do? To the intelligent reader, who relies on what he sees in the public press, this is something of a problem. He may take his choice. The concrete buildings "were a total loss"; they had come through the fire "practically unscathed." They had "behaved badly"; they had "stood the test well." It was doubtless to the advantage of the builders that the material they had chosen should be demonstrably resistant to fire. It was also natural that those who prefer brick should somewhat critically over the ruins for evidence that concrete is not, after all, such a universal success as a building-material. Hence the interest that attaches to an article entitled "Brick—the Saviour of the Great Concrete Fire at West Orange," printed in *The Brick and Clay Record* (Chicago, February 10). This, we are assured, is the result of two investigations conducted by representatives of the paper, accompanied by expert photographers. It gives, we are told, "indisputable facts" with "no attempt to discredit concrete or any other material," and asserts that while the brick in the Edison structures behaved in a most luckily manner, the cowardly concrete slunk from the ordeal. Says the writer:

"Mr. Edison not only designed and constructed the buildings, but manufactured the cement that went into them. The formulas were his. They were secret, and had been hoarded as the formulas of the most perfect cement in existence."

"It is but natural that, since the fountain-head of information was colored by so intense a personal interest, reports that reached the earlier investigators were prejudiced. There had been a great fire—the buildings were, in truth, constructed of concrete. There they stood—the shoring of the walls was but incidental. Repeating would be slight—the buildings were almost as good as new. The salvage was then to 87½ per cent."

"Other investigations followed, and further newspaper and magazine articles have appeared. Each bears the mark of a new shrewd and careful inventory into the real effect of the fire upon building-materials that were employed. Each has shown a growing disinclination to accept the statements made by the Edison engineers as to the amount of damage caused by the buildings, and an ever-increasing inclination to accept the physical evidence of split columns, disintegrated concrete, and

other signs of the action of fire—evidences that bear out all the theories that were, seemingly, set at naught by the earlier reports."

"So, in adding this article to the 'Literature' of the Edison fire, it must be understood that it marks but one step in the march of information that will, unless the power of the 'Wizard of West Orange' be greater than that of Truth itself, uncover the real facts that can only be reached by a careful study of the nature of all concrete and of what scientists know to be its action under fire."

"The fire-resisting qualities of the brick wall have caused it to be taken as a standard by fire underwriters. Brickwork—or rather, the brick itself, will endure—that is, stand, and be unimpaired by a temperature of from 1,800° to 2,800° F., depending upon the fluxes in the original clay from which the brick was made. A temperature of 1,800° F. can be maintained on one side of a 12-inch brick wall for four hours and the other side of the wall still be cool enough to hold the hand upon. While we figure that a brick wall is best made when laid in mortar that is largely composed of Portland cement, the fact is that 'As far as actual resistance to fire or intense heat, common lime-sand mortar in small quantities, as when used for joints between bricks, or, as, plastering on a brick wall, has greater fire-resisting qualities than any other plastic material.'"

"The mortar may be said to 'endure' heat to the degree that will dehydrate it, or remove all water, so leaving the mortar in a chalk form. The degree of heat necessary to dehydrate ordinary mortar is from 1,200° to 1,500° F. And it is proved that this 'ordinary' mortar—that is, lime and sand—has greater fire-resisting qualities than cement mortar."

"And, going further than that—cement concrete has no more fire-resistant power than cement mortar—in fact, less. The amount less is determined by the kind of aggregate used in its compound. When limestone aggregate is used, the concrete has the fact that 1,200° will burn limestone to quicklime."

The reason that brickwork endures heat is because so much of the surface that is presented to the fire is of really fire-resistant material. With a 2½-inch brick and a ½-inch joint, nine-tenths of the wall surface has an assured endurance power of 1,800° to 2,800° F. The other tenth is held in place, as it were, between the superior planes of higher fire-resistance. A mechanical bond—the position in which the brick are placed—maintains the strength of the wall, even after the dehydration of the first four inches of mortar."

"Concrete surfaces, on the contrary, expose a uniform expanse of lower fire-resisting power. As the heat reaches it dehydration begins, working slowly, it is true, but nevertheless sure, and as fast as the cement dehydrates its strength is destroyed."

In the Edison fire, the brick advocates assert, this is exactly what happened, and they appeal to the evidence of photography. Concrete columns broke in two; on one floor nearly half the supports are completely wrecked. The cement became dis-



A CONCRETE PILLAR AFTER THE FIRE.

The organ of the brick industry displays this picture to show that in the Edison factory fire it was the inventive's pet cement that suffered most, while brick came through the test almost unscathed.

hydrated, and therefore porous, and when the water from the hose touched the surface it turned to steam within the pores and blew the concrete to bits. Even when the concrete seems to be in good condition it is often greatly weakened. The writer goes on:

"The object of this article is, frankly, to plant a warning-sign in the path of what is palpably a false impression as to the action of concrete under fire conditions, and the salvage that is either acted or assumed. One difficulty in this is the fact that Mr. Edison is so strongly entrenched in the public mind as a man of superhuman intelligence and of seeming infallibility. If, indeed, it be impossible for him to be mistaken, then the building of this great plant, accompanied as it was by the complete setting aside of the approved fire-resistant methods of construction, the absence of sprinklers, the closely set buildings—all these are correct in principle, and the hosts of engineers who are devoting their lives to the study of fire-prevention are wrong. . . .

"As the facts—the real facts—of the Edison fire become better known, the men who make, sell, and believe in brick as the standard fire-resistant material will come into their own. The more extravagant the claims of salvage—the more persistent the attempt to cover up badly designed and badly executed construction by equally ill-conceived replacement—the more will the mist of the coming builder turn to the material that has been through fire unimpaired—and with an unblemished record.

"We will spare you the details of reports that vary, so far as the brick buildings are concerned, from one that says that the only brick building on the grounds was 'uninjured' to the report, made by one of the Edison officials, that 'all of the brick buildings were in ruins, while the concrete buildings were peacefully uninjured.'"

"The photographs show that, wherever brick was used, it stood up—supporting, in many cases, concrete walls that were built upon it. One will stand a heat that melted the glass in the windows—melted the ash-weights—turned the limestone sill to chalk. Other brick walls, being those of buildings with wooden posts and wooden floors, stand alone—the inner works gutted. Warped steel, disintegrated concrete, wire-mesh, and plaster muck up the rubbish heaps—brick seen conspicuous by their absence. Evidently, what little brick there was came through the fire very creditably.

"But brick in a concrete ramp has a certain usefulness—it may be made a scapegoat. That is the part it has been made to play in the accounts of the Edison fire that have deemed to mention it. Yet, with all of this discrediting, it has not received half the setback that has come to cement concrete—first, by its inept use at West Orange, and, secondly, by the silly claims that have been made for it by the men on Mr. Edison's payroll. The lumber interests have, even at this time, begun to use these points in their fight against concrete."

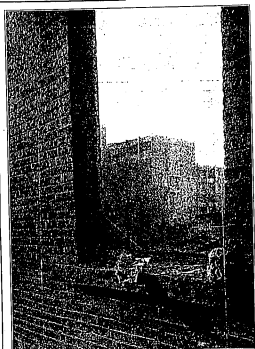


Illustration by the courtesy of "The Brick and Clay Record," Chicago.

THE SUPREME TEST OF BRICK.

The glass and leaden ash-weights were melted, and the limestone sill turned to chalk, the brick walls remain. They are speckled with dehydrated concrete—concrete with its consistency lost and powdered by heat and steam.

MORNING MARCH 23, 1931

JOHN T. DEMPSTER, AN ASSOCIATE OF EDISON, DIES HERE

Well-Known Inventor, Long-Connected With General Electric Company, Succumbs After Illness of Six Weeks at His Home in This City—Native of Wales—Some of His Inventions—Funeral to Be Held Tomorrow.

John T. Dempster, a co-worker with Thomas A. Edison in the experiments which produced modern electric illumination, a prominent figure in early electric development in England, and a member of that circle of experimenters who laid the first foundations leading into the present age of wonderful electrical development, died yesterday morning at 5:50 o'clock at his home, 122 Edward street, after an illness of 16 weeks. Mr. Dempster was employed for 12 years in the standardization department of the General Electric Company, beginning with the old Edison General Electric Company, and his work in making delicate instruments of great accuracy made possible some of the greatest achievements of the electrical world.

John Thomas Dempster was born in Gower, Wales, April 18, 1865. About the year 1885 he came to this country and settled in New York City. In 1899 he moved to Schenectady and had lived here since. He married Mary Turner of Buxton, Derbyshire, England, a cousin of the famous artist Turner, in 1871. His wife survives him together with two daughters, Mrs. Howard J. Pray and Mrs. Walter Garrett, both of Glen Falls; three sons, Alexander, of Newark, N. J., Leonard of Scotia, and John D. Dempster, who also has a sister, Mrs. Thomas Dukes, of May Bank, Bideford, Devonshire, England.

The funeral will be from his home tomorrow afternoon and will be private, with burial in Park View Cemetery.

He was the son of Thomas Dempster and Sarah Williams. His father was a noted wood worker who did much of the fine wood work in the Episcopal cathedrals in England. He joined the trade of a cabinet maker, leaving his apprenticeship with his father. He became intensely interested in electrical phenomena at an early age, gradually to reaching the works of

Michael Faraday and Sir Humphrey Davy. In 1876 he built the first commercial telephone in England, extending between this office and yard of a large coal company in Leicester. He took out seven or eight patents in four or five years on telephone and electric lighting devices and improvements, and had in all about 15 patents along these lines.

He was very active in electrical work and closely connected with all electrical development since his arrival in this country, having been associated with Thomas A. Edison at the works of Hiramshaw and Company, Seventeenth street and Avenue B, New York City, of which he was for six years superintendent. This firm was transferred November 5, 1901, to this city under the title of the Edison General Electric Company. The Bergmann's factory was then located in Berlin, Germany, and Mr. Dempster was there with the company for about a year.

In 1909 he returned to America where he has since devoted all his time to the development of electrical apparatus and measuring instruments in the standardization laboratory of the General Electric Company to be used in that department. He constructed the oscillograph, which records photographically the shape of electric waves transmitted through a wire. For about a year he was in the research department of the General Electric Company, and two sons, John and Leonard, are at present in that department.

Mr. Dempster illuminated the agricultural fair grounds in Leicester by carbons are lights built by himself. This was the first time these lights had been exhibited in England outside of London. He was also said to have been the first man to ride a bicycle in England. The machine ridden by him was one of the old style, wooden tires. He used to ride this every Sunday from his home in Leicester to Buxton, 22 miles, to visit his future wife. That was considered quite a ride in those days when bicycles did not run as smoothly as they

NEW YORK TIMES

MARCH 27 1895

EDISON'S FRIEND A SUICIDE.

Theodore Gullaudue, An Aged Engineer, Shoots Himself.

FREDERICK, N. J., March 27.—Theodore Gullaudue, a friend of Thomas A. Edison, for whom he was once a consulting engineer, committed suicide today in the house of Mrs. Anna Smith, where he boarded, by shooting himself in the head. He was nearly 80 years old and was melancholy because all his friends were dying off. Gullaudue was born in New York and leaves two sons and a daughter. He was a retired mailman and had worked with Edison after retiring from active service on ocean-going steamers.

EDISON

Was Trusted For Meals

By Agol Cincinnati Railroad
Lunch Room Proprietor.

Tom Taggart Was Given His First Start at Xenia.

Indiana Political Leader Outfitted
His Partners in French-Lake
Springs Deal.

There is a man in business in Cincinnati who played an important part in the development and early life of Thomas A. Edison, the "electric genius" as well as in the youthful career of Thomas Taggart, the millionaire politician of French Lake Springs, Ind. The man is Gerard Ohmer, who lives in Dayton, but conducted the restaurant at the C. H. and D. Station. He is said to have trusted Edison for his middle years ago, and to have started Taggart in business and given him the first \$2000 he ever had. Mr. Ohmer is 40 years old, but takes the same interest in his eating place as he did 19 years ago, when he married the lunch counter at the Fairchilde Hotel. Mr. Ohmer delights to tell of his experiences with Edison and Taggart.

"When I conducted a restaurant in Indianapolis many years ago," Mr. Ohmer said, "Mr. Edison was working as a telegraph operator at a very nominal salary. During his off days and evenings he always came into the restaurant and we had many pleasant chats. He told me of his ambition he was having in perfecting a telegraph instrument which he intended to patent. As the material he used cost most of his salary, I often trusted him for his tools (one week he ordered five sets).

"Mr. Edison, many times, since," he always recalled the time. He addressed me as 'Dad' and I call him 'Tom' now."

"I began working for me in my railroad restaurant at Xenia as a bell boy. He soon worked himself up to 'waiter' and afterward I put him in charge of my restaurant at Gerrard, Ind. When Tom

was working for me at Gerrard, he had 'soon' look place at Cincinnati. I went there and bought a lot for \$2000. When I returned I made a present of it to young Taggart. In three months he had sold the 'load' for \$4000. This was the start of his fortune.

"When the DeKalb Hotel was built at Gerrard I succeeded in having him made manager. Everything went smoothly until one day in a race the owner 'threw' the whole force. Tom then started pulling in and after a time became interested in the property at French Lake Springs. Within five other men. One day, and this is the place I always lunch, Tom put it over on the other five as did as a 'whistle'."

"He asked them for \$200,000 to be used to repair the hotel. One of the partners told Tom he was willing to sell his share in the business as he was getting old. Tom told them that he would not 'buy' one share but would take an option on all of the stock. The partners agreed, and Tom borrowed money from a bank, in which he had never dealt, and closed the deal before night."

Fed Union Soldiers.

"He created a shrewd business move here, because when the partners decided again they did not take advantage of the fact that there was \$100,000 in the bank which represented the profits of the year before. In selling the property Taggart honestly paid them with their own money."

During the Civil War Mr. Ohmer was operating the Miami Restaurant at the depot in Cincinnati, and he says that he "killed" "killed" 1000 of the Union soldiers every day. A wagon was kept busy going from the restaurant to the upper town, bringing provisions, which were sent as fast as they arrived. He estimates that his profit was \$200 a day during those stirring times. He is said to be the richest restaurant man in active business in the state of Ohio. The 2 is a very strong power used in restaurants and has been manufactured in the West by him over 20 years ago. It had been tried successfully in the East, but the first month of the trial Mr. Ohmer lost \$10. This loss continued for four months, gradually decreasing until the fifth month, when a profit of \$2 was reached. From then on the profit was a success."

April 30, 1915

MR. EDISON'S FIRE.

It Reminds the Affairs of the Brick

To read Kotton on "The Sun" of the District Brick Manufacturers and Dealers Association is distributing through and the United States a pamphlet entitled "The Edison Fire." The pamphlet consisting of a reprint of an article appearing in a trade journal, "The Brick Worker," the entire essence of the publication is to discredit and if possible to halt the use of reinforced concrete in the construction of fireproof buildings.

The results of the fire at the plant in December 1914 were used to show that the use of reinforced concrete buildings is not a safe thing. A comparison of the condition of the buildings of the Edison plant before and after the fire, and the results of the fire, are presented in three views of the situation being that they were of three different buildings. The brick administration building in which they refer, which remains standing, was protected by an adjacent concrete building and was not subjected to the fire.

Every brick and steel building which was situated by the fire was completely destroyed, together with all the machinery they contained, while the damage done to the concrete buildings amounted to about 12 1/2 per cent, and of the machinery contained in the concrete buildings 25 per cent, was saved and is now in operation. Manufacture was resumed in some of the old concrete buildings within a few weeks after the date of the fire.

Temperatures were not in excess of those in the ordinary fire, but reinforced concrete showed its superiority over any other fire resisting material.

I regret that any representative of the brick interests should have seen fit to sponsor this publication, the extent of which is to deceive. The millions of dollars of fire losses in this country annually make it a matter of moment that the superiority of reinforced concrete for fireproof structures should be thoroughly understood, and it is for such purpose that I have written this letter.

THOMAS A. EDISON.
West Orange, N. J., April 29.

April 06, 1915

After the meeting Clarence Berry, of Quackenbush and Company, gave a demonstration of the Edison disjunct disc talking machine. The demonstration was enjoyed by the members. Several piano selections were rendered by Alexander Ruegg, of Clifton. Edwin Alyea rendered violin solos. Refreshments were served during the evening.

BOSTON (MA) EVE. GLOBE

April 19, 1915

EDISON PLANT REBUILT.
Works Ruined by Fire Restored to Normal Condition in 12 Weeks.

After Blaze.
NEW YORK, April 18.—Eighteen weeks after the mammoth Edison works at West Orange, N. J., were gutted by fire, they have been entirely repaired, and all of the Edison buildings have been erected and all of the Edison machinery has been removed.

Previously all of the Edison employees at the plant before the fire have been rehired. In addition large numbers of workers have been engaged at the chemical plants. Thomas A. Edison has erected at Silver Lake, N. J., a new and complete Edison works. The new works will be ready for operation in a few weeks. The new works will be ready for operation in a few weeks. The new works will be ready for operation in a few weeks.

NEW BRUNSWICK (NJ) NEWS

April 19, 1915

EDISON PLANT UP AGAIN.

Larger Than Before and 7,000 Employed.
West Orange, N. J., April 18.—Eighteen weeks after the mammoth Edison works here were ruined by fire they have been entirely repaired and additional buildings erected. Practically all of the 7,000 employed before the fire have been again given work. In addition many have been employed at the chemical plants.

Thomas A. Edison has had built at Silver Lake to supply disc to the various industries of this country and also for the manufacture of carborundum. He is in the Edison disjunct disc phonograph. Representatives of several European powers visited the Edison works, but they were not allowed to enter the manufacturing plant. The Edison works are now in full operation.

EDISON BLAMES FAMINE IN DYES UPON CONGRESS

Inventor Declares It is a Shame
a Great Nation Should Face

Commercial Shortage as
Result of the War

CAPITAL WILL NOT INVEST
UNDER PRESENT TARIFF.

Says Industry Could Be Placed
on Its Feet in Six Months If

Money Were Ready

"I do not contemplate remaining in the business myself. When the war threatened to obstruct our industries I undertook to do something to help out. I required carbolic acid for phonograph records, and the carbolic acid comes from benzol, which is the base of the aniline dye industry. The benzol recovery plant which I recently installed at the Cambrian Steel Company's coke plant is only one of several similar plants that by July will relieve the shortage of benzol.

"Eventually benzol probably will be cheap enough in this country to be sold for motor spirits in competition with gasoline. But capital will not undertake to convert the benzol into dyes, so long as it is unproceed from run later at the hands of the German syndicates.

"Nicholas Brady, one of the late Anthony M. Brady, has furnished me with funds to establish an aniline plant, and Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, furnished the capital for me to install a second carbolic acid plant of 15,000 pounds capacity. I already have a carbolic acid works at Silver Lake. At the latter plant we are turning out 4,000 pounds of carbolic acid a day.

"When I told Mr. Brady and Mr. Ford how serious the situation might become for American industries they said go ahead, but their investment is largely philanthropic. Of course they will make money if the war continues a long time, but they run the risk on a highly speculative investment. The only way to establish the dye industry permanently in this country is to throw capital into the dye industry.

"We can produce immediately only the primary dyes. What is most needed now is a supply of the staple blacks, reds and blues. The consolidated dyes, which are a highly specialized product of the German chemists, will take longer to produce. But we can produce them if we have the capital to do so.

"I do not think it is purely a problem of capital. It is partly a problem of capital, but it is also a problem of management. In six months I believe a domestic dye industry could be placed upon its feet and dyes of these colors produced.

"I think of it. The greatest nation in the world, with its industries flourishing, and its production from lack of dyes what we have in the country every essential raw material. What kind of a business office have we in Washington that such a calamity should be visited on Washington, should be the business office of the nation. How far would such business management carry a great corporation?"

"A special session of Congress" Mr. Edison shook his head gravely. "The demand for picric acid for high explosives has been mainly responsible for the shortage of carbolic acid," he said. "Mr. Edison said he had not sold any of the output of his Silver Lake plant for picric acid manufacture, but not because of any scruple against furnishing munitions of war."

"I would sell it for war purposes if I had it to sell," he said. "God, many have plenty of carbolic acid. I believe all the nations should have an equal show at supplies. Plenty of ammunition would help to settle this war quickly. A decisive battle—chances for one great, deciding struggle—would bring the end so much quicker and be better for everybody."

"What is needed is a simple piece of tariff legislation—not necessarily an increase in the existing rate. I believe we can compete on equal terms with Germany and all the world, but we must be protected from the unfair, understood competition that Germany may be expected to resume after the war."

"When we did manufacture aniline oil in the hope of creating a real dye industry here, German manufacturers shipped it at prices below their own cost of production, until our business was reduced to nearly nothing. Canada has an anti-dumping clause in its tariff that prevents such competition. There is one good reason why we should not have it here. In the last tariff revision there was an anti-dumping clause, but the Senate cut it out."

PORTLAND (ME) EXPRESS & ADV.

May 04, 1915

WORK FOR EDISON.

Edison is said to have perfected an invention for keeping the air in submarines pure. We wish he would do as much for offices, hotels, city halls, prisons and other airtight compartments above water level.—New York Evening Sun.

Incandescent lamps with tungsten filament and nitrogen-filled bulbs represent the greatest efficiency.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR

May 04, 1915

Medal of Honor to Be
Conferred on Thos. A. Edison

As the American who has done the most to benefit mankind, Thomas A. Edison will be the next recipient of the Civic Forum Medal of Honor for Distinguished Public Service.

This medal was first awarded last year to Col. George W. Goethals for his work on the Panama Canal.

Mr. Edison was the popular choice for the second medal, which will be presented to him in Carnegie Hall, New York, next Thursday evening. There will be no admittance charge and the Civic Forum, 341 West Forty-eighth street, New York, is booked for tickets.

President Butler of Columbia University will preside, and Guglielmo Marconi, Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, Dr. Richard C. MacLaurin, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Charles A. Coffin will speak. Percy Mackaye will read a poem.

The medal was designed by Paul H. Manship and struck in the Tiffany studios.

CUMBERLAND (MD) NEWS

May 01, 1915

Edison has invented a process for keeping the air of submarines pure. But why the discrimination in favor of submarines?

ABOUT THE EDISON FIRE

Plant Lacked Most of the Modern Safeguards.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In a communication to the press Thomas A. Edison claims that a pamphlet entitled "The Edison Fire," being a reprint from "The Clay-Worker," is false and misleading, a statement not justified by facts. The pamphlet is no recent of just exactly what the writer of the story saw when he visited the Edison plant soon after the fire. The writer was denied admission to the property, and as had to compile his photographs and description of the fire wreck to what could be seen from the street. Admission to the grounds was refused, guards being stationed at every approach to prevent anybody but employees entering.

Mr. Edison is a noted authority on all matters relating to electricity, but the destruction of his plant proves conclusively that he is not an authority on fireproofing. It is a matter of common knowledge that his plant was not equipped with any of the modern safeguards against the spread of fire. There was no sprinkling system, no water curtain, no vitre glass, no anything, to prevent the spread of fire, which of itself proves that Mr. Edison is not a safe builder. Had the fire occurred during working hours in all probability there would have been a deplorable loss of life, due to this lack of intelligent methods of construction which should characterize every modern plant, especially one filled with inflammable materials, as was the Edison plant.

Now as to concrete being fireproof, I think I am safe in saying that even a casual investigation will show that it is not. Concrete is an artificial stone, and even natural stone is not a good fireproof material, for it spalls and goes to pieces under extreme heat. For this reason, it is not as good a fireproof material as brick or other clay products. Common building brick is subject to a temperature of about 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit in burning, and hence is a much better fire resistant than stone.

It was a brick wall that saved what was left of Salem. It was the brick buildings in the path of the fire that saved Baltimore. Such instances can be multiplied indefinitely, but they are sufficient to prove what nearly every one knows and concedes to be a fact—namely, that brick and tile are the safe fireproof building materials.

Mr. Edison further says that the brick buildings within his property were utterly destroyed. Has any mortal man ever seen a brick destroyed by fire? You cannot burn up a brick in a conflagration. Not so with concrete. The writer saw with his own eyes at Baltimore the remains of concrete buildings of which little or nothing was left but the bent and twisted beams and rods of iron, convincing evidence that concrete is not a good fireproof material, and that is what the pamphlet referred to proves.

THEODORE A. RANDALL,
Editor of "The Clay-Worker."
Indianapolis, May 9, 1915.

MR. EDISON Defends Concrete as Fire-Resisting Material

IN connection with the behavior of reinforced concrete and other materials in the Edison fire, Thomas A. Edison has written the following letter to the editor:

Sir: The Detroit Brick Manufacturers and Dealers Association is distributing throughout the United States a pamphlet entitled "The Edison Fire," consisting of a reprint of an article appearing in a trade journal, "The Clay Worker." The entire purpose of this publication is to discredit, and if possible, retard the use of reinforced concrete in the construction of fireproof buildings.

The results of the fire at my plant on Dec. 9, 1914, are such in an entirely false and misleading manner. Of the seven reinforced-concrete buildings none were destroyed. A small section of the upper floor

of one of the buildings fell in, but was supported by the lower floors. The pamphlet referred to presents three views of this, the suggestion being that they were of three different buildings. The brick administration building to which they refer, which remains standing, was protected by an adjacent concrete building and was not subjected to the fire.

Every brick and steel building which was attacked by the fire was completely destroyed, together with all the machinery they contained, while the damage done to the concrete buildings amounted to about 12½ per cent, and of the machinery contained in the concrete buildings 98 per cent was saved and is now in operation. Manufacturing was resumed in some of the old concrete buildings within a few weeks after the date of the fire.

Temperatures were far in excess of those in the ordinary fire, but reinforced concrete showed its superiority over any other fire-resisting material.

I regret that any representative of the brick interests should have seen fit to sponsor this publication, the evident purpose of which is to deceive. The millions of dollars of fire losses in this country annually make it a matter of moment that the superiority of reinforced concrete for fireproof structures should be thoroughly understood, and it is for such purpose that I have written this letter.

Orange, N. J.

THOS. A. EDISON.

MINERS NOW GIVEN ELECTRIC LAMPS

Fool-proof Apparatus Invented by Edison is
Small, Convenient to Carry and
Very Practicable

IT IS a strange anomaly in the last few decades, which have been marked by such a wonderful degree of development of things electric, that it is just recently that the first really practical electric lamp for miners was made its appearance.

Mine fires in the past have been the cause of untold and incalculable loss of natural resources, yet, despite the efforts of inventors and engineers, nothing more satisfactory in the nature of a portable lamp for miners was brought forth than a developed and improved "Davy" lamp, in which the flame above the underground worker's forehead is protected by wire gauze, which prevents any etheric before it can penetrate to the mine, or less inflammable

space which may be present in the atmosphere of the mine. It is a simple apparatus, and dependable within limits, but in this day of mechanical perfection it is really an archaic relic.

Inasmuch as it would not be practicable to vary the workings of mines and still have so to attach Mr. Miner to a socket in the wall by means of an electric cord, the only two possibilities of an electric lamp lay in the small primary battery and the small storage battery, and these were the problems that the inventors and engineers had to "hack."

First to Capitulate.

The primary cell was the first to capitulate in the struggle to obtain a lamp that really was safe, for it was found impossible to produce one which would be economical in weight and maintenance costs, and yet give the required amount of light. All its defects were magnified as soon as the attempt was made to reduce its size and weight sufficiently for use when strapped to the miner's belt, and still give it enough power to produce light for the long period that the miner is required to stay below the surface. Then, too, the cost of the renewals was large, and the operation was troublesome.

Better success was had in the development of a secondary, or storage battery, modified for the purpose, but even these batteries were a constant source of trouble until Thomas A. Edison perfected the alkaline type. Corrosive sulfuric acid, which was the only practical electrolyte previously, required a container made of hard rubber, or more equally fragile substance. It was found very difficult to keep the vessels water-tight in actual service, and alkaline acid distinctly is not good for one when confined down the small of one's back.

A robust iron isn't, either. And, furthermore, when the battery leaks, the light leaks out with the electrolyte.

Such loss of light is a common experience in mines where the type of battery is employed, and its effects are farther reaching than the temporary decrease in the efficiency of the work of the individual miner. It has a demoralizing effect on the entire organization. Mining men know the dangers from dim and feeble illumination and the manifold troubles which result.

Thus, too, as lead is a component part of such a battery, light weight was of course impossible. Attempts have been made to produce the electrolyte in solid form, but disadvantages resulted from the attempts which more than balanced the benefits.

In February, 1910, the Bureau of Mines, of the Department of the Interior, gave the approval for the first time to a storage battery lamp for safety and for practicability and efficiency. In 1911, under the leadership of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, the United States Geologic Survey, under Mr. Charles D. Walcott, after Mr. Humphrey Davy, in a communication to the Interior Secretary, had given the approval of his name, gave the construction of all oil safety lamps. Mr. Edison had scored again in his service to his fellowmen.

Small and Convenient.

The new Edison mine lamp battery is contained in a small nickel-plated steel can of convenient size and weight, to be strapped at the back of the belt. It is so strapped at the back of the belt, the light is tightly covered, and from it a flexible tube, carrying the insulated wires to the incandescent lamp fastened to the front of the miner's cap. It is a "fool-proof" apparatus, which requires no attention whatever from the miner, and which he cannot damage without actually breaking it open, for the outfit, properly charged, and with the current turned on, is handed to him at the mouth of the mine, with the cover closed. It will continue to produce light until the battery is exhausted, or until he emerges from the workings, or until the battery is exhausted.

Those in charge of the batteries have nothing to do but unlock the covers, hook them up to the power source and recharge for the next day's work. The materials in the battery are permanent, the recharging jar produces up ill effects, and the battery does not have to be fully exhausted before it is recharged. Even such mistakes as the reversal of the charge does not permit of the battery being recharged, and it may be left for indefinite periods charged, or left for indefinite periods without any appreciable loss of specific gravity readings of the electrolyte are unnecessary, and the only care required, other than that

of recharging, is the replenishing of the electrolyte about once every 10 months and the occasional addition of distilled water to replace that lost by evaporation. Other parts of the battery are unchanged by its operation. The plates never have to be renewed.

The whole affair is just a plain, light, water-tight little can, into which you pour electricity from two wires when it has been emptied—and there you are,

NEW YORK SUN (NY)
May 09, 1915 (D)

"EXHIBITIONS"

Edison Talks on Lighting of Two Pacific Coast Fairs

THAT looks good to me," ejaculated Thomas A. Edison one bright morning last week as he reached his great workshop at the foot of the Orange Mountain, New Jersey. The veteran inventor was gazing complacently at the towering white buildings that had already replaced the acres of old ones swept away by the great fire of the the recent problem, or even talk a little to people."

It is needless to say "bat in the midst of his interest" beamed Mr. Edison retains the

electrical development.

"This fact was vividly brought out recently when President Helen M. Martin of the National Electric Light Association went to West Orange to invite Mr. Edison to attend the annual convention at San Francisco. The first thing he said was, 'I don't know how to get away from the fact that I have been so busy with the problem of making the United States self-sufficient so that no cutting off of foreign supplies could break down its industries.'

On this aspect of protection Mr. Edison insisted very strongly: "Where would the country have been electrically if buying abroad its supplies of dynamos, motors, and incandescent lamps? A country whose per capita spends more for electricity than for daily bread would have been reduced to electrical starvation for a long period until factories could be started. Now the war makes absolutely no difference to us, and we ship at least \$25,000,000 of electrical apparatus abroad every year, with more to follow. No one can deny this aspect of a protective tariff."

Narrowing from the general down to the particular, Mr. Edison gave some interesting and novel opinions on electrical subjects. President Scott and Secretary Martin of the National Electric Light Association submitted to him photographs of the electric lighting of both the San Francisco and the San Diego expositions. There, has been universal admiration of the "flood" illumination of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, where all the buildings have light thrown on them from exterior sources flooding them like sunlight. At San Diego the older, more widely known method is that of outlining the buildings with incandescent lamps, the "halo" effect, which lights completely, but is not so good.

San Diego's triumph came when Mr. Martin produced a photograph of the lighting effect at the new California exposition. I first showed the San Diego picture to Mr. Edison as he scanned it. "Too many broken lines," he thought.

"Now look at this," said Mr. Martin as he handed Mr. Edison flood

light views of the "Crown of Jewels" and other buildings at the San Francisco fair.

"Not half as good," was the Edison comment. "You can see those buildings in the daytime and see them better. The people don't want to see the buildings at night as well as at day. Let the buildings be dark and then, with outline lighting, you will get a beautiful spectacular effect."

Mr. Edison was not through with his "monocle." "Don't you think the architecture is the finest ever seen at a world's fair?" queried Secretary Martin, who is an enthusiast over the efforts at the San Francisco exhibition.

"No," returned the veteran inventor. "Chicago in 1893 was the best of all."

From this subject Edison turned naturally to that of outdoor lighting generally, especially streets, and had some characteristic views to offer. "I believe," he said, "that ultimately the authorities of cities and central station companies will settle down to street lighting entirely by incandescent lamps. The whole tendency, as I study it, seems to be that way, and

as lamps were first in the field and had their way, but you will note that none of the great electrical inventors who stand behind them have anything much to say against them. In the march of progress I am generally prejudiced against the old and in favor of the new. The great electrical inventors would have a baseball game easily."

"The big thing with the arc lights is that they are too widely distributed, and too intense at the spot. The only way, in my opinion, to get profit and even distribution is to space your lamps in smaller units more frequently and get uniform distribution over every foot of street. It will take time and money to make the change, but it is coming. I tried it out years ago under adverse conditions, but now in all the larger cities the circumstances are favorable for most uniform and efficient street lighting."

Mr. Edison was positive that the day of the "dimmy" auto would be brief and that street railways had little cause for fear.

"But when you come to the electric vehicle for general use, and more particularly the electric truck, I see no end to their future," said Edison very emphatically. "The horse is a very poor motor. Its God is pitied than ever, he is truly sorry, and nobody now wants him in the city. As to the gasoline truck, I do not think it can compete with the electric, whose motor has only one moving part, while the gas motor has 400 with all the consequent disappreciation. You can't find a new truck, I guess, that is five years old. The electric truck is going to come and the car soon and electrical men should help set the ball rolling. It takes time to introduce such things. EC."

NEW YORK AMERICAN

1915

Sunday and Family Guests of Edison

"Milly" and "Ma" Sunday and their two boys visited the laboratories of Thomas A. Edison at West Orange, N. J., yesterday famous inventor, a half past the clock, for a day. After a tour of the rebuilt factory, the visitors, and his family, taken in Dr. Edison's motor car, in which they of his laboratory, related to a phonograph record.

MAY 10 1916

THEODORE EDISON INJURED BY AUTO

Son of Inventor Kneeling Be-
side Car When Struck by
Another.

Theodore Edison, seventeen years old, son of Alfred and Mrs. Thomas Edison of West Orange, had a narrow escape from serious injury when he was struck by an automobile while riding his bicycle on a highway near the Edison home. The boy was riding his bicycle on a highway near the Edison home when he was struck by an automobile. He was thrown overboard and was taken to St. Mary's hospital, Jamaica. His injuries were dressed and his parents, who were taken down to the hospital, were permitted to take the young man home. Today it is reported at the Edison home he is making steady and his speedy recovery is anticipated.

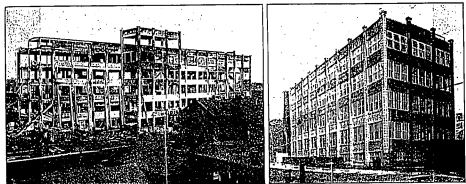
While Robert Powell, a companion of young Edison had motored down a highway, when some one called out that something was trailing behind his machine. The youth noticed that young Edison was at the toolbox when the other machine approached. The driver became confused as he turned a corner by the sudden appearance of a man riding a bicycle with a child on the handlebars and another car approaching. He did not notice young Edison, members of the latter's family believe, and the accident was considered unavoidable.

The Edison automobile was driven by a man and was taken to the hospital.

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The Literary Digest for May 15, 1915

1149



Courtesy of "The Engineering Record," New York.

A CONCRETE PHOENIX RISEN FROM THE ASHES.

At the left is a building in the Edison plant when the work of restoration was begun; at the right, it is ready for use less than a month after.

ally realizes that these ends can be met only when the industrial basis on which production rests is adequate—a condition that can never exist under handicraft production. The problem is not how to return to the old conditions, but how to develop an industrial art suited to our changed conditions and changed methods of manufacture.

REBUILDING THE EDISON PLANT

FOR REASONS connected doubtless with the personality of Thomas A. Edison, and with the public interest and "news-value" of anything associated with his name, discussion of the fire at his factory in West Orange, N. J., on December 31, has become something of a storm-center around which rages the controversy regarding the respective merits of concrete and brick as a material for the construction of buildings. Such a discussion, of course, is of interest and importance to every one who is erecting or occupying a building—and that includes all of us. *THE LITERARY DIGEST* has reproduced articles on both sides of this controversy and now presents what must be a final citation on its part by telling of the work of rebuilding. A note of triumph is discernible in Mr. Edison's report on the restoration. Mr. Edison's remarks are now well along toward completion, and he says in a statement given to the press that, despite the extent and extreme intensity of the fire, "the damage done to the concrete buildings amounted to about 12½ per cent., and of the machinery contained in the concrete buildings 18 per cent. was saved and is now in operation." Manufacturing, he adds, "was resumed in some of the old concrete buildings within a few weeks after the date of the fire." The temperatures were far in excess of those in the ordinary fire, but he reports that "reinforced concrete showed its superiority over any other fire-resisting material."

The millions of dollars of fire-losses in this country annually "make it a matter of moment," he believes, that these facts should be known. "The Edison fire" has rightfully occupied a most prominent place in the eyes of the engineering world," notes *The Engineering Record* (New York, April 17), owing to the fact that, "tried by a test of the utmost severity, the concrete buildings came through in remarkably good condition, altho not without severe local damage." Of the total number of concrete columns in the buildings affected by the fire "only 2.8 per cent. had to be cut out and completely replaced," and "on 41 per cent. only repairs were made." At one point the temperature

"reached 2,500° F. and probably more," which, as the editor remarks, is "a much more severe test than is generally expected of building-materials." Acknowledging by critics that the concrete in one building "actually fused in the fire" bring out the fact "that there were stored in the basement of the structure when the slugging occurred 20 tons of ortho cresol, 10 tons of meta-cresol, 35 tons of phenol, 8 tons of cresol phenol (glycolic acid), and 3 tons of formaldehyde"—material for a pretty hot blaze. Says *The Record*, editorially:

"To throw the behavior of the structures into proper perspective, a few of the outstanding facts may be briefly rehearsed. There was no collapse except of two floors at the end of one building; in one place, the wall columns failed so that the span between sound supports was 75 feet; the integrity of the four-story structure above was not affected; in another case there was a similar span, safely carried, with two floors above, while in a third there was a drop of 14 inches at a failed column without collapse of the structure. As a result of this toughness of the frame, which seems hardly possible of duplication in any other structural material, the salvage of non-burnable contents in the concrete buildings was very high, running, for the machinery, about 18 per cent. Striking as this experience was, it is questionable whether the concluding chapter, the repair work, is not of even greater engineering interest. . . . In every case, except where total collapse occurred in one corner, damaged members have been repaired and—most remarkable of all—members badly deflected through failure of their supporting columns have been jacked back to place and restored. While every precaution should be taken not to mislead any structure to a repetition of such a severe fire-test, there is an added feeling of confidence in concrete from knowing what it can endure and to what extent repairs are possible. The fire taught much as to details of construction, and should result in improvement in minor respects. Of course, the overwhelming lesson was—and its importance is as great as to hear repetition—that a non-burnable frame does not make a fire-proof structure. Fire-protected doors and window-openings, fire-walls, and automatic sprinklers are needed even so the frame can not be consumed by fire."

As Mr. Edison has taught the rest of us so many things, it is interesting to note that in his a teachable as well as a teaching spirit, and we read that he is now installing fire-precautions that have long been in use elsewhere:

"Fire-resistant construction is being used at window-openings, in the form of steel sash net with wire glass, while all doors are metal-covered. Where not already steel, stairs and elevator-wells are being enclosed with brick fire-walls, and similar construction is being used to cut off stair- and elevator-towers from the structure proper."

SPRINGFIELD (MA) EVE. UNION

May 25, 1915 (D)

SAN DIEGO (CA) UNION

May 20, 1915 (D)

Mr. and Mrs. Edison at Franklin Institute, Philadelphia



Mr. Edison at a meeting of the Institute last week, was presented the Franklin medal; this photograph of the famous inventor and his wife being taken on that occasion.

EDISON AND SCIENTIST HONORED BY INSTITUTE

By the Associated Press
PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor, and Dr. Heine Kamerlingh Onnes, the distinguished Dutch scientist, were tonight awarded Franklin medals, the highest gift of the Franklin Institute. The medal was founded in 1914 by Samuel Insull, of Chicago, to be bestowed on those writers in physical science or technology, who have made the greatest contribution to human knowledge, and it is planned to make two awards each year.

May 24, 1915 (D)

WIZARD EDISON PRESERVES VOICE OVER TELEPHONE

Completes "Telescribe" Inven-
tion Which Records Talks
3000 Miles Apart.

OF VERY GREAT VALUE

**Injuries May Now Be Presented
With "Canned Evidence"
Kept for Many Years.**

NEW YORK, MAY 24.—Thomas A. Edison at 65 announces the completion, the telecubic, a combination and perfection of his latest invention of telephone and phonograph by which telephone conversations may be perfectly recorded on a wax record through the persons conversing by 100 miles apart.

It was learned some time ago that Edison, though handicapped by deafness, had succeeded in combining telephone and phonograph and a few private demonstrations of the instrument were given.

After many more months of work on the new apparatus, Edison announces its completion, giving him the credit for more than 15,000 inventions or more patents than were ever issued to any other one individual in all the realms of invention.

"CANNED EVIDENCE"

As a result of the invention of the telegraph, "canned evidence" may now be presented to juries. A man cannot deny his own voice and words recorded on a phonograph may be adduced in court.

The telecrista is an electrical arrangement consisting of a sensitive telephone for convenient desk use with controlling buttons to operate a special recording machine placed nearby. It is so sensitive that it will receive the same impressions of sound as the human ear, the slightest vibration being recorded.

The sounds sent both ways are recorded on a cylinder record. When he invented the carbon telephone transmitter and the phonograph 38 years ago, Edison first conceived the idea of the telephone.

PREDICTED IT IN 1937

More than a generation of invention and scientific development is centered in the new apparatus which Edison says, "the world will soon recognize as a great commercial asset. It makes the telephone more useful, the phonograph more valuable and, both more necessary."

"A year after his invention in 1877 of the carbon transmitter and the phonograph, Edison predicted the perfection of a machine which would not "be an auxiliary in the transmission of permanent and valuable records, instead of being the recipient of momentary and fleeting communication." To combine the two required years of experiment and in his study of proper acoustics co-necessary to the realization of these ideas Edison pondered, Edison found "improvements for both instruments and studied in respect to the fine

May 20, 1915 (D)

EDISON EXPERT EXAMINES

THE ZONE CANAL APPARATUS

The telephonic-phonographic apparatus, which is being used to transmit the lecture to the patrons of the Panama Canal attraction on the Joy Zone is considered to be the greatest advancement made in the science of telephoning, according to Newman H. Holland, telephonic expert for the Thomas A. Edison Company. Holland is visiting the exposition in the interests of the inventor, and yesterday made a careful inspection of the system installed at the Panama Canal.

HOLYOKE (MA) TRANSCRIPT

May 25, 1915 (b)

"TELESCRIBE" NEW

EDISON INVENTION

Records in Wax Messages Received and Given Over Telephone.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., May 23.—That he has finished his thirty-eight years of labor as a new invention which he has styled the "telecristin" was the announcement of Thomas A. Edison at his laboratory here. The device will record telephone conversations, even though speakers are 2,000 miles apart, and a simple small box on a business man's desk will be his guarantee against misunderstanding language used by him to others as well as an insurance that he got messages to him accurately.

The contrivance consists of a sensitive telephone, arranged for desk use with connecting buttons to operate the special recording device conveniently placed near it. Keen as the human ear and highly sensitized, the slightest vibration does not excite the recorder. The

tion does not escape the receiver. The telephone receiver is placed upon a small amplifier and the sound communicated to the wax cylinder instantly and accurately. The telecylinder is a sequel to Mr. Edison's inventions of the carbon telephone transmitter and the phonograph, and his total patents now have passed the U. S. court. This is the largest number of brain products of any one individual, yet Mr. Edison is by no means "through."

Coming as it does in his sixty-eighth year, the telephoto bids fair to be followed by other creations Mr. Edison has been at work from time to time since he on the device and patiently for hours despite pessimistic statements of associates, he has labored with the secrets of telephony and photography in his attempt of combining the two as an "auxiliary" in the transmission of permanent and valuable records, instead of receiving momentary and fleeting conversation, is to use language.

"One of the economists of the show aff in least distance calls was explained as follows: If a party calls another on business matter and is informed the other is not in the office the intention is he pushed by the party answering the telephone and the sender's message can be given and studied when the recipient arrives in his office. Mr. Edison humorously remarked the telecable can end this. Some the mooted question involved was an interviewed person denies, in showing their publication, remarks attributed to him in a newspaper. "They can't come back" at you will not have their statements in cold

Informed that the telephone had
 met at the rate of a million times
 hour, much more frequently than let
 and telegrams, Mr. Edison for the
 few months has been more active
 usual in his laboratory experiments
 the study of acoustics, to harm

"Science provided the telephone for the transmission of intelligence," said Edison discussing his latest work with the telegraph. We can now take our spoken words into written records that will be permanent. The world will soon recognize it as a material asset and it will not only be the telephone more useful and the telegraph more valuable; it will make

In a demonstration privately of vice at types, copied the conversational standard printed form known "teletype." These may be obtained from the Bureau of the Census with the exchange completed by written records as well as the reading of material for reference, take the place of dictatorial letters.

course long, operator, ja, a check u
differ.

May 23, 1915



UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THOMAS A. EDISON RECEIVES A NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL OF ESTEEM

He is Shown Here Receiving the Civic Forum Medal From the Hands of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. "Inventor—World Benefactor," are the Words Inscribed Upon the Medal. All in Favor, Say "Ave!"

"I believe that we should have a navy larger than our present fleet, probably much longer, but I do not believe that the additional ships should be kept in commission."

"It should not in the least object to the payment of my share of the tax which would be necessary for the construction of a dozen dreadnaughts or, for that matter, of two dozen dreadnaughts, but I should strenuously object to the payment of a tax for the support of all of them, named and in commission during days of peace."

"Ships should be built and stored. After each ship is built it should be hunched and tested, and then, like the arms and ammunition, it should be stored till the day of need come. Enough vessels of the most approved type should be kept in commission to be used as training ships and enough men should be trained so that we would have no difficulty in finding competent crews for all our vessels. Create a great surplus of trained men, then send them back to industry, with payment of a small annual retainer."

"I believe that in addition to this the Government should maintain a great research laboratory, jointly under military and naval, and civilian control. In this could be developed the continually increasing possibilities of great guns, the results of new explosives, all the technique of military and naval progression, without any vast expense."

"When the time came, if it ever did, we could take advantage of the knowledge gained through this research work and quickly manufacture in large quantities the very latest and most efficient instruments of warfare."

"England is doing great work, now, with wonderful artillery. By far the greater part of these big guns have been created out of raw material since the beginning of the war. They seem to be as effective as, if not more so than the German guns, which were made in advance of and in participation of the conflict, succeeding many other guns, made in former years of peace, but, becoming antiquated, presumably melted up to furnish some of the material for the new artillery."

"At this great laboratory we should keep abreast with every advanced thought in armament, in sanitation, in transportation, in communication—as, for example, under the last named head, with the rapidly developing telegraph and telephone, and, under the head of transportation, with motor car building."

"If we did this we very quickly could manufacture supplies in wholesale quantities when the need for them arose. We could see to it that no attacking nation could have longer-range or more

accurate artillery than we would be prepared to make upon short notice."

"Such a development before is entirely possible. I believe that if we ask for it the Government will give it to us. Every corporation of importance now has an organization of the sort. This Pennsylvania railroad has one. That corporations either had to follow out this plan or accept defeat at the hands of more progressive competitors."

"Business, in a sense is warfare. A corporation, like an army, must either keep up with the procession or go under. Business methods would work as well with an army or a navy as they work with Ford in the manufacture of his motor cars, or as they work with Mr. Rockefeller in the preparation of petroleum products, or, to cite a governmental job, as they worked with Gustavus in building the canal."

"The task of keeping everything at the top notch of scientific perfection, ready to be put into operation at a moment's notice, is a business man's job, not a soldier's or a sailor's job. They should be disciplinarians, busy with the training, every year, of the new crop for the reserves."

"Naval officers should not be called upon to be inventors of new scientific instruments or agencies. They are executive; research work should be in the hands of scientists trained to it and developed in it through the continuous and practical activities of commercial competition."

"I asked Mr. Edison if the organization of a board of practical scientists, the most eminent in the country, as an auxiliary of our defensive forces would not be a good idea, and if he would volunteer to serve as one of its members if requested."

"I would join such a board, of course," he answered. "But I am doubtful about its efficiency. I am afraid it wouldn't work. It certainly would not if it had a large membership."

"Six men?" I suggested. "Not more than three," he answered. "And I would not do the most important work. The development laboratories and the drill sergeants would do that."

What Edison Thinks of Gardner's Plan I asked Mr. Edison to specifically comment on the movement which formed one of the most conspicuous features of the recent congress—that led by Mr. Gardner for a vast increase in our military expenditures."

"The Gardner movement is unquestionably bad," he answered without hesitation. "We don't need any such 'preparations' as he and his associates are advocating. For General Leonard Wood I have the highest and most profound respect; but I do not agree with him in his opinions as to what is necessary in the welfare of this country in the way of a military establishment."

"We do not need the great machines which these undoubtedly well-intentioned gentlemen are advocating. There is infinitely less reason to believe, today, that we need them, than there was before the outbreak of the European war. We now know how to fight. We did not know, Europe did not know, until this war developed."

"Thus, and in my belief thus only, can we assure our safety from attack, and, by assuring this, prevent attack, without burdening ourselves with a vast military expenditure, without robbing industry and professions other than the military and the naval of men needed in them by the nation."

"There is a great social lesson, as well as a great economic lesson and there are many military and naval lessons to be drawn from this European war by the United States, and every one of them emphasizes the foolishness of the old European method which taxed the people to the breaking point of its fittest, squandered the useful effort of its fittest, and, in the end, precipitated war."

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June 03, 1915 (D)

EDISONS TO HOLD ATHLETIC MEET

Their Fourth Annual Field Day
Bids Fair to Be a Big
Success.

Plans are being completed for the fourth annual field day of the Edison companies, which will be held at Olympic Park, Saturday, June 26. This date was selected by the Edison companies, approved by the "ward." Instead of silver cups, prizes in each event, there will be a gold medal, the second a silver medal and the third a bronze medal.

Among the plants to have entrants are the New York Edison Company, Edison's Verona Works, Stewartville Company, Edison Portland Cement Company, Edison Chemical Company, Edison Moving Picture Studio, Edison Stone Quarry Company, Edison Phonograph Works and Edison Laboratory. Each of these concerns has been notified to have its entries in the hands of Herbert C. Howe, secretary, on or before Tuesday, June 15.

There will be events for juniors, seniors and several for the females employes. The juniors will have only two events for their respective benefit, a 100-yard dash and a 220-yard dash, but they will be privileged to compete in any others they may desire. The seniors will have the following to compete in: The 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, twelve-pound shot-put, 100, 200 and 400 yard running, high jump, running broad jump, and these events that are held to amuse: Tug-of-war, slow race, three-legged race, wheelbarrow race, fat men's race, and sack race. For the girls there will be four events, a 60-yard dash, egg race, three-legged race, and sack race.

The feature event of the day will be the "Grand Prix Edison," the mixed intercompany relay race at 500 yards, for the magnificent silver flying cup which had been donated by Mr. Edison, to become the permanent property of the team winning it three successive times. It is now in the possession of the Madsen team of West Orange, which captured it last year.

The entry blanks have not been distributed as yet, but it is known that Leonard Schweinbel, winner of the all-around honors last year, will be an entrant again, he also will Russell Campbell, who captured the championship last year previous, and only lost to Schweinbel because he (Campbell) sustained a leg in his right leg, which forced him to retire after winning the two events that he took part in. When these athletes battle for supremacy some interesting competition is looked for.

With the exception that Eddie Bedford, an amateur at Volendam, will have the spectators informed of the results, no other officials have been selected as yet. Arthur Mudd is chairman of the general committee, having charge of the racing and he will be assisted by Herbert C. Howe, secretary. William Neahr, treasurer, A. D. Waterman, Russell Campbell, E. A. McCall, F. C. Munn, C. A. Vesland, W. A. Dohmeyer, R. C. Vesland, chairman of the athletic committee, A. J. Webster, J. J. Tunsted, J. J. Hansen, W. C. Anderson, G. C. A. Madsen, C. H. Hayes, Frank Perry, J. Madsen, C. W. Webster, and Frank Howe.

June 09, 1915 (D)

EDISON EMPLOYEES PLAN DETAILS FOR FIELD DAY

Following a dinner given in the Columbia House, West Orange, last night, arrangements were completed for the fourth annual field day for employes of the Edison Works to be held at Olympic Park, Saturday, June 26. Thomas A. Edison will act as honorary referee and the works in West Orange and in Silver Lake will be closed in honor of the occasion. The path has been leased for the day and the affair will take the form of a picnic for the families of the Edison employes.

Instead of a ball game which has been a feature of the sports in past years, four tug of war teams representing different departments will strive for a trophy. There will also be a contest with a hose wagon between companies of the factory fire department and a greased pig chase with the catchers of the parks taking them as prizes of war. Silver cups have been offered by Miller Bros. (Hudson), John McMiller, Carl H. Wilson, Robert Bachman and Florence C. Livingston. Gold silver and bronze medals will be awarded in each event, and there will be a prize trophy for the man making the greatest number of points. Several events for girls will be held and a number of "prize events" are being kept secret by the committee.

The committee appointed Eddie Bedford of the Volendam to announce the winner in each event. Besides 100 and 220 yard dashes for seniors and juniors the events will include, 100 yard dash, shot, put, long, broad jump, running high and broad jump, wheelbarrow race, sack race, three-legged race, wheelbarrow race, fat men's race, and women's races. The feature event will be the "Grand Prix Edison," a senior intercompany relay race at 500 yards, the winner to receive a silver loving cup which will become the property of the team winning it at three consecutive events.

Arthur Mudd is chairman of the general committee, Herbert C. Howe, secretary and William Neahr, treasurer. The other members are: Alfred P. Waterman, Russell Campbell, Edward A. McCall, Fred H. Munn, George A. Vesland and William A. Dohmeyer. Richard C. Vesland is chairman of the athletic committee and his assistants are Andrew J. Webster, Thomas J. Tunsted, Frank J. Hansen, William C. Anderson, George A. Madsen, Clarence H. Hayes, Frank Perry, Henry Madsen, George Webster and Frank Howe.

ALBANY (NY) KNICKERBOCKER-PRESS

June 10, 1915 (D)

PLAY EDISONS TODAY

General Electric Meet New York Team
on Home Field.

The General Electric will entertain the New York Edison team today through the electric works in the morning. The electric works in the morning will be the site of the contest at the ball game in the afternoon when the General Electric will meet the New York Edison team for the annual game. The General Electric have not yet been able to win from the New York team. The Edison team will be strengthened considerably by "Red" Spilling of Albany who will be at third. Chris Jones will be shifted back to shortstop, out arrangements which will make for a stronger infield. It is believed.

July 13, 1915

June 24, 1915

DAUGHTER'S BATTERIES MAY GIVE
SUBMARINES CRUISING RADIUS.

EDISON HEAD OF NEW NAVAL BOARD

O'Neill, Wright Also to
Serve on Advisory
Body.

Washington, July 13.—Thomas Edison will head the civilian advisory board of the new bureau of inventions and development of the United States navy, Sec. Daniels announced today. O'Neill Wright is also probable to become a member of the board.

SUBMARINES IMPORTANT.

Edison, will devote himself especially to the submarine department, it was said, and Wright to problems of flight. Neither will be limited to any particular field, according to officers in touch with the navy secretary's plans, but it was acknowledged that he regards the submarine and the aeroplane as the two things calculated to play the most important part in the sea warfare of the future and is especially desirous that they receive the most thorough attention from the new department.

With Edison as the navy's expert on submarines, craft and Wright as its authority on the air, it was agreed the department will have the greatest combination in the world.

ACCEPTANCE IN MAILS.

Edison's formal acceptance of a place on the bureau had not reached Sec. Daniels today, but it was immediately expected, press dispatches having announced that the great inventor would be glad to take the post offered him.

Concerning the balance of the bureau's personnel, it was said the secretary would consult Edison himself.

"One of the imperative needs of the navy," said Daniels, "is machinery and facilities for utilizing the natural inventive genius of Americans to meet the new conditions of warfare as shown abroad, and it is my intention to establish a department of invention and development to which all ideas and suggestions, either from the service or from civilian inventors, can be referred for determination as to whether they contain practical suggestions for us to take up and perfect."

HENRY FORD SUGGESTED.

Summing up the great advantages which he was sure would result from

such an organization's creation, he stated, he, Edison's, patriotism to be coming its initial member, adviser and chairman.

Other suggestions for the board include the names of Henry Ford, Conner Hewitt, Prof. Lewis Johnson and Nicola Tesla.

Wright, in announcing he would be glad to serve on the advisory board said:

"I believe that an advisory commission would be of great benefit if it were constituted so as to co-operate and work in harmony with the regular departments of the army and navy."

NEED AEROPLANES.

"The lack of aeroplane equipment in the navy is not the fault of the navy itself, but is due to the lack of interest in congress. In spite of the fact that there were no appropriations for the purpose the navy has succeeded in purchasing out of other funds a small equipment of aeroplanes, but, of course, this equipment is necessarily small and inadequate."

"The European war so emphasized the importance of the aeroplane in warfare that congress this year made a special appropriation of \$1,000,000 for aeronautics in the navy and \$200,000 for the army."

Political parties are beginning to develop their quadrennial split.



West Orange, N. J.—The Edison storage battery works here is busy making cells for the United States submarine E-2, which is being refitted. He lead batteries having been made in the factory. It is also constructing storage batteries for the submarine I-4, the first government-built submarine, which will be christened by Mrs. John Byrne Egan, daughter of Thomas A. Edison.

"Three times a year for four years a representative of the Krupp people acting for the German government, came to the United States to see what progress was being made with the submarine battery, having found the lead battery not entirely satisfactory. Edison would not sell a set of cells until he was satisfied they were perfect. This battery was not perfected until a month after the war started."

JUNE 6, 1918
ST. PAUL (Minn.) PIONEER-PRESS

ST. PAUL MAN SAYS EDISON SHOWED HIM

Wizard Just Scanned Balky
Dynamo, Turned Screw, and
Lights Were On.

ST. PAUL JOB CAME TO HIM

John Gorman, Early-day Employee of
Great Inventor, Was Prepared
to Seize Opportunity.

None of Edison's unperfected inventions, as a result of recording telephone conversations, was read less with more than ordinary interest by a pioneer worker in the electrical industry, an associate of Edison in his early days, who lives in St. Paul. Next to the home of the Pioneer Press and Dispatch, on Minnesota street, there is the place and office of John Gorman, electrical contractor. Gorman was the first manager of the St. Paul Edison company. As one of the first electrical contractors in the West, he installed, while working for Thomas Edison, some of the first lighting and power plants in the country. He owns one of the first dynamos built by Edison, and was sent to the University of Minnesota.

Sailed Seas Seventeen Years.

Gorman was born in 1841 in Ireland. When 13 years old he shipped as a cabin boy on a cutter, and for seventeen years sailed on all the coasts of the world. In 1858 he landed in Philadelphia from a tramp ship that had just come from Africa. He was taken ill and was lying unconscious in a hospital, when the ship sailed, leaving him penniless in a strange land. He did many things in the next four months to keep body and soul together, and then, nearly in 1857, went to work for the Brush company, helping to install the primitive generating plants of that city. A year later he left them and went with the Philadelphia branch of the Edison company.

Edison Evidently Lacked Capital.

"Tommy" was doing a lot of work even then, and making lots of money, I guess, but he must have been hampered by lack of capital for our shops were in a dining and drink basement that rented for a month," Mr. Gorman says. "I had not been there long before they were sending me out around the country with a gang of men installing lighting systems. I will never forget my first job out of town."

"I was sent to Baltimore to wire the plant of the Baltimore Sun, and set up one of our generators. I don't remember the exact date, but it was on a Saturday afternoon that I announced that all was ready and we would turn on the lights at 8 P. M."

Crowd Wades in Water.

"An immense crowd collected in front of the building and thousands of people for blocks around. With water

moving hands to tell me that it was all right. Promptly at the second (the generator) switch, and closed my eyes to protect them from the sudden glare after the intense darkness. But my precaution was useless. There was no glare, nor any light. Something had gone wrong."

"The crowd waited patiently until midnight, while we worked feverishly, testing, suggesting, unscrewing and rewinding the coils. Then they went home, disappointed. But we stayed and worked on nervously, then patiently and calmly."

Hear Edison Is Coming.

"We worked all that night and all day Sunday without even stopping for lunch. Sunday night we stopped for a while to eat and then went back to the dynamo. We had no sleep that night, for we had to start that generator. Monday morning we heard that Mr. Edison was to pass through the city that afternoon on his way to New York and would stop off and look the dynamo over. An intense anxiety to get that balky machine to working before he could arrive and do it for us. It came in early in the afternoon and proceeded calmly by while I went through all of the tests for him. "The generator—the machine was in good condition. It should work. The only trouble was that it didn't."

Wizard Turns Screw; All is Aglow.

"Tommy walked over to the generator. He walked around it. He stopped in a minute with his chin in his hands. Then he put his hand in his pocket, drew forth a screw driver and walking around to the rear of the machine, coolly tightened a screw—and all our lights were a glow."

"I left that afternoon. I did not hear a word from him regarding the incident, but I can never refrain from flushing with shame when I think of how quickly and easily he discovered my blunder overcast."

Offered St. Paul Position.

"In 1857 Mr. Gorman was wiring the home of Samuel French, a Philadelphia capitalist. "I once watched him wire all one afternoon and then abruptly noted him a number of personal questions. When he had answered something of Mr. Gorman's personal affairs and of his experience in electrical work, he requested that I attend a meeting of the board of directors of the company organized by Edison and myself to establish the St. Paul Edison company that night."

Arrived Here on February 4, 1857.

"I arrived here on February 4, 1857. It was nearly a year later before he left. He was to furnish power to the city. The first line installed was on Seventh street, from Cedar to Jackson street. A little later the Tyson hotel, the newly erected Grant House and the Oldie building were wired. Most of the wiring installed then is still in use."

"In 1858 Mr. Gorman resigned his position with the power company and established himself in the electrical contracting business. For six months he was situated at St. Paul Seventh street. Since then he has been at St. Paul street."

RICHMOND (VA) VIRGINIAN

June 28, 1915

A PROPHET WITH HONOR.

Thomas A. Edison, a one prophet who has all the honor his country has bestowed upon him, and now his immediate community is so concerned over the honor of his residence in its parish that two little New Jersey towns are speaking harsh words to each other. Edison sends out his literature, advertisements, and similar matter under the post-mark of Orange, New Jersey. It seems, however, that there is a rival claimant for the honor of being Edison's home town, said claimant being represented by the corporate body of West Orange. This little suburb claims that as most of the Edison factories are located within its bounds, ergo, it should be known as the seat of America's greatest inventions.

"Having awaked to a realization of its rights, West Orange is conducting a vigorous campaign to have the title word 'West' added to all the Edison literature. Mr. Edison's secretary gently but firmly pointed out to "

aspiring hamlet that the granting of its request will entail a great additional cost and much confusion of addresses, and from the first charge the bullfighters have been thrown back. It remains to be seen whether West Orange has the cash and the grit to offer to foot the extra bill of costs that will put it in the public eye.

However, Mr. Edison should be highly elated that he has been able to win and hold abundant honor in his own community.

ASHVILLE (NC) CITIZEN

June 23, 1915

**EDISON'S DIAMOND
DISC IS HEARD HERE**

The first stock of Edison's latest invention, the diamond disc phonograph, to arrive in Asheville was placed on exhibition at Folie's Music Store, Patton Avenue, yesterday. A large assortment of Edison disc records, available only on this particular make of machine, came with the shipment, and a preliminary concert was given yesterday afternoon. Thomas Edison claims that his diamond disc machine, although only a year old in phonograph, is better than the gramophone and instrumental solo discs. Those yesterday were remarkably pleasing and natural in tone. Folie's plans to give a public concert with the Edison machines in about a week.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE, (MD.) NEWS

JOHN K. HOW DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Former Well-Known Electrical Engineer Suffered Breakdown Three Years Ago.

John K. How, 57 years old, formerly a well-known electrical contractor of Baltimore, died at 6 o'clock this morning at his home in Pulverton Heights, Md. Death was due to a complication of diseases.

Three years ago, Mr. How, then president of the firm of John K. How & Co., electrical contractors, suffered a nervous breakdown, following which he was confined to his bed for two weeks. His health, however, never recovered.

Mr. How was a graduate of Johns Hopkins University. He came to Baltimore many years ago as the first representative of the Thomas Edison Electric Company. He located many electrical plants throughout the State. Among them was that of the large switchboard at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Mr. How is survived by his wife, who was Miss Aurelia Holt of Baltimore. She was with him when he died. His only son, Harry B. How of Walbrook, and a daughter, Miss Blanche How of New Brandywine, also survive. The body will be brought to Baltimore for burial.

"FIRE"

DAYTON (NJ) REVIEW

June 16, 1915 (U)

REDLANDS (CA) REVIEW

June 09, 1915 (U)

NEWARK (NJ) STAR

June , 1915 (U)

ASKS EDISON'S AID IN WANAQUE WATER PLAN

State Supply Commission Wants
to Urge West Orange
To Join Other Cities.

Trenton, June 16. The State Water Supply Commission has decided to request the aid of Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor in its campaign to interest the North Jersey municipalities in the development of the Wanaque Water tract. The commission has laid the proposition before West Orange in a communication to its governing body and at the same time addressed a letter to Mr. Edison asking his influence in his efforts to have West Orange accept the Wanaque plan.

The inventor's big plant, which was some time ago destroyed by fire, is located at this place and it is pointed out that lack of an adequate water supply was one of the reasons for the great loss suffered by him at that time. Members of the Water Supply Commission feel that with the development of the Wanaque tract West Orange could offer all the protection to the Edison works in this respect that could be desired, and believe that his support and expense of the Wanaque idea would aid greatly in having West Orange decide to enter into the proposition.

The Water Supply Commission is deeply interested in what decision the municipalities of Paterson, Passaic and Montclair will reach with reference to the new water supply source. They are understood to lean toward the propriety of the West Jersey Water company rather than to the Wanaque tract, and it is feared that their attitude will jeopardize the whole plan of the commission with reference to supplying Newark and the other North Jersey cities and towns through the latter agency.

MEN RUSHED TO SCENE OF FIRE

FLAMES IN MOUNTAIN BRUSH
WERE UNDER CONTROL LATE
YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

FIRE DISCOVERED SOON AFTER
STARTING AND SPREAD AT
A RAPID RATE

The brush fire that broke out in a quarter of a mile from the power house at the mouth of Mill Creek yesterday afternoon was subdued before dark through the quick work of the Edison company in rousing men to the scene to save property. No damage was done although about 1000 acres of brush was burned over by the flames.

The fire was discovered soon after it broke out. The Edison company received a call asking that men be secured at once, a hundred if possible. That many men were secured and rushed to the scene in automobile trucks there being some there and about fifteen from Forest Home. The 150 men under the direction of Ranger Jack Allen soon had the fire under control.

Had the fire not been controlled the power house and the high power line of the company would have been in serious danger. The brush at this point is thick and the flames swept through it at a rapid rate. The number of men and the conditions being favorable made it possible to control the fire without any danger being done.

The fire broke out in the forest, fire of the season, and it brings to mind the repeated warnings of the government to be careful. It is not known how the fire started but most of them are the result of carelessness.

FIRE SCARE IN EDISON WORKS

Alarm Sent in, Employees'
Brigade Putting Out Alcohol
Flames.

For the third time the Edison Works at West Orange have been visited by fire, which fact was reluctantly admitted by officials last night. The fire which caused a temporary panic through the blowing up of a large amount of alcohol stored in a tank occurred on Monday afternoon while the employees were at work. Officials, when asked about the damage, refused to make any statement.

The West Orange fire department was not notified and the fire brigade at the plant extinguished the flames after a hard fought battle.

The fire broke out on the third floor of the storage battery building at Lighthouse avenue and Valley road. As far as could be learned the fire was caused by a spark from an electric riveting machine that jumped into the tank filled with alcohol.

At once flames burst high and the big odd workmen were panic-stricken, because the whole floor seemed to be enveloped in flames shooting in all directions. So far as could be learned no one was injured.

The private fire department rushed to the scene and managed to confine the blaze largely to its place of origin. A large number of cans for batteries are said to have been damaged as was also a part of the work room.

PIONEER AUTO MAKER IS DEAD

Charles B. Grout, Athol,
Started Business with
His Brother.

SOLD CAR TO EDISON

Trophies Won in Machine
Contests Were Many Has
Springfield Relative

ATHOL, June 1.—Charles B. Grout, pioneer automobile manufacturer and one of the best-known auto makers in the country, died this morning in his home in Main Street. Mr. Grout, a week ago today, returned from Arizona, where he had been hunting for the climate would be beneficial to his health.

With his brother he opened in 1894 the first factory in the United States which was devoted wholly to the manufacture of automobiles and machinery. What was known as the Grout car, the father of the Grout boys, who were sewing machine manufacturers in Orange, promised to furnish him with the necessary capital for building a factory for the manufacturing of autos, if they could show him that they could make a car that would actually be a self-propelled vehicle.

The maiden trip of the first car was a great event. The father was from Missouri, but the Yaphon sons won out and held him to his promise. The chassis had been bedecked with a 1200 boy who they had made in Arizona. The body was ornamented with solid silver lamps. The elder Grout had even eaten in Paris, and agreed that his son's product was the best he had ever seen. It was in the year 1894 that the car was completed.

The propelling force was furnished by a double opposed engine, which developed eight horsepower. The motor drove fast with the impulsiveness of a considered a wonderful one in its day. It was far from the perfection of the car of today. The spark was fixed and it was hard to regulate the speed, and yet how the machine properly loved in adjustment. The car had a common coil which was wired to a make and break spark mechanism, of an antiquated design.

While the carburetor of the modern car of today makes it almost business, the carburetor of the first Grout car had none. There was no compensating differential. Although this is an old mechanical movement, in theory, it had never been used on any mechanical machinery. The Grout boys used manually machine plates, under them double for the purpose of increasing, as

well as for forward speed, but this design would not stand up and they were used to cast some differentials. Common in the plates mounted black were just inside the wheels of the gears. They could not see the rear wheels, and one which part fit for an automobile, it was bound to be made in their own factory.

In 1895 they changed from the manufacture of passenger cars to the manufacture of the standard development of a car with no carburetor, no timing, no plugs, no valves, no timing, no timing, and with no force feed oil system, was not much more than a million carriages worth a stationary engine set in it to the improvements they began building the Grout car, and for a number of years the Grout car was sold in the United States.

and several of them in the Edison's laboratory where Mr. Edison talked a great deal with him, the first possibilities of the same. In the Grout home are many trophies which Charles B. Grout had won in endurance runs and hill climbs in which the Grout car had been entered. It was the Nelson hill climb, when was in connection with the endurance run from New York to Buffalo in the summer of 1894. He also won a non-stop endurance contest from New York to Boston about the same time. He also won the hill-climbing contest of the Automobile Club, Springfield, Aug. 11, 1895. The Grout Company started as a partnership, was later incorporated and controlled by Charles B. Grout and his two brothers, Karl and Fred Grout. Mr. Grout was a native of Lexington and was 42 years old. He was graduated from the Worcester Business College and received his technical education while in the employ of the New Haven Sewing Machine Company, of which his father was president. After he retired from the automobile manufacturing business he came here, and for a number of years operated a garage. He built a bungalow here in Main Street. He was a member of the Orange Lodge, Red Men, and Fitchburg Lodge, Elks.

Besides his wife, he leaves two brothers, Karl Grout, Springfield; Frank Grout, Orange; and two sisters, Mrs. William Graves, Springfield, and Mrs. Jennie Mills, Brookfield. The funeral will take place in the home Saturday.

[illegible]

.....
~~1930-31 W.S. TARDY, R~~

ator Tillman Asserts.

Bryan should have resigned long ago.

neutralization, would be called upon to take measures to protect her citizens.

plant, Senator Tillman, who is chair-
man of the Naval Affairs Committee,

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) EAGLE

[June 11, 1915]

C. E. CHINNOCK DIES; ELECTRIC PIONEER

Was Formerly Connected With
Thomas A. Edison and His
Illuminating Companies.

LIVED IN BROOKLYN 40 YEARS.

Had Also Been Chief Electrician of
the Metropolitan Telephone
and Telegraph Company.

Charles E. Chincock, one of the
pioneers of the electric light and tele-
phone industries, formerly and for
many years, closely associated with
Thomas A. Edison, and one of the
managers of the Edison Electric Il-
luminating Company of Brooklyn, died
today at his home, 137 Sixth avenue, at
the age of 70. Death was due to a
complication of ailments, from which
Mr. Chincock had long been suffering.

Born in London, England, Mr. Chin-
cock came to this country as a boy and
began his active life as a telegrapher.
When the telephone and electric light
began to interest the world Mr. Chin-
cock was one of the first to see the
possibilities involved and he became
associated with Edison when the in-
ventor was still in the infancy of his
great experiments. The association
resulted in his appointment, at the
instance of Mr. Edison, as the superin-
tendent of the first central station of
the New York Edison Company.

Later, Mr. Chincock became vice
president and general manager of the
Edison-United Manufacturing Com-
pany of New York, the parent Edison
company, and in that capacity he was
largely responsible for the founding of
the Edison Electric Illuminating Com-
pany of Brooklyn. For a year or two
after its organization Mr. Chincock
was the vice president of the Brooklyn
company and a member of its original
board of trustees. About this time the
Edison-United Manufacturing Com-
pany was merged with the Thompson-
Houston Company, later to become
the General Electric Company.

Mr. Chincock was also chief elec-
trician of the Metropolitan Telephone
Company, which is now the New York
Telephone Company, and of the New
York and New Jersey Telephone Com-
pany. He patented many useful elec-
trical inventions, among them an al-
trical transmitter for teaching tele-
graphy that was adopted by the United
States Government, and a method of
suspending aerial cables that is used
by all the telephone and telegraph
companies throughout the United
States. Of recent years, Mr. Chincock
had been a manufacturer of telegraph
instruments.

A resident of Brooklyn for more
than forty years, Mr. Chincock had
lived for twenty-seven years in the
house where he died.
He is survived by his wife, who was
Mary A. Lehey of Brooklyn, and by
a son, A. L. and a daughter, Florence
B. Chincock. Funeral services are to
be held at his late residence, 137
Sixth avenue, at 3 o'clock, The Rev.
Dr. John Barlow, pastor of the Me-
thodist Presbyterian Church, will of-
ficiate. Interment will be private.

Newark (Journal), June 12, 1915

EDISON'S ASSOCIATE PRAISES ELI HULL'S BUILDING METHODS

P. D. Lammie, a friend of Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, was in the city for a few hours Friday. While here he called upon Eli Hull, who has been one of Mr. Lammie's associates in casting concrete houses on the radical system of one complete story at one complete cast, with no joint holes in the wall, or wires, or ties, heretofore considered necessary.

People all over the world have read about the "Colson poured houses," but it fell to the lot of Mr. Hull to show the people of Ohio, in talking to Mr. Lammie, this morning, he said to the Advocate:

"No wonder Ohio is the greatest state in the Union, for they still have there are many more men as vigorous and sterling in this state as Mr. Hull, when I had supposed the mold in which he had been cast had long been lost. No wonder our presidents come from here.

"Mr. Hull is doing the work right here in the midst of Newark that will, in a few years, have become as popular that his name will be classed with Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson in his line. He will concatenate the hammer and nails as well as the mortar and gravel. He is today building not only for time, but time everlasting. The monuments of physical houses that he is now building so permanently are not to be measured by them alone as a far greater monument is of Mr. Hull's building, the upbuilding and upbuilding of humanity which is his chief purpose. There can be no other motive or reason for a man who has been on the firing line for 37 years and has a competence and can pass the remainder of his days in ease, should continue in the activities of his city. But he craves his great and active life with something even better than he has ever attempted before. I feel a solemn pride in seeing this venerable, distinguished and rugged character a field and the people of Newark will have something tangible, something substantial to forever remember this last act in life's long drama."

"CURRENT"

WASHINGTON (N) STAR

JUNE 17, 1915 (D)

Prospect of the Edison Plant.
With the demand for electricity for the attack houses full, the Edison Portland Cement Co. last Friday night discontinued the manufacture of pulverized limestone. Work at the quarry near Oxford ceased Tuesday of last week. A brisk demand for pulverized limestone will doubtless begin in August, just before seedling time, and this will soon deplete the present stock; then both the quarry and the mill will start manufacturing again. Plans are now being formulated for extensive improvements at the cement plant near New Village, improvements that will require the services of a considerable number of men during the fall and winter months. This company has refused to accept many orders because of the low price for cement which has prevailed in the past few months. It is claimed that, in some instances, the price for cement has been as low as 18 cents a barrel, while the general market price was about 50 cents a barrel. Although there has been a recent increase of ten cents a barrel without any disposition on the part of the Edison Co. to compete with the higher price, which they claim to be the actual cost of manufacture.

BALTIMORE SUN

JUNE 29, 1915 (D)

EDISON INVENTS WHISTLE

New Factory Device Described as Not Exactly Soothing.

New York, June 28.—Thomas A. Edison has invented a new factory whistle. The sound it produces is described as a howl between a dynamic explosion and a howl at work. Citizens of West Orange have petitioned that some other town be made the "test" for trying out the invention.

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

JUNE 28, 1915 (D)

TO TONE DOWN RANCOROUS WHISTLE

Officials of the Edison plant at West Orange and the town of that town have received so many complaints regarding the whistle that the sound is to be toned down. The whistle is to be toned down to a low, steady note, for all the time.

GRASSY QUARRY AND CRUISER COMPANY has issued the quarry near Oxford, N. J., which is a subsidiary of the Edison Portland Cement Co. Edison has thousands of tons of limestone in the quarry. Until this is used up no more stone will be quarried.

Brooklyn (NY) News

JUNE 16, 1915

EDISON CO. MAN HONORED

AN E. WILKS, vice-president and general manager of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, has been elected second vice-president of the National Electric Light Association, which was in convention in New York. This association is the largest organization of electrical men in the world, and includes in its membership all the big light and power companies throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico. Mr. Wilks, before his election, was treasurer of the organization. He is also president of the Association of Edison Illuminating Companies.

William H. Y. Katzenberger, a power engineer of the sales department of the Brooklyn Edison Company, received the Harriet B. Hilliard award, which is given each year for the writing of the best paper on any subject relative to the electrical industry. The committee of award judges has selected Mr. Katzenberger's paper, "Advanced Methods of Maintaining the Power Main," as the best delivered before the Brooklyn company section of the National Electric Light Association at its October meeting.

Second only in importance to the award of the Harriet B. Hilliard medal is the award prize, known as the Harriet B. Hilliard medal. This trophy was also won by a Brooklyn Edison employee, A. G. Paulsen, of the electrical construction department, whose paper, "Conditions Affecting Continuity of Customer Station Service," was presented before the December meeting of the Brooklyn section.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR

JUNE 12, 1915 (D)

Edison Receives Fourth Medal for Submarine Battery Invention

Thomas A. Edison, at his laboratory in West Orange, yesterday received the Harriet B. Hilliard medal, the award of a gold medal by the Harriet B. Hilliard medal. The medal is the fourth award that Edison has received for his new submarine battery system. The medal is the Harriet B. Hilliard medal, the award of a gold medal by the Harriet B. Hilliard medal. The medal is the Harriet B. Hilliard medal, the award of a gold medal by the Harriet B. Hilliard medal.

WEST AVON MAN SUES INVENTOR EDISON

Former Relative and Business Associate Alleges Breach of Contract.

(Special to The Courant.)

West Avon, June 17.—Word has been received here, that Charles F. Stilwell, who has been in New Jersey for several weeks, has taken legal action against his former brother-in-law, Thomas A. Edison, to recover damages for breach of contract.

It appears that several years ago Mr. Stilwell, who is blind, sold a business interest to Mr. Edison, at a price agreed upon with the inventor's lawyer, who prepared the contract. While these papers were in Mr. Edison's hands for signature, the inventor changed the terms of the agreement. It is alleged, so that Mr. Stilwell now finds that he is a loser to the extent of about \$1,000 and it is to recover this amount, with the incidental costs and damages, that Mr. Stilwell has brought action against his former relative. The action will not be tried until fall.

Mr. Stilwell and his daughter, Miss Louise E. Stilwell, are expected home here within a week or ten days. Mr. Stilwell's sister was Mr. Edison's first wife, and they were former associates in the business. Mr. Stilwell having charge of the Canadian part of the business in Hamilton, Ontario; it was while transacting this business, in perfecting an electric light that the wife shattered and injured Mr. Stilwell's eye, resulting in his blindness. After his blindness he had to retire from business and he bought Lily Lake Park in West Avon, where the house, named "McNee,"

WOODSTOCK (CT) GAZETTE

JUNE 19, 1915 (D)

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The swimming-dip began at New Canaan, a 24-hour test of a new invention for purifying air while under water.

Thomas Edison was awarded the gold medal given first at the electrical exhibition at the Panama-Pacific Exposition for his new submarine battery.

NEWARK (N.J.) STAR

June 12, 1915

(1)

Flag Day to Be Observed at the Edison Plant

Flag Day exercises in the Oranges tomorrow in the world-wide celebration of the nation making the first European efforts of the kind, will be a patriotic demonstration than at any time since the anniversary was inaugurated. The patriotic spirit in the Oranges is genuine and will be reflected at numerous public and private gatherings.

The Oranges and his thousands of employees will have a public parade at noon on Monday when the men and women will gather near the laboratory. All the lodges of the city will have spiritual programs and other societies will observe the day.

"WEST ORANGE - LAD - GENERAL."

NEW YORK SUN

June 15, 1915

(1)

EDISON'S 6,000 CHEER WILSON.

Inventor Leads in Great Peace Day Demonstration.

ORANGE, N. J., June 14.—Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, led 6,000 cheering cheer for President Wilson today at the flag day exercises in his big West Orange plant. The women and men, one-third of whom are naturalized American citizens, crowded about the laboratory.

Miller Reese Hutchinson, Mr. Edison's chief engineer, gave a history of the flag and said it was essential that all Americans stand behind our flag and President Wilson a united force. He urged that a doctrine of preparedness for war, was the best guarantee of peace.

As he closed Mr. Edison led the cheering for the President. Patriotic songs were sung and Mr. Edison directed the raising of a flag over his office, while Dr. Hutchinson counted "hundreds" on a corner.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

June 15, 1915

(1)

MR. EDISON LEADS CHEERS FOR PRESIDENT

A patriotic demonstration in his big plant in West Orange, N. J., Monday in honor of Flag Day Thomas A. Edison led three cheers for President Wilson at the close of a talk by Miller Reese Hutchinson, who advocated a policy of preparedness as the best peace doctrine for the American people.

Among the six thousand women and men gathered in front of Mr. Edison's laboratory, one-third were naturalized citizens, and these cheered unanimously for the sentiment that a united nation stands behind the President and his policy.

NEW YORK HERALD

June 20, 1915

(1)

100,000 WITNESS PARADE AT ORANGE

More Than 400 Floats Are in Line in Great Industrial Demonstration.

One hundred thousand residents of the Oranges took a holiday yesterday to see the big industrial parade arranged by the Oranges Co. for the purpose of the purpose, as some of the members expressed it, of "galvanizing a few dry bones into life." More than one hundred floats, representing every important industry in the Oranges, headed in the parade, the line of march of which was more than two miles long.

The first prize for the best float went to B. N. Mott. For the second best float, Thomas A. Edison took the prize with his personal laboratory.

Suffragists, led by Miss Florence Asher, president of the Middlesex Suffrage Club, took the prize for the best exhibition not a float. Miss Ackerman walked along carrying the scales of justice in her hands. Following her came twelve young women dressed to represent the States which have already given the vote to women. Then came a young woman representing New Jersey. This young woman was in chains, labeled "my prejudice," and different and the vice interests. A banner made an appeal that women of New Jersey be given the vote in the October election.

NEW YORK TIMES

June 20, 1915

(1)

ORANGE INDUSTRIAL PARADE

Prizes to Dry Goods, Edison and Woman Suffrage Floats.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 19.—More than 100,000 persons lined Main street in Orange and West Orange today afternoon to view the industrial parade arranged by the Oranges Board of Trade. More than 200 vehicles, floats, automobiles, etc., were in the procession. To say nothing of thousands of men right to the parade. The companies of Thomas A. Edison had six large automobile floats, the first with an electric battery being awarded first prize. A display of dry goods of an East Orange department store with a dozen women in white waiting at counters won awarded first prize. A Hatfield, noted as a grand marshall.

Another prize was given to the Oranges Co. for the best float. The Oranges Co. was twelve young women in white, carrying bearing a banner showing the scales of a state where women have the voting privilege. Twelve women were a young woman representing justice, and behind them were New Jersey children to drive back forces, representing prejudice, intolerance and the vice interests.

ATLANTA (GA) CONSTITUTION

JUNE 13, 1915

New Electric Lamp to Save Miners' Lives

MINERS at last have been equipped with a practical electric lamp—a lamp that probably will do more to prevent mine disasters than any life-saving device brought forth by modern progress.

Mine fires in the past have been the cause of untold and incalculable loss of natural resources, yet despite the efforts of inventors and engineers nothing more satisfactory in the nature of a portable lamp for miners was brought forth than a developed and improved "dug" lamp, in which the flame above the underground miner's forehead is protected by wire gauze, which conducts away the heat before it can penetrate to the more or less inflammable gases which may be present in the atmosphere of the mine. It is a simple apparatus and dependable within limits, but in this day of mechanical perfection it is crude, an archaic relic.

The new Edison mine lamp battery is contained in a small nickel-steel can of convenient size and weight, to be strapped to the back of the belt. It is tightly covered, and from it a flexible tube carrying the insulated wire is brought up over the back of the head to the incandescent lamp fastened to the front of the miner's cap. It is a



How the Battery and Lamp Look.

"fool-proof" apparatus, which requires no attention whatever from the miner, and which he cannot damage without actually breaking it open, for the outfit, properly charged, and with the current turned on, is handed to him at the mouth of the mine, with the cover locked. It will continue to produce light until the battery is exhausted, when he emerges from the workings, or until the battery is exhausted.

Those in charge of the batteries have

nothing to do but unlock the covers, hook them up to the power source and recharge for the next day's work. The materials in the battery are permanent, the recharging produces no ill effects, and the battery does not have to be fully exhausted before it is recharged. Even such mistakes as the reversal of the charge does not permanently injure the battery, and it may be left for indefinite periods charged, uncharged or semi-charged without appreciable loss. Specific gravity readings of the electrolyte are unnecessary, and the only duty required, other than that of recharging, is the replenishing of the electrolyte about once every ten months and the addition of distilled water to replace that lost by evaporation. Other parts of the battery are unchanged by its operation. The plates never have to be renewed.

CHICAGO (11.) HERALD

June 13, 1915

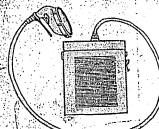
(10)

New Electric Lamp to Save Miners' Lives

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How the Battery and Lamp Look.

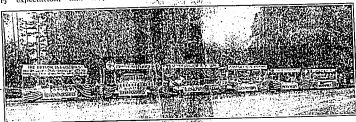
"fool-proof" apparatus, which requires no attention whatever from the miner, and which he cannot damage without actually breaking it open, for the outfit, properly charged, and with the current turned on, is handed to him at the mouth of the mine, with the cover locked. It will continue to produce light until the battery is exhausted, when he emerges from the workings, or until the battery is exhausted.

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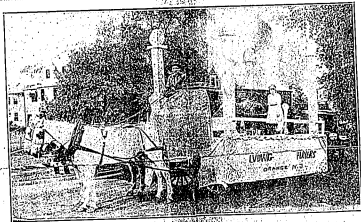
INDUSTRIAL PARADE PROVED GREAT SUCCESS— MANY LOCAL BUSINESS MEN MAKE ENTRIES

Already there is talk of repeating the industrial parade another year. Last Saturday's event was a success surpassing every expectation, and a committee in charge anticipated. The float entered by J. S. Muir, of the Orange, in the parade was an all-time record, and the first prize of the C. M. Decker was awarded the first prize of \$25, and the second prize of \$10, given. This float caught



EDISON FLOATS AS SEEN IN THE INDUSTRIAL PARADE

seems to be the consensus of opinion that as a booster, it was well-worth the effort put forth. Now there is talk of having a real estate day sometime next fall when it went to the Edison company of West Orange, being awarded a prize, but received an honorable mention. The largest delegation was that of the "Carpenters' Local No. 119, and they received a prize of \$25. The largest industry represented in the parade was the Edison interests in West Orange, which captured the most unique society representation.



ATTRACTIVE PRIZE OF EDISON PIANO COMPANY.

special effort will be made to attract the attention of people for suffrage around to the advantage this city of Orange as a residential and manufacturing locality. The accompanying picture was taken shortly before the parade was started. One of the first groups to signify its intention to take part in the industrial parade was the Edison Piano Company, of Main street. Mr. Brander, decorated building went to Henry P. Schmelt, whose store, at 200 Main street, this city, was beautifully decorated. The success of the last "Dollar Day" was so marked.

BOSTON (MA) AMERICAN
July 14, 1915

EDISON HASN'T ACCEPTED POST, SAYS WIFE

ORANGE, N. J., July 14.—Mrs. Thomas A. Edison said today that Mr. Edison had not yet accepted Secretary Daniels' offer to head the navy bureau of invention, but that although she feared her husband had too much work on his hands he was anxious to accept and probably would do so.

"Mr. Edison has not yet written a letter of acceptance," said Mrs. Edison, "and I do not understand the report that he has. I know the offer is very attractive to him, though, and I should not be surprised if he accepted."

"At first I did not want him to take this new responsibility," continued Mrs. Edison, who always has been more cautious of her husband's health than he has the inventor himself. "I think he has too much to do now. I think he ought to get out of his other troubles first."

"Oh, no," Mrs. Edison laughed, "we never trouble him about anything out of the plant after the five, building a new carbide acid factory, and his other every day work that is itself far more exacting than that of most men."

"He works steadily from 8 o'clock in the morning until midnight. However, he tells me he would not only in an advisory capacity in this new position, and would have to do little or no active work."

"I suppose, that being the case, I shall have to put aside my preferences and consent to his accepting Secretary Daniels' offer, but," Mrs. Edison sighed sadly, "he really has too much work now."

VALDOSTA (GA) TIMES
July 12, 1915

Edison has invented a new white light, just as if he hadn't already made none enough in the world.

PLAUSING (NY) JOURNAL
July 13, 1915

EDISON ACCEPTS NAVY BOARD POST

Wizard Will Head New Bureau of Civilian Inventors.

UTILIZE AMERICAN IDEAS

Lenses of War in Europe to Be Used in Perfecting Device For Protection of the Country—Eminent Scientific Men Also Expected to Co-operate With Secretary Daniels in His Plans.

West Orange, N. J., July 13.—A new navy advisory board to be composed of civilian inventors will be headed by Thomas A. Edison. The wizard announced today that he had accepted the honor of heading this new branch of activity in the navy department.

In announcing that he would gladly accept Secretary Daniels' invitation Edison said he believed the proposal so important that it should be attended to at once, while the war in Europe was bringing before the public the importance of encouraging and developing ideas and inventiveness of Americans, especially officers and men of the army and navy.

"The United States is far behind in these matters," said Edison. "I believe it is highly important for a board of civilians made up of engineers from leading industries to be formed to look into the feasibility of ideas developed by young men."

"The European war has served to draw attention to the fact that many American ideas and inventions have been allowed to slip by, and if this matter is put off until the war is over there is danger of it being forgotten."

Daniels' idea of utilizing the inventive genius of Americans in and out of the military and naval service to meet conditions of warfare shown in the conflict of land and sea in Europe is outlined in a letter written last Wednesday asking Edison whether as a private service to his country he would undertake the task of advising the secret bureau.

BOSTON (MA) POST
July 14, 1915

THE WIZARD IN SERVICE.

Thomas A. Edison promptly accepts the invitation to take place as the head of the proposed bureau of invention and development in the Navy Department. It is a patriotic labor to which he is called, and he responds in the spirit of his recent declaration that his resources were at the command of no foreign power, but of the United States alone.

The genius of the American people has no other exemplar in this generation so conspicuous as Edison. The service of inventing for his country, work of monumental importance, the advance which future centuries may make in the scope of his ideas will ever be referred to him as their originator. And it is the eminently practical nature of the Edison genius which constitutes its value, immediate and prospective. He brings about results.

No more inspiring selection could be made as adviser and director of the undertaking to bring our navy up to the standard required by the new conditions of defence and of warfare. The problem of the submarine is presented with terrifying insistence. And there are others of compelling force. In this crisis of the world's affairs, there is for us a source of confidence in the enrolment of Edison in our public service.

BOSTON (MA) TRANSCRIPT
July 16, 1915

ANOTHER SUBMARINE LAUNCHED

H-14 the fifth built for British Government, Taken Water at Fore River. The launch was two o'clock this afternoon the submarine H-14, built for the British Government, was launched at the Fore River ship yards. Mrs. Alice Shepard Davison, wife of Lieutenant Gregory C. Davison of the Electric Boat Company, was the sponsor. Mrs. Davison carried a large bouquet of roses and was presented with a gold bracelet watch by President Joseph W. Powell of the builders.

This is the fifth submarine to be launched under the contract for ten. A dual launching will be held July 26, and the remaining submarines will be finished as soon as possible.

ORVILLE WRIGHT WILL JOIN THOS. A. EDISON

Two Greatest Inventors to Head Naval Invention Bureau—Edison Regarded as Finest Submarine Expert, and Wright Is Leader in Air Navigation

The United Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Orville Wright, the aviator, is scheduled to join Thomas A. Edison among the members of the Naval Bureau of Invention Secretary Daniels is organizing, it was understood in navy circles here today.

Edison will devote himself especially to submarine development, it was said; Wright, naturally, to problems of flight.

Neither will be limited to any particular field, according to officers in touch with the navy secretary's plans, but it was acknowledged that he regards the submarines and the aeroplane as the two things calculated to play the most important part in the new warfare of the future and is especially desirous that they receive the most thorough attention by the new board.

With Edison as the navy's expert on undersea craft and Wright as its authority on vessels of the air, it was agreed the department will have the most comprehensive in the world.

Edison's formal acceptance of a place in the bureau had not reached Secretary Daniels early today, but it was momentarily expected, press dispatches having announced that the great inventor would be glad to take the post offered him as head of the civilian advisory board of inventors which the secretary plans.

To Consult Edison.

Concerning the inclusion of the bureau's personnel, it was said, the association will consult Edison himself. That he had made a definite offer to the latter was not known until the fact was made public that he would accept, but the suggestion for the board was made sometime ago. Ever since then the navy head has been turning the subject over in his mind and finally, having fully matured his plans, he wrote concerning them to the candidate he had chosen as the

"One of the imperative needs of the navy," he said, "is machinery and facilities for utilizing the inventive genius of Americans to meet the new conditions of warfare, shown abroad, and it is my intention to establish a department of invention and suggestions, either from the service or from civilian inventors. I will be referred to determination as to whether they are certain practical suggestions for us to take up and perfect."

Matter of Patriotism.
Summing up the great advantages which he felt sure would result from such an organization's creation, he appealed to Edison's patriotism to become its initial member, chairman and adviser. The appeal, as events prove, was effective.

Orville Wright also expressed willingness sometime ago to take position on the board. Other suggestions for membership included names of Nikola Tesla, Henry F. Cooper Hewitt and Professor L. Johnson.

Despite the fact that mention of the bureau is not a new thing, the fact that secretary Daniels had so much progress with it came as surprise. It was understood, Ed having accepted, that he and Dan would hold a conference shortly on the scheme's execution hastened as much as possible.

It has been no secret for months that the secretary considered the European struggle has upset all previous construction plans.

HOLYOKE (MA) TRANSCRIPT

July 15, 1915

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison will permit her inventor husband to act as chairman of the new advisory board of the naval bureau of inventions, if he doesn't put in too much time on the job.

LOWELL (MA) COUR.-CITIZEN

July 16, 1915

Secretary Daniels is getting together a bunch of American inventors to serve as an advisory board for his department. Thomas A. Edison is to be its head, and as Mrs. Edison has given her consent, he will take the job. The good wife was afraid that it would lengthen his working day, which it from 8 a. m. till midnight, but on the assurance that it wouldn't she withdrew opposition. The board will be capable of offering valuable suggestions for naval improvement and perhaps turn in a few inventions to help.

Social Officers Ineligible

"Our naval officers, particularly those at sea," he said, "are in a position to note where improvements are needed, and to devise ways in which these improvements can be made. They have, however, neither the time nor the special training, nor, in many cases, the natural inventive turn of mind, needed to put these ideas into definite shape."

Of the various persons the secretary has considered for the work in hand, it was understood today that it was most anxious to secure the services of Edison as his submarine expert, of Wright as his authority on the aeroplane and of Henry Ford in his advice on the practical application of all sorts of inventions, and incidentally, as a general "fix-it" man for the navy.

EDISON ACCEPTS PLACE ON BOARD INVENTIVE DEPARTMENT

Secretary Daniels' Calling Tal-
ents of Americans to
Country's Aid.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., July 13.—Thomas A. Edison has accepted an invitation from Secretary Daniels to inventors, to be placed on board the "Inventive Department," to be created in the Navy Department, where the new plan aims to turn dreams into realities.

Mr. Daniels' idea of utilizing the inventive genius of Americans in and out of the military and naval service in Europe, is outlined in a letter written last Wednesday, asking Mr. Edison whether, as a patriotic service to his country, he would undertake the task of advising the proposed bureau. The plan is to have several men prominent in special lines of inventive research associated in the work.

Among the great problems to be laid before the board of the secretary mentioned submarine warfare, adding that he felt sure with Mr. Edison's wonderful brain to help them, the officers of the navy would be able to meet this new danger with "new devices" that will insure peace to our country by their effectiveness.

Secretary Daniels' letter "I have been intending for some time," Mr. Daniels said in his letter "to write you, expressing my admiration at the splendid and patriotic attitude you have taken, as reported in the public press, in refusing to devote your great inventive genius to warlike subjects except at the call of your own country. There is a very great service that you can render the navy and the country at large, and which I am encouraged to believe you will consent to undertake, as it seems to be in line with your own thoughts.

"One of the imperative needs of the navy, in my judgment, is machinery and facilities for utilizing the natural inventive genius of Americans to meet the new conditions of warfare in the seas abroad and it is my intention, if a practical way can be worked out, as I think it can be, to establish at the earliest moment, a department of invention and development, to which all ideas and suggestions, either from the service or from civilian inventors, can be referred for determination as to whether they contain practical suggestions for us to take up and perfect. We, of course, receive many suggestions, but our only way of handling them at present is to leave them to various bureaus already overcrowded with routine work.

Meeting the Submarine Problem
"We are confronted with a new and terrible engine of warfare in the submarine, to consider only one of the big things which I have in mind, and I feel sure that, with the special knowledge of the officers of the navy, with a department composed of the keenest and most inventive minds that we can gather together, and with your own wonderful brain to aid us, the United States will be able, in the past to meet this new danger with new devices that will assure peace to our country by their effectiveness.

Glady Accepts
"In announcing last night that he would gladly accept Secretary Daniels' invitation, Mr. Edison said that he believed the proposal so important that it should be attended to now, at a time when the war in Europe was bringing before the public the importance of encouraging and developing the inventive genius of Americans—especially our young men of the army and navy."

EDISON TO MAKE ENGINES OF WAR FOR NAVY OF U. S.

Accepts Daniels' Offer to Be-
come an Adviser of New
Bureau of Invention.

HONOR AND SENSE OF
DUTY DONE ONLY PAY

Will Also Enlist Other Experts
Prominent in Special
Lines of Research.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., July 13.—Thomas

A. Edison has accepted an invitation from Secretary Daniels to be placed on board the "Inventive Department," to be created in the navy department. His acceptance will go forward at once to Washington, where the new plan awaits word from the man "who can turn dreams into realities."

Daniels' idea of utilizing the inventive genius of Americans in and out of the military and naval service to meet conditions of warfare shown in the conflict on land and sea in Europe is outlined in a letter written last Wednesday, asking Edison whether, as a patriotic service to his country, he would undertake the task of advising the proposed bureau.

The plan is to have several men prominent in special lines of inventive research associated in the work, among the great problems to be laid before the investigators, the secretary mentioned submarine warfare, adding he felt sure with Edison's wonderful brain to help them the officers of the navy would be able "to meet this new danger with new devices that will assure peace to our country by their effectiveness."

Daniels' letter "I have been intending for some time," Mr. Daniels said in his letter "to write you, expressing my admiration at the splendid and patriotic attitude you have taken, as reported in the public press, in refusing to devote your great inventive genius to warlike subjects except at the call of your own country. There is a very great service that you can render the navy and the country at large, and which I am encouraged to believe you will consent to undertake, as it seems to be in line with your own thoughts.

"One of the imperative needs of the navy, in my judgment, is machinery and facilities for utilizing the natural inventive genius of Americans to meet the new conditions of warfare in the seas abroad and it is my intention, if a practical way can be worked out, as I think it can be, to establish at the earliest moment, a department of invention and development, to which all ideas and suggestions, either from the service or from civilian inventors, can be referred for determination as to whether they contain practical suggestions for us to take up and perfect. We, of course, receive many suggestions, but our only way of handling them at present is to leave them to various bureaus already overcrowded with routine work.

Meeting the Submarine Problem
"We are confronted with a new and terrible engine of warfare in the submarine, to consider only one of the big things which I have in mind, and I feel sure that, with the special knowledge of the officers of the navy, with a department composed of the keenest and most inventive minds that we can gather together, and with your own wonderful brain to aid us, the United States will be able, in the past to meet this new danger with new devices that will assure peace to our country by their effectiveness.

Glady Accepts
"In announcing last night that he would gladly accept Secretary Daniels' invitation, Mr. Edison said that he believed the proposal so important that it should be attended to now, at a time when the war in Europe was bringing before the public the importance of encouraging and developing the inventive genius of Americans—especially our young men of the army and navy."

TELL PLAN TO DEPARTMENT.

I have in mind a general plan of organizing a body or commission charged with the duty of either devising new things themselves or perfecting the ones that are submitted to the department by our naturally inventive people. This plan is a general very simple, and I think it is a very good one. I want to see how the facilities for the department for the government in the department and investigations work as we have, under the direction of men particularly selected for ability shown in this direction, to bring them to be reformed all organizations of new devices sent into the department and what would work out with ideas to a practical point.

I feel sure chances of getting the public interested and back of this project will be enormously increased if we can have, at the start, some men whose inventive genius is recognized as the whole world to assist in the organization from data to time on the part of the government.

You are recognized by all of us as the man whose ability and whose brain can turn dreams into realities, and who has in his possession, in addition to his own wonderful mind, the most facilities in the world for such work.

ASK HIM TO BE AN ADVISOR.

What I want to ask is if you would be willing, as a service to your country, to act as an advisor to this project, to be put in charge of it, to be the first step, but which we are not equipped to forward. I want to see how the facilities in such investigation, if you can, will be of service to the country.

For our part we will endeavor not to interfere with your intellectual freedom, we will probably will have sufficient facilities to handle your ideas and suggestions as they come up. This is a great deal to ask and I, unfortunately, have nothing but the facilities of the navy and, we think of the country at large, together with the responsibility to your country that you will have, to offer you, for way of encouragement, that we will make every effort to make your work and your undivided loyalty on your country's request.

ACQUAINTANCE WITH PROBLEM.

We are confronted with a new and terrible engine of warfare in the submarine, to consider only one of the big things which I have in mind, and I feel sure that, with the practical knowledge of the officers of the navy, with a department composed of the keenest and most inventive minds that we can gather together, and with your own wonderful brain to aid us, the United States will be able, in the past to meet this new danger with new devices that will assure peace to our country by their effectiveness.

Will you it might be well to associate a few men prominent in special lines of inventive research, and I would like, also, to consider you as a member of this board. It is, of course, your aid that I rely upon most, and I think you will not only feel free to do this, I will frankly trust you to understand the matter.

Should you feel like accepting the task, I would like to see you at some time, or you would like in these trying times at a moment when the world is so full of this all important matter.

July 14, 1915

WILL ASK MANY NOTED MEN TO JOIN EDISON

Daniels Has Dozen Prominent Inventors in Mind as Members of Civilian Board

(By Associated Press)

Washington, July 13.—Mobilization of the inventive genius of the country to aid in working out naval problems is proposed by Secretary Daniels was widely discussed today by officials of both the army and navy, and the selection of Thomas A. Edison as head of the civil and submarine board met with unanimous approval.

Mr. Edison having consented to take up the task presented to him as a patriotic duty, Secretary Daniels now is preparing to invite others among noted inventors and technical experts to join in the work. He would not say yet or name to a dozen names suggested to him, declaring he would make known to other members of the advisory board only after their acceptances had been received.

Among the names suggested to Mr. Daniels as possible members of the new board were those of Charles F. Steinmetz, one of the world's authorities on electrical engineering; Hudson Maxim, inventor and maker of guns and explosives; Orville Wright, one of two brothers who led the world in airplane flights; Simon Lake, submarine inventor; Lewis Stinson, ship builder and former naval officer; Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone; John Hays Hammond, Jr., and H. A. Parsons, rocket communication experts; J. H. Walker, editor of a scientific magazine, and an inventor of note, and a score of others, many of them former navy officers now in private life.

Attention was called today to an act of congress prohibiting the acceptance by the government of voluntary services. As there is no provision for remuneration for the proposed board, it was suggested that it might prove an obstacle for the proposed board and require specific authorization by congress. Mr. Daniels said he had not examined the law, but he thought it would be possible to avoid conflict with it.

WORCESTER (MA) TELEGRAM

July 17, 1915

Electric waves are to put the submarines out of war. It may be the waves of the future are to be electricity. Edward A. Freeman of Newark, N. J., says he has the invention ready, and will demonstrate before Edison but no other, as a government expert. A Minnie farmer has claimed for some time that he could put the diving boats out of commission if any government would supply him with a sufficient number of electric eels.

July 14, 1915

"Tom" Edison and the Navy.

Secretary Daniels has secured a little further advertising for his navy program by inducing Thomas A. Edison to consent to head a board of inventors and investigators, who will give its time to devising and testing inventions for uses in connection with the water defenses of the United States. Mr. Edison and his associates will co-operate with a naval board, and it is the hope of those who have formulated the plan that from the combination will come remarkable results.

So long as we are to have a navy, and it is an admitted necessity, we ought to have the best the money spent will buy, but it does seem that the last years of life of the greatest inventor of the age might better be devoted to a continuance of his pursuits of the arts of peace. It is easily conceivable that the mind that gave us the phonograph, the moving picture machine, the incandescent light, the multiplier telegraph and a host of similar benefactions may still produce innovations and improvements that will be of service to humanity, and not useful only in the destructive processes of war.

"Let the shoemaker stick to his last." The personnel of the navy has a sufficient number of highly trained and experienced experts to properly deal with the problems of the navy. "Tom" Edison should be permitted to devote his wonderful mind to the consideration of matters much more vital to the interests of mankind than defense against attack by submersible warships.

BROOKLYN (NY) STANDARD-UNION

July 14, 1915

EXPECT GREAT THINGS FROM INVENTION BOARD

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Orville Wright already declaring for an American fleet of 2,000 aeroplanes, Secretary Daniels' new naval board of invention and development, on which Wright and other famous men are scheduled for places as colleagues of Thomas A. Edison, was declared by army authorities today to enter from the very outset on work of the most practical character.

Edison has already expressed his conviction of the importance of submarine development. Between these two, said the authorities, even if there were no other members of the board, the greatest things for the navy might naturally be expected. The addition of the other geniuses whose names have been suggested would make a body the like of which the world has not seen before—an organization, it is fair to believe, that will make the United States invulnerable along the lines to which their work will be devoted.

It is predicted that when Congress meets a plan will be submitted for making a new board a regularly and legally organized body. That the inventors will acquiesce in such a proposition is considered a foregone conclusion.

July 14, 1915

DANIELS FOR SUBMARINE AND AERO TO DEFEND U.S.

Secretary Confers with Edison on
New Navy Board—Wants the
"Best Brains of the World"

"Not Idle to Hope for a State
of Defense Second to No
Nation on the Globe," He Says

Seeks to "Mobilize Genius"—De-
clares "Overalls of Mechanic
Will Supersede Gold Braid"

Secretary Daniels had a long conference last night with Thomas A. Edison at the latter's home in West Orange, N. J., on the new Naval Board of Invention and Development, of which the famous inventor is to be the head.

Mr. Daniels stated that the personnel of the board had not been decided upon, and would not be until he had talked it over with experts. Incidental to a discussion of the scope of the board, he declared that the main defense of the United States in the future will be the submarine and aeroplane, and that gold braid in the navy will give way to caps and overalls worn by men with ability as mechanics and electricians.

The secretary was accompanied by his personal aide, Commander Daniel W. Wartsbaugh.

Mr. Edison, who greeted the secretary heartily at the inventor's home, seemed enthusiastic for the new idea. But when the newspaper reporters asked him what he had to say about the new board, his smile broadened and, waving his arm toward Secretary Daniels, replied:

"I have nothing to say. It's his idea. Let him talk."

BOARD "BEST BRAINS IN WORLD."
Secretary Daniels said: "When the members of the board are named they will be men so well known internationally that no one will have to ask when an appointment is made, 'Who is he?' These men can discuss matters with men of lesser importance."

"The board will be small, but it will have the best brains in the world. I hope, on the matters to which I refer, it is not as idle hope when we think what Americans have invented to expect a state of defense second to no nation on earth. If we had had such a board twenty-five years ago we would to-day be able to control the submarine and the aeroplane, both distinctively and exclusively American inventions."

The two things that Secretary Daniels is most interested in are the development of submarines and aeroplanes. Yet he has been compelled to resort to extraordinary means by organizing the Naval Board of Invention and Development to bring the American naval forces up to the standards of other nations, which have simply borrowed American brains. Mr. Daniels said:

"I am striving to find a way to mobilize the genius of this country. The idea came from a clear sky, suddenly. I was surprised to know that it has made a tremendous hit all over the country. I receive scores of letters every day from Congressmen, Senators, and inventors applauding the scheme."

F LASHLIGHT of Secretary Daniels and Thomas A. Edison shaking hands at East Orange last night.



THOMAS A. EDISON AND SECRETARY DANIELS

July 16, 1915

July 17, 1915

INVENTORS TO SHOW CONGRESS NEEDS OF NAVY

**Daniels Reveals Reasons
Why He Planned Ex-
pert Board.**

ON EVE OF TRIP TO SEE

EDISON, HE DISCUSSES

FUTURE IMPROVEMENT

Widespread Effort of Technical

Men is Required to Solve

Problems.

Special to The Free Press.
Washington, July 15.—Before leaving Washington for Orange, N. C., where he had a conference to-night with Thomas A. Edison, representative to the personnel and purposes of the proposed board of inventors, Secretary of the Navy Daniels made public a statement in which he outlined further some of the details of his plan.

Mr. Daniels is of the opinion that a board composed of the men of the caliber of Mr. Edison and others who have great mechanical ideas herein, is certain to evolve ideas that will greatly increase the efficiency of the navy and other branches of the military service.

Wants to Work on Concrete.

While Mr. Daniels has not said so, it is known to be the belief that plans for navy upbuilding submitted to congress with the statement of such a board are likely to elicit more serious consideration than recommendations coming from other sources.

Mr. Daniels has said repeatedly that in his opinion the most important problem now confronting the American navy is to develop more efficient methods that will add to the efficiency of submarines and air craft. He also believes that in the air craft it is to be found the solution of the problem as to how to deal with the submarine. It is known that Mr. Daniels's purpose to call the advisory board to give these questions early consideration after organization, has been perfected and a definite plan of procedure marked out.

Technical Experts Needed.

"I have been asked," said Mr. Daniels today, "just how the creation of better facilities for the handling of inventions or suggestions received will increase the number of such useful ideas for the navy. While it is perhaps going a little ahead of the program, I think enough of the plans which are being worked into shape may be given to answer that question."

"Improvements in our ships, particularly devices to increase either their offensive powers, or to strengthen their defensive powers, are extremely technical and are not easily comprehended by those who have a thorough knowledge of the naval armament, and which is new in character. In fact, some of the most creative naval needs in this country and abroad are probably absolutely unknown to all but a very few people who have made a specialty of studying the subject."

Inventors Will Get Dues.

"It is my intention to have such needs as they are brought forward from time to time, given the widest publicity imaginable. The subject is particularly technical and where there are many baffling conditions to meet which would not be known to the ordinary civil inventor, it is my further intention to have a pamphlet on the matter prepared by our experts setting forth as fully as possible the requirements the navy invention must have and the stumbling-blocks that must be avoided."

"These pamphlets will be sent to such inventors who are interested in the subject and who desire to work on the problem."

Specifications Are Necessary.

"The entire method is, of course, analogous to that adopted when we have apparatus built by outside firms to be installed on our ships. Here the manufacturers are in the same position as the inventors today, being without a technical knowledge of just what the machine should be, the space it should occupy and the conditions under which it would work. As for instance, in the case of an air compressor."

"Of course, there will be a certain number of inventions needed of a more or less confidential nature which it would not be most military policy to proclaim broadcast. These would be referred to our advisory board, thus getting their assistance in solving problems which up to this time remain unsolved."

Delays Hits for Submarines.
Title for 16 new submarines authorized by the last congress will not be opened until September 23, Secretary Daniels announced today, in order that two shipbuilding companies which have obtained patent rights to build boats of a successful type now used by two of the European navies might have a chance to compete. Mr. Daniels added, it is understood, the strong recommendation of his advisory council, which discussed the matter yesterday, it was urged that not only was it desirable that the two big concerns (American and German) have shipbuilding a Drydock company and the New York Shipbuilding company, be added to the American navy yards ready to furnish submarines, but also that information as to the European type boats would be particularly valuable in view of the contemplated expansion of that branch of the navy.

Daniels to Announce Personnel of Board

Washington, N. C., July 15.—Secretary Daniels today, after nearly three hours over the proposed navy bureau of invention and the civilian advisory board, of which Mr. Edison is to be a member, in the latter's home here tonight, Secretary Daniels said he would not announce the names of the members of the advisory board until after he returns to Washington.

"If I mention it to have all mentioned on so many occasions that I don't want to say 'who is here?' Because I don't want to give the impression that this naval board is to be a mobilization of the brains of the country. I want to get together men who have devoted their lives to science and to use their genius and skill for the benefit of the country."

Some time later, Secretary Daniels said he was developing the scope of the board.

"After we get the board and before that results we shall be in a state of defense such as no other country has ever known."

MAKE YOUR RESERVATION TODAY

For D. & O. one week-end extended to Cleveland every Saturday and Sunday night. K. M. Standen, Detroit, Mich.—Advertisement.

Daniels is said to have invented a device by which he can hear a distance of 1000 miles. There the whistle that has come to fill a long-felt want upon the part of the follows with a disposition to drop the hammer on the spot when the whistle blows.

ENGINEERS FAVOR THE DANIELS PLAN

Puzzled a Bit as to How He
Would Have Advisory
Board Chosen.

OFFICIAL REQUEST TARDY

The officers of several of the eight important American engineering societies have invited to elect two representatives each to the new David Daniels Committee on Invention, of which ~~Thomas A. Edison~~ A. Edison is head, were somewhat divided in feeling yesterday on Mr. Daniels' plan and his method of gaining it, yet on the whole they promised their cooperation.

The most highly placed with the idea was Calvin W. Hilt, secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He said the board would be made up of men such as that Secretary Daniels contemplated and that the society would have been in hearty accord with it. Although Mr. Daniels' official request had not yet been received, Mr. Hilt said the twenty-one members of the executive council undoubtedly would meet soon and choose two representatives. He could not say who they would be.

Great Need for Engineers in War.

"We are much interested in assisting the Government to get the country into a state of preparedness for war," said Mr. Hilt. "In fact, we organized some time ago a committee of our own, which has been cooperating with Secretary Leonard Wood and the Army War College in forming a reserve corps of industrial engineers."

"Do you know that if every officer and engineer in our present army were enough engineers for our army in case of war? Our committee is trying to form a reserve to remedy that deficiency, particularly in providing men available to plan coast defenses and to facilitate supplies munitions, clothing, automobiles and everything else needed in the Government. Mechanical engineers are the basis of all those manufacturing enterprises whose cooperation would be so necessary in a war."

"I do not know, of course, who would be our representatives on Secretary Daniels' committee, but we have some fine ones on the committee I have mentioned—Major William H. Wiley, former Congressman from New Jersey; James M. Dodge of Philadelphia; Dean W. F. Mott of the engineering college of Illinois University; and H. A. Collins, a consulting engineer of Washington, D. C."

8,000 Mechanicals to Choose From.

E. L. Hatchinson, secretary of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, said he had not yet seen Mr. Daniels' invitation, but expected it had. ~~Paul M. Lincoln~~ President Paul M. Lincoln in Chicago.

"I think Mr. Lincoln will appoint two men and will announce them in a few days," he said. "Our membership of 8,000 is a fair field to choose from. If Mr. Lincoln does not make the appointments, our directors possibly will do so in August."

W. L. Sutabower, president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, expects important developments from Mr. Daniels' new project and believes mining engineers can and will assist greatly in making it successful.

"In anticipation of the invitation," he said, "I have called a meeting of our executive committee for Friday at the Engineering Societies Building. We intend to do so promptly because we greatly appreciate the honor and opportunity."

"Our members are not strictly mining engineers, but are largely metallurgists, and I think they would be of great value in the new navy board. Our representatives would know too about the use of compressed air, without which submarines would be impossible."

MR. EDISON IS MUCH PLEASED WITH PLAN

Daniels Returns from Con-
ference Over Bureau
of Invention.

Washington, July 16.—Secretary Daniels returned today from his conference with Thomas A. Edison, who will head the new naval advisory board. Mr. Daniels said general plans for the new bureau of invention in the department and the civilian board were talked over, but the personnel of the board was not discussed.

"Mr. Edison thought," said the secretary, "that the plan offered possibilities of getting the foremost engineers of the country to aid us. He is impressed with the idea that methods of warfare have been many not in the future. It is his idea that the board should be purely advisory, and that navy officers should practice in their work should continue their development of ideas. Mr. Edison thought that to serve on this board would be regarded as a crowning honor for an American engineer; the equal of decorations given by foreign Governments for scientific achievement."

Charles W. Hunt, secretary of the American Society of Civil Engineers, thought Secretary Daniels' invitation must have gone to Charles D. Munn, president of the society, Lehigh University. The society numbers 3,000.

"I think President Munn might name two men if promptness is desired," said Mr. Hunt. "Very thirty districts do not meet, multi-departments in San Francisco. I really cannot guess who would be appointed our director."

A Lesson From Germany.

"The creation of this board is a wise move," said Dr. Edward Wilson, head of the Institute Gaid, which will have two members on the advisory board. "That's where Germany has the advantage. She has obtained the services of all her scientists and engineers, and that is responsible for her efficiency in war and in peace. Germany has carefully cultivated of its relations between the Government and learned and scientific societies and has drawn upon these faculties in building up all its activities. That is the only way to develop industries and prepare for defense."

Paul M. Lincoln, president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, telegraphed "The Sun" last night from Philadelphia that Secretary Daniels had come to the power source for had easy to be located and engineering societies for assistance. Mr. Lincoln has not yet received Mr. Daniels' letter and said he would recommend two delegates and said that he had received it he could not predict who would be the Institute's representatives or how they would be selected.

In some quarters there was slight dissatisfaction because Secretary Daniels had not conferred with officers of the various societies before asking that delegates be designated. In this case it was said, embarrassment would have been avoided on the part of some officers who feared to make appointments themselves and more time would have been afforded for choosing them by election.

DANIELS SEEKS ADVISERS FROM SCIENCE BODIES

Invites Eight Societies to
Select Members of New
Navy Board.

EXPECTS TO GET
MOST ABLE MEN

Believes Plan Will Insure Co-
operation of Thousands of
Trained Experts.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, July 19.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced to-day that he had decided to leave the selection of his advisory committee, headed by Thomas A. Edison, to eight leading scientific societies. In this he follows the suggestion of Mr. Edison, in the belief that in this way the committee would not only get the best men in their respective fields, but would have the active support of the societies represented.

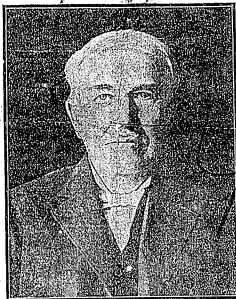
The organizations selected are the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Mathematical Society, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Aeronautical Society and the Inventors' Guild.

Secretary Daniels has written to the presidents of these societies, asking them to take a poll of their memberships to select two representatives who will join the advisory committee. This will make a board of seventeen members, including Mr. Edison. Secretary Daniels intimated that other societies might be asked to take part if it was found that certain fields of science were not adequately represented. The Secretary reserves also the privilege of appointing members at large.

Much depends upon the personnel of the committee," Secretary Daniels said, "and I have been desirous first of all that it should be made up of the ablest men in the country who have demonstrated their leadership in their professions. It would be comparatively easy for any well informed man to select half a dozen names which would immediately suggest themselves, but the desire was to have a committee that would not only in itself insure high service, but be representative of the inventive and engineering talent of the societies represented.

"After consultation with eminent men in the navy and civilian life I have decided to ask eight societies, having large memberships, each to select two members who will make up the advisory committee." In this way I feel sure we will have the hearty co-operation of the thousands of trained experts who make up their membership. The measure is that their most eminent representatives are chosen. We will therefore obtain for the navy the direct advice of those selected to serve on the committee and also the interest of all the members of the societies who make the selection.

America's Great Inventor Head of New Naval Advisory Board



THOMAS A. EDISON

In the letter sent to the presidents of the eight societies Mr. Daniels says:

"A few days ago, as you have doubtless seen in the papers, desiring to make available the latest inventive genius of our country to improve our navy, I requested Thomas A. Edison to become chairman of an advisory committee of eminent men who would make up the committee. Mr. Edison, with the patriotic characteristic of American inventors, accepted the call to duty.

"I am writing to ask the membership of your society to give practical and valuable aid and needed co-operation by selecting representatives of its body to serve as members of the advisory committee. It is believed the best results can be obtained only by such selection of the membership as will be representative of the inventive genius and scientific knowledge found in the membership of your own and kindred societies.

"Will you not, as president of your society, arrange to secure the selection of two of its members to serve on this advisory committee? I feel that the work your society has done has been such as to give it the right to be in a way, officially represented, and the Navy Department desires in this way to testify to its own appreciation of the splendid work for our country that your society has done. In addition, I feel that the judgment of your members as to who is best qualified among you to serve on this board will be far better than my own."

[Ca October - December 1915]

1915.

**MILLER REESE HUTCHISON
NAMED AS NAVAL ADVISER**

Word has been received by Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison of Lafayette Park, West Orange, of his appointment to the Naval Advisory Board by Secretary Daniels. Dr. Hutchison is the second man to receive such an appointment direct. The other members have been named by various engineering and scientific bodies.

Dr. Hutchison has been in close touch with naval affairs for years and is a member of the American Society of Naval Engineers and the Navy League of the United States. He and the Sec. of the Navy have established close working relations and are frequently in each other's company.

Dr. Hutchison has been identified with the advisory board almost from the first, and when Thomas A. Edison, the only other member directly appointed by the secretary, took the chairmanship he made Dr. Hutchison, who is chief engineer of the Edison Inc., his assistant on the board. Dr. Hutchison is a member of numerous scientific societies and has many inventions to his credit.

San Francisco Chronicle

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1915.

EDISON AND FORD DELIGHTED AFTER STRENUOUS TRIP AT EXPOSITION

PAGE 1

TWO American celebrities who put in a day at the exposition. The upper picture shows Thomas A. Edison (left), Mrs. Edison and Henry Ford in the Court of the Universe. In the lower picture, Edison, Ford and their party are shown just after their visit to "Stella."

NOTED PAIR KEEP WALKING EIGHT HOURS

Wizard of Electricity and
Maker of Autos Inspect
Exhibits Carefully

WIVES HAVE LONG WAIT

Peace Advocate Is Displeased
When He Stumbles on
War Exhibit

For the two ordinary Eastern tourists, Thomas A. Edison, wizard of electricity, and Henry Ford of automobile fame, viewed yesterday the exposition. They viewed it extremely well. What they saw they inspected so industriously it was almost work. After eight hours of walking about the grounds, with but one ride, they jointly described the exposition "a monumental achievement and an educational masterpiece."

The two celebrities visited almost all the exhibit palaces, viewed the foreign pavilions, State buildings and five stuck sections from an auto train and saw the Panama canal and Stella on the Joy Zone.

"Fine trip," laconically commented Edison.

THEIR WIVES ARE FORGOTTEN.
So intent did the two men become in some of the exhibit palaces that they forgot to keep a tea engagement at 4 o'clock with their wives. Mrs. Edison and her sister, Miss Grace Edison, waited one and a half hours at the Japanese tea-house before the two men remembered. Mrs. Ford returned to the inside tin when her husband did not keep the appointment.

The sixty-eight-year-old electric wizard walked at least five miles during the day, and his only nourishment after breakfast was what one of his party termed "a wink at a teacup and a nibble at a rice wafer."

Edison and Ford attracted attention wherever they went. At one time during the morning a young man introduced himself to Ford and asked the automobile man's recipe for success.



PANAMA - PACIFIC EXPOSITION

Wednesday, October 20, 1915

HOW TO SUCCEED IN LIFE

"Work," was Ford's answer. Edison, asked the amendment, "He said the boss doesn't fire you?"

"What do you think of Steller?" the inventor was asked while gazing on the "magnificent" action of the Jay Zinn.

"Well," drawled Edison, "she just is very expensive to keep. She doesn't want any clothes and she doesn't eat."

In the Palace of Machinery, the first place visited in the morning, Edison was pleased to find that his storage-battery exhibit had been awarded a gold medal of honor.

The Palace of Horticulture and Agriculture claimed the attention of the two men for some time. In the Palace of Mines both went through the mineral mine and inspected the various machinery installed in it.

MINE AND MINEY INTERVIEWED

The Palace of Transportation graved a magnet for the inventor and the inventor. It is there the Ford Company assembled its automobiles. The little machines were being "batted" out in a steady stream when the two men arrived.

"They are coming out faster than that at the factory now, since we improved it," Ford said proudly.

"Yes, I suppose so," countered the inventor. "I dare say they will begin to appear before long."

Ford, who is a firm advocate of peace and an aggressive campaigner against war, received his only shock of the day in the Government's exhibit in Machinery Palace. There he stumbled suddenly on a pile of cannon balls.

"Ugh!" he exclaimed, and shied at the brass only to bump against some big field gun.

APPROACHES AN LOCATION

"Well, they are where all such things belong—in exhibit," he said, and hurried on.

It was while the two men were admiring an exhibit in the Agricultural Palace that Edison suddenly remembered the arrangement with the two wives.

"Great Scott, Ford, we were to meet our wives at 1 o'clock. Here it is now 2. Let's hurry," he cried.

The two men almost sprinted to the telephone.

"I want to see the Panama canal reproduction," Edison told Ford late in the afternoon. The two men enjoyed it thoroughly. Edison was much interested in the exhibit, because the phonographic lecture apparatus was built in his factory and installed by his workmen. Ford's mind turned to the mechanical end of the revolving platform and he heard mentally the speed it moved, and was pleased when the engineer's statistics showed him to be nearly correct.

EDISON'S WIFE'S DEFENSE

Because of Edison's slight deafness, Ford acted as the pilot of the party, which, except for about two hours a week, consisted of Mrs. Edison and her sister, Miss Miller, and two secret service men, detailed from Washington to accompany the inventor. The tour of the grounds began shortly after 5 o'clock.

At 5 o'clock the two men and the others of the party returned to the hotel inn, and Edison prepared to go downtown to attend the telegraphers' dinner at the Commercial club.

"Tomorrow the two men, who are visiting here together, plan additional trips about the exposition grounds."

EDISON'S PROPHECY RECALLED

Forecast Printed in Chronicle in 1873 More Than Fulfilled

When Thomas A. Edison visited Washington, D. C., in 1873 to demonstrate his newly invented phonograph to the scientists of the Smithsonian Institution, he gave out the following statement, which is reproduced from the files of the Chronicle for April 25, 1873:

"It hops to astonish the world yet with things more wonderful than this. I think the world is on the eve of grand and immense discoveries, before whose transcendent glories the record of the past will fade into insignificance."

Edison was then 31 years old, and

EDISON IN LONG-RANGE TALK

Inventor to Use Transcontinental

Phone Tomorrow Night

Special Speech to the Chronicle

WEST OREGON (CN, 21), October 15.

"Thomas A. Edison will participate

in the celebration of "Edison day,"

October 21st, at the inventor's

library, Valley road, West Orange,

Edison, who is now in San Francisco, will be in communication with his home town Thursday night by the transcontinental telephone.

The American Telegraph and Telephone Company will equip one hundred chairs with receivers, and Edison at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, will listen to an opening address from the distant line phonograph over the long distance line, and then make a verbal response.

Miller Reese Hutchison, Edison's chief, engineer and personal representative, will next have a record played for his illustrious employer, and Edison will have now started out at San Francisco for his West Orange home. The conversation will be recorded in Edison's telegraph, and commercially molded records in commemoration of the event will be given gratis at the laboratory.

Wednesday, October 20, 1915



San Francisco

LEADING NEWSPAPER of the PACIFIC COAST

Chronicle

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1915.

TELEGRAPH BANQUET IS TRIBUTE TO T. A. EDISON

Speeches Are Clicked Out on
Tickers at a Remarkable
Gathering in Honor of
Great Inventor

YOUTHFUL WORK AS
OPERATOR RECALLED
Famed Electrician Eats Pie
and Drinks Milk After
Allowing All Courses
to Pass Untouched

AN FIDELITY man with a genial smile—evidently a man of warm heart—listened studiously to the clicking of the telegraph key close to his ear. After him, and filling the big banquet hall of the Commercial Club, the telegraph operators of San Francisco.

That was the picture that will never be forgotten by those who had the rare good fortune to be present at the dinner given last night to Thomas A. Edison, inventor, prince of inventors, but before that telegraph operator, by the men of the profession of his youth.

BANQUET IS UNUSUAL.

It was a notable banquet—notable, most of all, because it discovered to those who did not know him the real, human Edison. And it was also different from any other banquet ever given to him, the speakers "speaking" over telegraph wires, strung on real-life pipes from table to table, each of which had its "messaging" feature. The program, when one of the speakers was called away to Los Angeles, at the last moment, for he simply got in on the wire when his name was called, and started and dashed his speech from the south.

EDISON'S MEAL FRUGAL.

An apple pie and a bottle of milk entered on the score to being with them the fraternal feeling between the man of white hairs and heavy brows and his hosts. Throughout the dinner Edison had left the menu-cards untouched. But, with the coffee, the waiter brought a great big apple pie and a big bottle of milk. "That had been Edison's lunch in the old days when he, too, was a telegraph operator. And his appetite for apple pie and milk is still good, as he demonstrated, amid applause.

When the moment came for the toastmaster at the ordinary banquet to arise to say, "We have with us tonight—" it was the click of the key, giving the signal to "clear the wires and get ready for action" that opened the proceedings.

SPEAKERS TAKE KEY

Each of the "speakers" took the key in his turn. It all sounded much the same to the uninitiated, but the bursts of applause that came whenever the name of the great inventor was ticked off showed how every trained telegrapher in the room was "listening in." And when the speakers concluded by sending "T"—which means "compliments," "best wishes," or something of that sort, Edison laughed and the crowd—the telegraph men—laughed with him.

When M. H. de Young "sent" the message that Edison must have got his inspiration for the wonderful uses of the electric current when he was an operator at a telegraph key, the old man nodded affirmatively and smiled appreciation.

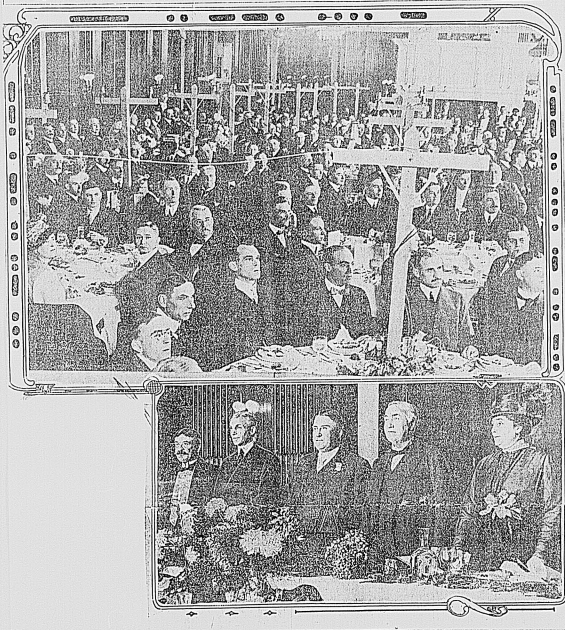
HEARS MANY MESSAGES

At his ear was hunk at the receiver, close to the key, for he is hard of hearing, and he listened to the messages that came from M. H. de Young and H. P. Dodge, of the Western Union, and the beginning of the Postal

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

BANQUET TO EDISON BY TELEGRAPHERS HAS NOVEL SETTING

Scene at the Commercial Club last evening, where Thomas A. Edison was honored by the telegraph operators of San Francisco. Below is a group at the speakers' table. They are, left to right, M. H. de Young, Henry Ford, J. G. Decatur and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison.



San Francisco Chronicle

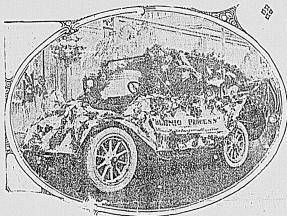
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1915.

MAN OF THE CENTURY AND AMERICAN BUILDERS HONORED BY EXPOSITION

Participants in Events Which Took Place Yesterday at the Exposition

VICE-PRESIDENT M. H. de YOUNG presenting a commemorative medal to **Harry Maudrell**, president of the Builders' Exchange of San Francisco. In the background, left to right, are **H. W. Lewman**, president of the National Association of Builders' Exchanges, and **A. H. Bergstrom**, president of the General Contractors' Association of San Francisco, who were also presented with medals by **Vice-President M. H. de Young**. The illustration at the right shows **Miss Christine Miller**, phonetic assistant to **Thomas Edison**, who sang to the crowd who attended the Edison day exercises in Festival Hall.



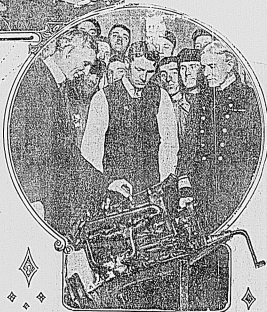


Fireproofing float in the American Builders' day parade.



Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Edison as they appeared seated at the Edison day exercises in Festival Hall.

Burbank, who has been with their party since its arrival here. Edison has long expressed a desire to see Burbank's famous gardens and experimental farms in the City of Roses, and today he will have the California plant wizard as a guide. They will leave the ferry building at 10:19 a'clock this morning and return about 9 o'clock tonight.



Henry Ford explaining the mechanism of the Ford engine to Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, after presenting him with one of the Ford automobiles.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EX.

EDISON IN S. F. HAILS N. Y.; HIS FIRST TALK ON PHONE

Inventor Greet Aids in His West Orange
Laboratory in 3,400-Mile Conversation.

"HELLO! Mr. Edison?"

"That's me! Is that you, Hutch?"

These words, spoken over 3,400 miles of wire from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's exhibit in the Palace of Liberal Arts at the Exposition to the library of the Edison laboratory at West Orange, N. J., at 5:08 o'clock last evening marked the first time in his entire life that Thomas A. Edison ever talked into a telephone.

For fifty minutes the great American inventor talked continuously with Miller Hicos Hutchison, chief engineer of the Edison works, and other members of his staff in West Orange; with officers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in Chicago and with Edison representatives and officials in New York.

Photograph records were also put on the wire both in San Francisco and New Jersey.

Mrs. Edison talked with her son, Charles Edison, in West Orange.

TALKS WITH HIS AID.

The men with whom the inventor talked were Miller Hicos Hutchison, chief engineer of Edison works, West Orange, and J. J. Carthy, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Chicago.

After exchanging greetings with his chief, Hutchison put an Edison Diamond Disc Photograph record on the wire. The message was in part as follows:

"Mr. Edison, in commemoration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of your invention, the incandescent lamp, several hundred of your friends, including members of your family, associates of the early days of Menlo Park, heads of departments of your great organization and all members of your engineering staff, are gathered in the library of your laboratory."

"We are indeed living in the day of miracles when from here we can converse with you, thirty-four hundred miles away. Marvellous are the things to do you humans, and to aid us in conveying to you our expressions of respect and affectionate regard, they are but mollars when compared with the universal esteem and high honor which is now and

will ever be associated with the name of Thomas Alva Edison."

Edison had written out his reply, "Wait till I get my glasses!" he shouted across the continent. When he had them properly adjusted, he read as follows:

"It may seem strange to those who know of my work as the telephone carbon transmitter that this is the first time I have ever carried on a conversation over the telephone. Trying to talk thirty-four hundred miles on my first attempt at a telephone conversation seems to be a pretty big undertaking, but the engineers of the Bell system have made it easier to talk 3,400 miles than it used to be to talk thirty-four miles."

"In my research work I have spent a great many years listening to the phonograph, but it gives me a singular sensation to sit here in California and hear the phonograph over the telephone all the way from Orange, New Jersey."

Edison was then connected by Hutchison with J. J. Carthy, chief engineer of the American company, who, in Chicago, had been listening to the conversation and made between San Francisco and West Orange.

TRIBUTE FROM CHICAGO.

"We in Chicago have been very much pleased to hear you talk to Mr. Hutchison, and to understand him so perfectly," came Carthy's voice distinctly over the wire.

It may interest you to know that we talked this morning over the wireless telephone from Arlington, Virginia, to Durban, in the Panama Canal zone, and to the Eiffel Tower in Paris, France.

"This is the first public announcement that has been made of this achievement, and I feel that it is an honor for me to be able to make it in your honor."

Edison whistled shrilly into the phone, whereupon laughter was heard from both sides of the continent.

"Say, Carthy, how do you make 'em do that?" asked Edison. "I'm not onto that little dodge of yours."

"We'll have to be together on that," Carthy laughed back.

"Sure, maybe I can help you," Edison responded cordially.

October 22, 1915

"BURBANK VISIT - SANTA ROSA (CA) -
EDISON & FORD"

BURBANK'S HOST, EDISON GAY GUEST

"Isn't That Taking Mean Advantage of Nature?" Asks Inventor, Looking at Plant Creation

"This My Dream of Years—Seeing the Man in His Home," Says Edison on Reaching Burbank's

Thousands of Children Greet Distinguished Visitor, Who Is Accompanied by Henry Ford

By International News Service.
SANTA ROSA, October 22.—In his own workshop, the scene of his great accomplishments in the creation of fruits, flowers and shrubs, Luther Burbank was host for several hours this afternoon to Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford.

Despite the fact that autumn had robbed the ground of its great wealth of flora, there still remained much to interest. Burbank personally conducted Edison and Ford through the grounds.

"This is my dream of years: this is the climax of my joy in seeing the man in his own home," said Edison.

Then as the great inventor of electricity wandered about here and there in the garden and the wonders of fruits and flowers of Burbank's creation were shown him, Burbank by the arm with the smile.

"Isn't that taking a rather mean advantage of Nature?" Burbank laughed, and the party joined merrily.

Edison and Ford were much interested in Burbank's new tomato, which bears several crops during the season and ripens two months earlier than any other tomato. They asked many questions of Burbank.

"You see," laughed Burbank, "some of the big canners and fruit handlers send me specifications of the fruits they want and I get them for them." "Isn't that delicious?" Edison ruminated his lips as he tasted one of Burbank's luscious strawberries, which had been handed him by L. D. Clark.

SEE SPINELESS CACTI.

A visit was paid to the cactus bed, where hundreds of varieties of cacti are growing, from which Burbank has removed the spines. Mr. and Mrs. Edison and Mr. and Mrs. Ford tasted the fruits of the cactus.

"Let's take some and have it pressed on the car, no we go back," suggested Ford, with a schoolboy's

Farmers Told By Ford About New Tractor

"It Will Be a Real One and Out by Next Fall," Says Maker of Autos.

By International News Service.

SANTA ROSA, October 22.—"It's not going to be a caterpillar; it will be a real tractor and a serviceable one, too. Thousands of farmers have approached me on the subject. All plans have been prepared and I shall put two or three millions into a factory, and by next fall the tractors will be ready for distribution," said Henry Ford to "The Examiner's" representative this afternoon. His interviewer brunched the subject at the request of a delegation of farmers who wanted to know about Ford's proposed farm tractor.

"Ask him the price," some one suggested.

"It will be built for \$200," Ford quickly answered. A cousin of Mrs. T. A. Edison and designer of the international penn flag, also greeted Ford and said he would gladly comply with Ford's request for one of the flags.

Schools to Get Holiday to See Thos. A. Edison

Pupils to March Past Inventor as He Stands in Court of Universe.

Every public and parochial school pupil in the bay counties has been invited to attend the Exposition Monday afternoon to see Thomas Alva Edison, the man who within their parents' memories has changed the entire method of living.

To give every child a chance, an admission of 5 cents has been fixed for children and teachers accompanying them. President Gallagher of the Board of Education and Archbishop Hanna, who has control of the parochial schools, have granted a half holiday for the occasion. Other school heads are expected to do the same.

Edison, with Henry Ford, Mayor Rolph and men of the vice-presidents of the Exposition, will be in the Court of the Universe at 2 p. m. There will be little or no speaking. The children, by Cassano's Band and Miss Estelle Carpenter, will sing "The Star Spangled Banner." The children will march in squads past a platform where the dis-

OCTOBER 23, 1915

October 23, 1915

EDISON VISITOR TO STANFORD GROUNDS

Famous Inventor Is Guest of the University for an Hour

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, October 23.—Thomas A. Edison, en route from San Francisco to the Los Altos house of Dr. Thomas Addison, Pacific Coast representative of the General Electric Company, stopped at Stanford University for an hour this morning.

Edison, in the survey of the Stanford campus, was greeted at assembly hall in the outer quadrangle by 2000 residents of the University. Dr. John C. Ransier, president of the University, addressed the gathering, and told Dr. Addison, Edison having a rest having been an assistant to Edison some thirty-five years ago and of his having been detailed by the famous inventor to search in South America for a place with which to make carbon lamps for the incandescent globe. The president figured that if Edison were himself the same number of hours of sleep per day as he did thirty-five years ago, the famous inventor is some twenty-five years behind in his sleep.

DR. ADDISON'S TALK BRIEF

Dr. Addison's remarks were short and general. He spoke, he said, representing Edison, as he was Edison's host for the day.

Following a rousing "sky-rockets" which Edison heard, as attested to by the mental smile that spread over his face, and the singing of "Hail Stanford Hail," the distinguished visitor was escorted through the quadrangle and into the Stanford Memorial Church. He was then driven off in the machine of his host. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Edison, Miss Miller, sister of Mrs. Edison; and Dr. and Mrs. Addison.

Edison left here for Los Altos. The stop at Stanford was the only one on the trip. He was to pass the night at the observatory on Mount Hamilton in company with Dr. W. W. Campbell, an old friend of the inventor.

A glimpse of the Edison affability was shown by a little incident when he was strolling through the inner quadrangle with Dr. Ransier.

"Don't you remember having sent

me to South America?" shouted the president of the University.

"MEMORABLE MOMENT," answered Edison, "yes. You're the man," replied Edison, gently-patting Dr. Ransier's back.

Edison's trip was planned suddenly as a sort of vacation to the visitor, for the excitement of the reception at the exposition has been somewhat of a strain on him. The stopover at Stanford was arranged for by Professor Ryan, of the faculty of the Electrical Engineering Department, who is a friend of the famous inventor.

CHILDREN TO GIVE GREETING

Schools Will Be Closed for Demonstration Tomorrow Afternoon

Educational machinery in San Francisco will be non-operative tomorrow afternoon while the 50,000 children of the public schools and the thousands of children attending the parochial schools visit the exposition to greet Thomas A. Edison.

The San Francisco Board of Education and Archbishop Hanna have made arrangements to close the elementary, high and parochial schools during the afternoon to give the children an opportunity to see the electrical wizard.

Edison will receive the children in the Court of the University at 2 o'clock. They will march past him singing the "Star-Spangled Banner." In order to encourage all children to attend the exposition for the Edison Children's day, the exposition management will admit children and teachers to the grounds for five cents.

Effort is also being made to induce the children of the counties across San Francisco bay to join in the celebration.

Edison visited yesterday at Mount Hamilton and remained over night. He is expected to return this morning.

ELECTRICAL WIZARD SEES ILLUMINATION

Edison and His Wife Miss Dinner to View Exposition at Its Best.

For the first time Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard, viewed last night the illumination of the exposition, made possible through his own marvelous invention of years ago. Accompanied by his wife, W. D. Ryan, chief of illumination, and F. D. Farns, Edison made a tour of the grounds. He and Mrs. Edison were in electric chairs, and the cranses of all eyes as they moved through the courts and along the avenues.

In order to see everything, from the birth of light in the Tower of its illuminating beauty, Edison and his party entered their dinner. The inventor and the others made up for talking of "hot days" and early sleep. Edison was particularly impressed with the lighting effects as seen from the Court of the University.

"The harmony of color and the softness of the glow is wonderful," said the inventor. "The exposition is truly one beyond description."

The scaffolding and display of fire-works also brought forth admiration from Edison. Following the tour of the grounds Edison and his party went to the top of Fillmore-street hill, from where they watched the illumination slowly fade away.

Ever-advancing Southern Metropolis.

Pictorial City Sheet (II.)

California

The Times

LOS ANGELES

XXXIVTH YEAR.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1915. — EDITORIAL SECTION.

Newsman.

WIZARD LEARNS SPEED SECRET.

Greeted in Southland with
Film Demonstration.

Edison is to Devote Today to
School Children.

To San Diego Tomorrow and
Back Here Sunday.

Thomas A. Edison, the apprehender of nature's secrets, had the secret of speed exemplified to him yesterday by the motion-picture folk of the Southland.

As Mr. and Mrs. Edison and party alighted from the private car superer at Santa Barbara at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a camera man registered the arrival to the extent of about 100 feet of film. Another 150 feet was used up in the 200 feet that separated the private car from a waiting automobile, while nearly 1000 feet went into a luncheon scene at the home of H. P. Harmond at Montecito, and party made a picture at Santa Barbara. For a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Galt, a high-powered automobile with the Gen. executive, 100 miles by road, to the developing plant of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, and at 4:30 o'clock last night the wizard of electricity and film, unto the screens of the Universal company's own motion picture theatre at Hotel Park, as he viewed, the film. "These pictures have certainly been made in record time."

Other little things in the newsman's file that drew candid comments from Mr. Edison in the 1000-mile mobile trip from Santa Barbara were the city of San Diego, the county seat of California, visit was thirty-nine years ago, and the quiet way of flight that blossomed before him as his car sloped down Calaveras Pass after two electric-lighted hours at Universal City.

"You surely have some lights in this city," he said. "And it isn't like New York, either—oh, being one street."

Arrived here at close to 5 o'clock

and the latest record time was set, it was, indeed, October 27, 1915, by the way, Edison's greatest electrical genius, Thomas A. Edison.

Henry Ford, the automobile maker, who is to arrive here today, will also visit University City, as well as Davisville-by-the-Sea, having expressed a desire to see motion pictures in the making.

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER

Friday, October 29, 1915

LOS ANGELES VISIT

OCTOBER 29, 1915

FRIDAY

PRICE 2½ CENTS

Delivered to
Subscribers

Edison Is Given High-Voltage Welcome Throngs Cheer, Children Scatter Flowers

Thomas A. Edison Greeting a Group of School Children in Los Angeles Yesterday



Friday, October 29, 1915

LOS ANGELES VISIT

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS
Friday, October 29, 1915

FRIDAY MORNING.

Triumph.

SWATHE EDISON WITH GARLANDS.

*'inventor's Day at School a
Continuous Ovation.*

*'Thousands of Children Cheer
Him Unceasingly.*

*Praises Especially Work of
Technical Institutions.*

Los Angeles turned Mr. Edison's head yesterday morning. When he took his hat off to her schools it was bombarded with flowers, while its owner was screamed by bands and cheered by thousands of big and little children.

Boys and girls, from tiny kindergarten to husky youths in the high schools and the grown young women of Normal School, turned out to greet one of the world's greatest men. It was a long, exciting ovation from the moment the inventor left the Alhambra until he returned last night for dinner.

So dense was the pack about the hotel lobby that it was necessary for police to clear a passage. Out on the street all traffic stopped until the machine carrying Mr. and Mrs. Edison had sped away. The first school visited was that on Grand avenue at Eighth street.

The curbs for nearly a block were lined with doveladen girls and boys with flags. A cloud of blossom-engirdled passanger and restraint of teachers vanished when Edison cheerily shook hands with one of the youngsters. It precipitated a train rush for the same privilege in which men and women joined.

At Polytechnic High School the

machines passed the plant of the Ford company and several hundred employees blocked the road. The man of few words proved an exception here when called on to speak. "The old man," referring to Henry Ford, "will be here this afternoon. He'll talk," said Edison as the car moved off amid cheers.

Arrived at the hotel, Edison was invited to meet the district agents of the Southern California Edison Company, who were gathered at luncheon. He was introduced to S. M. Kennedy, chairman of the meeting, by James A. Lightship, and his speech took the form of a request: "Anybody got a chair?" he asked and a dozen were thrust toward him. After lighting one he shook hands with all those present and then sought the privacy of his own suite for luncheon.

In the car with Mr. and Mrs. Edison were Dr. A. J. Scott of the Chamber of Commerce, John H. Francis, Superintendent of Schools, Walter Bortwell, chairman of the Board of Education, and Mr. Lightship, who



Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison,

As they appeared on their motor tour of the Los Angeles city schools yesterday. Below are a group of High School girls with a great garland with which they decorated the machine of the distinguished visitor.

LOS ANGELES (CA) EXPRESS

Friday, October 29, 1915

Swathed With Garlands.

student body on human interest that their visitor step into school for a moment. It was the only school which the inventor entered and, although he was there but a few minutes, the youngsters managed to lasso him to the platform in the auditorium, where he expressed in a few words his pleasure at being present.

Manuel Ariz turned out a great gathering, Mr. Edison declared that every young American should have such a technical training as these schools provide. At Hollywood High the boys' band was cheering as he passed the travelers for several blocks.

At Los Angeles High the cheering was loudest of anywhere. A handsome floral tribute was handed the inventor by one of the girls of this school. Great masses of flowers had accumulated on the hood of the car when it reached the Custer-avenue school, located in the poorest thing in the ghetto district Los Angeles possesses. Here the youngsters, born with the instincts of acquiring wealth, acquired huge bunches of chrysanthemums, as trophies of a memorable day.

AT EXPOSITION PARK.

An interlude in the school visit was furnished at Exposition Park, where the visitors were the guests of Frank Dargatz and expressed great surprise at the skeletons of the mammoth giant sloth, extincted there and other prehistoric animals. The inventor was genuinely appreciative of the value of these, although he jokingly inquired when the three-hoofed horse was a peacer or trotter.

On the way back to the hotel he

worked with the inventor thirty-five years ago, and is now chief engineer of the Southern California Edison Company.

The second car carried William H. Lee, vice-president of the Edison Storage Battery Company; Miss Grace Moore, actress; Mr. J. Edgar P. J. Pagan, sales manager of the Edison Lamp Works of San Francisco; Harvey S. Fiske, president of the Fiske-Tone Tire and Rubber Company of Akron; James Miller, vice-president of the same company, and James F. Miller, Los Angeles agent of the Edison Storage Battery Company.

Also in the car were Mr. and Mrs. Edison and Miss Miller were met by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Hinde of Pasadena and taken for a drive through that beautiful suburb. Mr. Hinde and the first independent jump turned out by the inventor in his publishing office in New York City in January, 1881.

WAVES TO CHILDREN.

The spectacle of a disappointed schoolboy striding home discomfited because, after waiting for over an hour he had failed to see Thomas A. Edison while Mr. Edison himself waved by him in an automobile, waving his arms and trying in every way to attract the youngster's attention, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Edison would not be elated and wined, but he did graciously submit to the interest of the Interlocking Committee that he ride by the different school and let the children see

him. Consequently the school grounds at 2 o'clock in the afternoon were the places of the greatest animation.

But Mr. Edison failed to arrive until nearly 5 o'clock. By the time he was driven through the Crown City most of the school children were on their way home and many of them gave him only casual glances as he passed them on the street.

Mr. Edison avers of the fact that a hero out of places is often no hero at all, just no opportunity of raising his hat, bowing, waving his hands and even standing in the car to relieve the disappointment of the children. Some of them recognized him from pictures they had seen, though he came unheralded, and their applause was soon noticed by others, so that at some points there were veritable stampedes of the younger generation.

At the Pasadena High School and at the Throp College of Technology the students had better waiting qualifications and most of them were mused to the victrola. He bowed to them very cordially and seemed much delighted. On entering Pasadena Mr. Edison was taken through the office of the Carnegie Solar Observatory at Santa Barbara, street and Lake avenue, where Mr. and Mrs. Edison were accorded a brief reception in the observatory library by Dr. and Mrs. George D. Henshaw. Mr. Edison showed through the laboratories and returned to Los Angeles. The distinguished visitors decided that their well-filled day should be concluded in their auto rather than at the theater or at country receptions or dinners for which invitations had been sent.

THURSDAY, October 28, 1915

Helmet.

HOW MRS. EDISON HAS HELPED GREAT CAREER.

THE CROWD of students that surged after Thomas A. Edison at one of the schools yesterday carried him bodily into a building and left standing on the stairway a brown-eyed, laughing woman, alone save for one watchful friend.

"This is just like Marjorie. The spirit of enthusiasm, the spontaneity, the cheerfulness wherever we have gone in California makes it as different from any other part of the United States," Mrs. Edison, to whom much of the success in the life of the electrical wizard had been attributed, was the speaker.

"When we traveled through some of the European countries there were always crowds of townspeople gathered to see Mr. Edison and they were always joyfully enthusiastic in their greetings," she said. "The spirit of getting money, hearing the dollar so persuasive in this country to people of the show of one of such enthusiasm, I think, it has been an agreeable surprise to find the difference in California."

Mrs. Edison, attired in a neat green dress and carrying one of the dozens of bouquets tossed into the car, became ruffled at the suggestion when asked to define the feeling of being the wife of one of the world's geniuses. "I've tried to analyze my feelings along such a line, but it has never come to more than a consciousness of pride in my husband. He's a wonderful man, and her face lighted up with a smile.

"What helped your husband most in his career to greatness?" she was asked.

"Himself," she answered. "Mr. Edison had the three great qualities necessary to success: observation, inspiration and application. Besides that, he has always enjoyed remarkable health and has a keen faculty of intuition. He has often said that most of his success has been due to about 2 per cent. of inspiration and 98 per cent. of perspiration."

Asked point blank what she had done toward his success, she said that it amounted to little. "Patient waiting has been one of my best performances," she said. "Many times I have held dinner for hours without Mr. Edison having arrived home. And then at about 3 o'clock in the morning he will call up from the laboratory and say he is coming in with one or two friends for a bite to eat. I learned to give him pleasures of this kind."

"Keeping the home quiet when he does not want to rest has also been a duty that has been a great aid to him. There is nothing that he needs or in his home life, unless through oversight."

During recent years, Mrs. Edison has come to rely very largely on his wife as his "interpreter." His deafness makes conversation difficult, and Mrs. Edison has been his constant intermediary with the world. "She is active and of fine appearance. Her complexion is that of a girl and her color of deep tan and red denoted much time spent in the open.

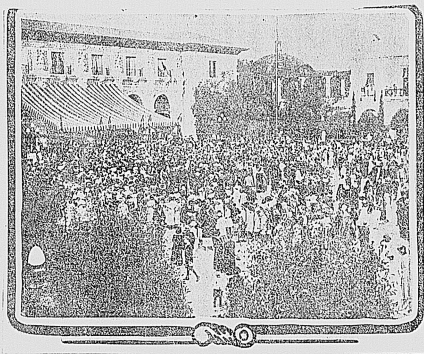
12,000 PUPILS ENCIRCLE EDISON WITH WALL OF FLOWERS

Welcome Stirs Great Inventor's Heart; Ford Voices Plea for Peace

Snapshot of Reception Given in Honor of Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford in Plaza de Panama at Exposition Yesterday (Top) No. 1, Mayor E. M. Capps; 2, Thomas A. Edison; 3, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison; 4, Henry Ford; 5, G. A. Davidson, President of the Exposition; 6, Mrs. G. A. Davidson; 7, Col. J. H. Pendleton. Below—Crowd Which Greeted Edison Party.



October 30, 1915



Distinguished Visitors Greeted by Thousands Upon Arrival At Exposition; Menlo Park Wizard Declines to Give Interview; Party Will Leave Tomorrow.

By W. C. GETTY

HAPPINESS which radiated from the kindly face of Thomas Alva Edison, the world's greatest inventor, greeted hearts of thousands of San Diegoans and visitors at the Panama-California Exposition yesterday afternoon when 12,000 school children nearly buried him from view under an avalanche of fragrant flowers.

It was the welcome of the school children that touched him more deeply than the applause of the thousands of grown-ups who had assembled to add their welcome to that of the children. Between Edison and the children there seemed to exist that sympathetic understanding which made each child believe he had been given a special salute.

Standing on the platform before the Sacramento building under a beautiful pergola of green, bunched with yellow chrysanthemums, built for the occasion by the San Diego bandstand, Edison was nearly hidden from view of the crowd after the children had passed and each one had deposited his bouquet. Nearly 4000 bouquets were taken from the grounds of Balboa park by members of the park commission. These were also observed on Edison and his party.

Many Seek Vantage Points
The welcome of the children to Edison was one of the prettiest functions of the kind ever given at the Exposition. With flowers strewn about him on every side, with great bunches of them in his arms, he smiled and bowed his pleasure to his young friends.

Long before the hour set for the arrival of Edison and Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer, hundreds crowded the steps of the Sacramento building, many brought their own chairs.

When the automobile bearing Edison and Ford turned into the Plaza de Panama, a thousand voices cried: "Here they come!" And thousands of other voices were raised in ringing cheers. When Edison alighted nimbly from the car he was met by Norman Hackett Barber, Mary Elizabeth Pendleton and Marjorie Rice, a trio of happy youngsters who had been selected to greet him. They pressed great bunches of flowers into his hands and he smiled his thanks. Then came the school children with a ton of flowers which were heaped about him and which permeated the air with their fragrance. "You smile for children," said Edison, the only remark he made.

Reception Given Inventor

No more enthusiastic multitude has ever assembled at the San Diego Exposition to welcome and do honor to anyone than that of yesterday for Edison. With the most illustrious exception of the reception given the gathering of yesterday was without precedent in San Diego celebrations of his kind.

When it was all over, when all the children had passed, when the smile "recess" had been satisfied and when all else was accomplished

save that of pressing nearer for a closer view of the great inventor's face, Edison escaped through the Sacramento building and along the beautiful garden walk behind the buildings to the California building where a tea and reception were awaiting him.

Hardly had he started to make his way through the narrow aisle opened through the crowd for him by Captain Charles P. Wright of the United States than there were calls for Henry Ford. "Ford!" Ford cried the crowd and the smiling owner of the biggest automobile factory in the world was forced to step into view. His arms were full of flowers and he smiled and bowed to the crowd. In answer to calls for a speech, Ford held up his hands and followed Edison.

Ford had been standing in the crowd some distance from Edison where he talked freely of his fight against preparedness.

He was frequently interrupted by those who rushed through the crowd to shake hands with him.

Edison Shuns Interviews

One woman who had bent closer to hear his words against war, extended her hand and said: "God bless you for what you have said."

Following his custom on his visit to other cities, Edison declined to talk for publication. "I always meet the newspaper boys and talk to them on the last day of my visit in their city," he said. Asked if he enjoyed his reception in San Diego, he merely swept his arm over the vast assemblage and looked his appreciation, apparently preferring to express it in that manner rather than in words. The anxious group of newspaper men wanted to ask about national defense, his latest invention, the declaration of "autism" as far as his idea of most defense is concerned and ever so many other things, but Edison smilingly retreated after saying: "Not today, tomorrow, perhaps."

The trip from Los Angeles over the new coast route of the Edison-Ford party was marked with incidents pleasing to both men. At all the towns along the way the people turned out to see them and in some places, Santa Ana, for example, where children lined the road for half a mile.

Stintary Escort Given

When they arrived in San Diego they were met by President R. A. Davidson, Colonel J. H. Pendleton, Vice President George Burroughs and officers and directors of the Fair and taken to the U. S. Grant Hotel, where officers and men of the first cavalry were awaiting to escort them to the Laurel street entrance to the grounds. At the entrance the party was met by officers and men of marine barracks and escorted across the Cabrillo bridge to the Plaza de Panama, where the celebration in honor of their coming was being held.

"I am about talked 'out,'" said Ford, but he strenuously plunged into his favorite hobby, that of his fight against preparedness. He con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2-3)

October 31, 1905

City's Latchstring Out For Edison and Ford

San Diego's Guest Today



THOMAS ALVA EDISON, the great inventor, who is San Diego's distinguished guest today. Some months ago The Sun suggested that Mr. Edison be made the head of its army and navy advisory board, composed of other great inventors and business men. This suggestion was taken up successfully, and Mr. Edison will have much to say about future navy plans. While here he will be shown the natural advantages of San Diego's fine harbor. This is one of his latest pictures.

STILL IN DARK SAYS INVENTOR

Wizard Discusses Preparedness and Science; to Come by Automobile.

San Diego, figuratively speaking, stood facing the north today, with arms extended.

Her arms were extended in hospitality. She awaited the coming of a great man who, as the sun first peeped over the eastern hills, stepped into an automobile in Los Angeles, and was whisked away, bound for the southern exposition city.

This man was Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, and head of the U. S. Army and Navy Advisory board. The great genius was coming south with his party to see the exposition and to inspect the harbor of the Sun, that his recommendations to the government concerning possible improvements here may be made intelligently.

"I don't believe in militarism," said the inventor to Los Angeles newspaper men before his departure from that city. "I do not like the thought of it, and I'm opposed to it. But the United States must prepare, not for a war of men alone, but for a war of machinery as well."

"We must have all preparations made. We must have the machinery ready to make the shells we will need. We must be prepared to switch on the power and start our industrial plants at any moment, so that these 'machines' will grind our engines of destruction just as they produce other things the day before."

Before he left Edison referred to the Army and Navy Advisory board, for which he was first suggested as a member by this newspaper months ago.

"This is a step in the right direction," he said. "Soon Uncle Sam will have a force of 55,000 trained machinists and mechanics working for him, free of charge, through the enlargement of the scope of this work. We will soon have a naval laboratory for re-

'Wife's Business to Attend to Husband's Health and Comfort'

—MRS. THOMAS A. EDISON.



"How does it feel to be the wife of a genius?"

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison smiled a patient smile, as if she had been asked that question for the millionth time.

"That is such a foolish query," she replied. "It is a wife's business to look after her husband's comfort, to take care of his health and attend to his duties."

"Then it is true, Mrs. Edison, that you are sometimes called upon to renounce your right to be beautiful?"

Mrs. Edison about his appearance? He says she is a patient upon his duties for instance, and doesn't seem to mind."

"Yes, but that is all so foolish. That in what I am for. If he forgets that he has on his laboratory clothes it means that he is thinking of something more important than clothes." And I do not have the big important things to carry."

"Then he is absent-minded at times? And hasn't he a trial when you want him for such affairs."

Children a Business

Again Mrs. Edison smiled her patient, tolerant smile. "He is absent-minded, yes; all men are if they give their minds wholly to business or to a hobby that is more than business and more than a profession. As to social affairs, neither of us has time. I have three children, and children are no such a business as are inventions."

Here's an incident that shows the great inventor's absent-mindedness:

Mrs. Edison, Mrs. Henry Ford and Miss Grace Miller, Mrs. Edison's sister, were viewing the San Francisco exposition, seeing the things of particular interest to women, while Edison and Ford were looking at the things that interest men. Before separating, they agreed to meet at 12 o'clock. Twelve o'clock came. The ladies were on time. They waited. Mrs. Edison did not move. She knew from many previous experience that her famous husband would wander along in the course of time.

He did—three hours late. He apologized, saying that he had forgotten having made the engagement.

"So you see," said Mrs. Edison, "he is like all other husbands. He forgets, but expects me to understand."

"What are the 'important things' to you, Mrs. Edison, besides your husband and three children?"

"Oh, I attend to my church work, and try to do my duty in my human community. There are always many things to be done in that line, philanthropies to be aided and charities to be supported. I only help a very little, but my heart and sympathies are in that sort of work, even though I am unable to give much time to it."

"Only charity work?"

"Is it true that you are not in sympathy with the women of your state in their desire for suffrage?"

"Only partly true," Mrs. Edison replied. "If the women of New Jersey were given the vote today I should regard it my solemn duty to withhold. I think the right to vote is a high privilege, but I do not agree and never have approved of the methods taken by the extreme women to procure the ballot."

"I have always maintained that enfranchisement would come to women in the normal, gradual way. First, perhaps, there would be the enfranchisement of the women of property." Then, probably, there would come the enfranchisement of the college women, the "club women"—always with the idea that women should have a certain test of intelligence. Women in the aggregate are not interested in political problems. Not all men are, for that matter."

"The American man," she continued, "will see to it that the American woman has what she asks for in a reasonable way. In fact," she added with a whimsical smile, "she gets what she asks for whether she is reasonable or not. Maybe she gets more when she is not reasonable. But I think she should be reasonable."

Mrs. Edison seems much younger than her husband. She has expressive brown eyes, dark hair slightly tinged with gray, and classic, eagle-like features.

EDISON VISITS HERE; BACKS WILSON VIEW

Inventor, Taking Good-Natured Rap at Bryan, Asserts "Everybody Believes in Preparedness for War," and Approves President's Speech Before Manhattan Club in New York.

RECALLS EARLY JOB IN INDIANAPOLIS

Thomas A. Edison, in an interview given last evening in the course of a visit of several hours in Indianapolis, approved the speech made by President Wilson before the Manhattan Club in New York Thursday evening on plans for national preparedness for war. When asked about the statement in opposition to the President's plans given out Friday by William J. Bryan, Mr. Edison smiled and, waving his hand, said:

"Oh, we all know Billy."

"Everybody believes in preparedness for war," Mr. Edison declared. "People out in California want to prepare to fight the 'Japs,' and there are other people who believe that at the close of the European war England will be such a great military nation that we must be prepared to fight it."

He laughed heartily in making these observations drawn from his visit to the President-elect in Indianapolis, from which he is on his way to his home in West Orange, N. J., accompanied by Mrs. Edison and her sister, Miss Grace Miller Edison.

Discussing the speech by President Wilson very earnestly, Mr. Edison said that no great increase in the standing army is needed, but that many officers should be trained.

Declares Equipment Vital.

"What America needs is equipment to produce the machines of war and the ammunition," he said. "We must be able to turn out each day all the munitions of war that would be necessary to any day that might come. At present I am engaged in experiments in electric ammunition plants."

"We want the machinery all prepared, ground and set away. It is useless to store supplies. The resources of the nation must be so prepared that it can, at any necessary time, produce each day what it may need."

"There has been a considerable misunderstanding concerning the plan for the advisory board to the navy and army that board experts to act partly in an advisory capacity. It will work on the telephone and plans referred to it from the departments and will act only on the suggestion of the government."

"For example, there is wanted now an advisory board for submarines. The advisory board will call for inventors from any city in the country. It will not be an easy thing to produce this invention, perhaps. It is the intention, in forming an advisory board from two experts from all the great mechanical organizations of the country, to place expert services at the disposal of government free of cost in just such problems as this."

"That is why the advisory board wants Congress to establish a research laboratory. What Congress will do is, of course, predominantly. There is so much politics in that, and I always keep clear of politics," Mr. Edison advised, a frown depicting the smile and good humor with which he had greeted all other questions.

Has Chat With Riley.

Mr. and Mrs. Edison and Mrs. Edison's sister arrived in Indianapolis from Chicago shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and in the course of an automobile trip over the city paid a visit to James W. Riley at his home on Franklin street.

"If there is one man in this country I am pleased to meet it is Mr. Edison," Mr. Riley declared, and the two enjoyed heartily the brief visit together. Mr. Edison advised Mr. Riley that if he would maintain health and vigor he must be careful about his eating, and in many pleasantities of this kind they spent their time together.

"Mr. Edison lives as simply as it always was," Mr. Edison added, with his hand waving, as he gave many reminiscences of Indianapolis forty-five years ago, when he worked here on a telephone exchange under John T. Watson of the Western Union, and for a time was employed in Indianapolis newspaper office. Even then, many recalled yesterday, he kept every one surprised by the experiments he always had under way.

MUSIC TRADE (NY)

November 14, 1915 (D)

Thomas A. Edison Visits Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 11.—Thomas A. Edison spent Saturday and Sunday in Pittsburgh on his way home from a Western trip and saw his photograph displayed in a number of Pittsburgh piano stores. He came in quietly, but one of the city newspapers heard of his visit and proceeded to interview him to the extent of more than a column on past and prospective achievements. His diamond needle phonograph device is making a big hit here with buyers as are also Edison machines wherever they are sold.

David Hartley, who is one of the best known small goods men in the country, is now associated with the Lechner & Schoenberger Co., and has charge of the phonograph department just opened by this concern. Mr. Hartley resigned his position with the S. Hamilton Co. to take charge of the new department of the Lechner & Schoenberger house. This concern is selling the Edison and Columbia lines and already the house is meeting with success.

The Boston Rotary Exhibition

AN event that indicated something of the scope and spirit of Rotary Clubs, in connection with the building up of business interests of their home city, was impressively exemplified in the exhibition held by the Boston Rotary Club, at Horticultural Hall, in Boston, November 15 to 19, 1915. This was the first exhibition ever held by any Rotary Club in the country, to extend over a period of days, and is a distinction thoroughly characteristic of the first district, in which Boston is located. The governor of this district, Mr. Lester P. Winchellough, was chairman of the exhibition committee, and the arrangements under the direction of "field marshal" Ralph G. Wells, Secretary, and Mr. Edwin C. Miller, President of the Boston Rotary Club, were carried out to the dot, for when anything is scheduled by the Boston Rotary Club—it's done.

The exhibition was opened by Governor David I. Walsh, who, in one of his characteristic Rotary addresses, struck a keynote of an important phase in Rotary.

The exhibition attracted thousands of visitors, and it seemed as if every possible phase of human wants or needs was represented. Best of all, the spirit of Rotary prevailed everywhere, and when the exhibition was over, each member carried home a box of souvenirs that made him feel Christmas had already arrived. The spirit of the Rotary seems to inspire in each member the desire to show his fellow member just what he is doing, and indicate that people and love of his work that is basic

with the success of Rotary. There was something that just indicated the spirit of "years rotarily." For the activities of this organization do certainly rotate, and it emphasizes the best that is in a business or professional man, constantly nourishing up his inclination to give service, and to do the things, without indulging in too much platitudes and phrasings.

Past President Frank Mulholland was present from Toledo, and an address by Frank Mulholland was an event. The meetings and social functions were held at the Hotel Lenox, and every guest felt that the Boston meeting was in every way typical of New England hospitality, that is seen at its best at Thanksgiving time.

In the roll-call, when each man introduced himself, and told who he was and what he represented, it was a veritable "Who's Who?" in living picture form. And the custom of the club for members to be addressed only by their first names, is unique, because one sober-visaged Boston man insisted that he had not heard his first name since he had grown up, to hear the boys around, calling him by the euphonious name of Philander, by which his mother called him back to the empty wood box when he started out to play. In the rosters and booklets of the Rotary each member is given equal prominence exemplifying the democratic spirit of the organization, and his picture is given in the book, so that you can associate the name and the man. Nearly one hundred and fifty firms were represented by either exhibit or announcement of his business.

The conference was also graced with the presence of some live-wire Rotarians from New York, including the enthusiastic and useful Rotarian of the country, whose name is Waterman, and who has a pen that is named "Ideal," and whose enthusiasm over the ideals of Rotary are never abated. The Rotary Club is only one of scores of civic clubs and organizations that work together heartily and enthusiastically with the Chamber of Commerce in connection with any project fulfilling the welfare of the city and the Rotarian emblem, with its endless circle, its strong spokes and sturdy hub, is indeed a characteristic and appropriate motto for a club that can claim the Hub of the Universe as its domicile.



To Rotarians

If every business-man could get the spirit of your Rotary Club we would never have to buy anything abroad. You have the right idea when you get together for mutual service.

Thomas A. Edison

Unbound Clippings Series Clippings (1916)

These clippings cover the year 1916. Most of the items are taken from newspapers, although there are a few magazine articles as well. Included are articles pertaining to Edison's testimony before the Naval Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives in March; his views on the proposed naval research laboratory and other military issues; his support for Woodrow Wilson in the presidential election after Theodore Roosevelt's withdrawal from the race; his attitude toward women's suffrage; and his receipt of an honorary doctorate from the State University of New York. There are also several clippings relating to Edison's manufacturing works, including a long article from the *New York Herald* about the various product divisions of Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Other business-related clippings discuss improvements at Edison's cement plant and his use of police to disperse striking phonograph workers. In addition, there are clippings about the summer camping trip in the Adirondacks with Harvey Firestone and John Burroughs, as well as remarks by Edison about the scarcity of tarpon in the waters of Lee County, Florida, which he attributed to indiscriminate netting on the part of the local fishermen.

Approximately 30 percent of the clippings have been selected. The unselected items consist of articles unrelated to Edison and duplicate versions of the stories in the selected clippings. Although there are few unbound clippings for 1916, hundreds of related articles can be found in Cat. 44,454 and Cat. 44,455 in the Scrapbook Series.

March 16, 1916

EDISON WOULD MAKE SUBMARINE IN WEEK

Could Be Done by Standardizing Parts, Inventor Tells the House Naval Committee.

WANTS GREAT LABORATORY

Appropriation of \$1,500,000 to Create Is Urged by Consulting Board—Engine Problem First.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Thomas A. Edison, inventor and Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, was a witness today before the House Committee on Naval Affairs in behalf of a \$1,500,000 appropriation for a Federal research laboratory, which was advocated also by other members of the Consulting Board.

Establishment of such a laboratory by the Government was urged for the development of submarines, torpedoes, and other war equipment. Mr. Edison said that a properly equipped establishment, costing, to begin with, \$1,500,000, would make possible the standardization of submarine parts, for instance, which might result in building a submarine in a week instead of the many months now required.

Mr. Edison testified under difficulties. The extreme heat in the committee room for members of the committee to interrogate him, and the urgency of the questions were repeated by Miller House (Republican), Chief Engineer of the Edison Laboratories at Orange, N. J., who put his mouth close to Mr. Edison's ear to speak the questions.

Indicating the practical way Mr. Edison's line of test at things was his reply to a question asked by Representative Rogers, suggested that Congressmen should devise an airplane engine of 500 horse power and weighing 1500 pounds and suppose that a private concern should come along with an engine that would do just what 500 pounds.

"Take the other engine. Cut the new one and then go ahead and try to get out an engine that would do the work and weigh 500 pounds," snapped Mr. Edison.

Mr. Edison's idea was that, under standard conditions, models might be perfected and given to private contractors all over the country. The standard engine could be produced quickly and in large numbers under Government supervision. Three shifts of men, each shift working eight hours a day, were advocated for the laboratory.

Mr. Edison was asked what some of the work appropriated immediately for experimental work would be. "I don't know," he replied. "I speak about Edison's year on experiment, and I speak about a feeling to be compared with Uncle Sam."

"Do you think you could get a sufficient number of scientific and technical men to work three shifts in our laboratory?" asked Mr. Edison. "I can get all the 'minders' I want."

The committee were puzzled. "A 'minder' is an experimenter—a scientific experimenter," Mr. Edison explained. "Mr. Edison is a 'minder' himself. He calls all the 'minders' 'minders'."

The first turn of a 'minder's' shift, he said, would be the experimental machine, for aeroplanes and submarines should go about perfecting new things.

"Private concerns can't spend the money the Government can," he said. "I would take an engine—say, two, three, or four of them. We would after testing it for a long while and discover another defect in the second perfect engine about the fourth try, and you may say, but private concerns could not afford to go to such pains."

The Government, he suggested, could afford to spend any reasonable amount of money to build a good submarine engine, down a large back end, and come and show the committee photographs of various machines that would be needed in the laboratory.

"Do these prices hold good? Do they have gone up since the war," said Mr. Edison.

"Well, we will have to pay the price," he replied. "I estimated that \$1,500,000 will be sufficient to construct the laboratory. The appropriation, depends upon what you believe in Congress think you want done. I should say it would be more than a million dollars for a year or more."

"Will the \$1,500,000 include the land?" he asked.

"I don't know about the land. They say 'Yes'."

Mr. Edison was asked to sign a statement for the committee for the investigation of the submarine, and he signed behind his ear, nodded his appreciation, the committee members rose and, with the spectators, applauded him.

The other members of the board who were present were E. C. Coffin, Mr. L. S. Scherer, J. R. Hunt, and Mr. J. H. Scherer. Mr. Scherer, who was appointed to the board on recommendation of the American Chemical Society, told one of the most important advantages of a laboratory would be that of supplying adequate means for fixation of specimens. The progress made by German chemists, he said, were well known. The Government had never steps had not been taken to relieve the United States from its dependence on China for its nitrate.

Edison Going to Florida.
ORANGE, N. J., March 15.—Thomas A. Edison, who spent today in Washington with Dr. Miller House (Republican) in the interest of the plans of the Naval Consulting Board, of which both men are members, is planning to take a trip to Florida early next week to be gone a month. He has sent ahead equipment for a laboratory in which he can carry on experiments in which he has been deeply engrossed of late.

April 10, 1916

EDISON WORKING 20 HOURS DAILY ON INVENTIONS

Days and Nights Are Crowded
with Duties, but He Follows
No Set Routine of Toil.

ENGAGEMENTS ARE FEW

Assistants Do All Detail Work
So That Wizard May Do Only
Most Important Tasks.

Thomas A. Edison, inventor, electrician, chairman of the United States naval advisory board, holder of more patents than any other man living, inventor of the incandescent lamp, phonograph and motion picture machine—how does such a dynamically active human genius get through the day's work?

In answer to this question as to the routine followed by Mr. Edison in going through the day's work, it may be said that the term "routine" would scarcely be applicable in his case. In other words, Mr. Edison usually has in progress a number of investigations and experiments which he is either conducting in person or with the aid of his large staff of experimenters.

TAKES MANY YEARS.

One or more of these investigations or experiments may be the subject of a strenuous campaign continuing day and night without intermission, while others may be along lines of work requiring months and in some cases even years of experimentation. As an instance of the latter class, there was one case where Mr. Edison had an expert experimenting upon one single line of phonograph recording, under his supervision, for 15 years before arriving at satisfactory results.

Although Mr. Edison is a good business man as well as an inventor he does not keep a calendar of engagements, directors' meetings, etc., but figures on having all the time there is, day and night, for his experimental, and inventive work, leaving it to his son, Charles Edison, and his assistant, W. H. Meadowcroft, to watch out and see that he attends to the comparatively few appointments that have been made for him.

PASSES UP DETAILS.

He never attends to the details of opening any mail. There is a tremendous stream of letters flowing to him constantly, but these are opened for him, and only those requiring his personal attention are brought to his notice. His assistants strive to save him in every detail that is possible, especially when he is on one of his strenuous campaigns, during which he will often average 20 hours' work a day for a long period of time.

During these campaigns everything is held down to the extreme point, in order that he may be enabled to concentrate his attention on the work in hand to the utmost possible limit.

Topics of Interest

BY J. H. SANDERS

Somebody has been talking a dollie lie about our lawmakers at Arlington, so Champ Clark says, he ought to know. He's one of 'em. He says they are not dawdling wasting time; that they are just in six or seven hours a day, with recreation since Jan. 5, but with an unusual night session. In addition to his, they put in two or three of some work, which he thinks makes a very good day's work to pay nothing but time necessary for department work and correspondence. He says that Congress wants to hold the session over until after the June adjourns he characterizes as a "Mellie lie." Everyone, he says, with ideas above a belted-down Congress is just as anxious to turn before the conventions as the silent is. Now there you have Champ is going to get up, on his if somebody doesn't cut-slendering to who have gone all the way down Congress.

amps is working itself up into a state of righteous indignation, use somebody sold a bottle of beer Sunday—said it. Without license sold it to a minor. Here his plain, aged or now on three sides, and good citizens are much shocked at flagrant disrespect of the proper relations for dispensing this diabolical poison.

ow if it is so terribly wrong to sell stuff on Sunday, what kind of all-hocus-makes it absolutely to sell it on Monday and the 7 days of the week? If it is such time to sell it without license, how the acquisition of license from the state and nation makes the net worse? Then if it is wrong to sell a boy, why is it not also wrong to sell to the old man, who is just as young, as experience proves, to make of himself with it as the boy?

hat a pretty little fish of fish! Wilson has gotten us all into an accepted an invitation to dine Major-General Hugh L. Scott, of the Staff of the Army, when official etiquette requires that the President should not accept dinner engagements from any one less than a cabinet minister. In consequence, Washington society is now completely out, and will probably rise up and clear over in its painful effort to just itself to the admiration of social etiquette.

angel Stough is publishing the ment that Tampa has 300 inmates in red light district and that these are control the city. If, he says, in mindless of these quavers in upon their mouths and tell they know, there would be riots, lers and divorces. We hope it is so bad as that, though we do not very decided doubts as far.

e House Judiciary sub-committee dignating the meat packers' commission (Continued on page 6.)

Thos. A. Edison Warns Lee Co. People that Fish Should Be Saved from Extinction

THE EDITOR was in Fort Myers the other day. While there, he had a chat with that veteran booster, —E. L. Evans,—well known for his interest and work in exploiting the tarpon fishing. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Evans made several references to a recent conversation with Thomas A. Edison, which, being very much to the point, in view of the danger that menaces the tarpon interests, the Editor has prevailed on Mr. Evans to reproduce in its essential details, for the benefit of our readers. It hits the nail on the head, and coming from an authority like Mr. Edison, should command attention. The conversation was as follows:—

"Good morning, Mr. Edison. Hope you are having a good time."

"Well, what's the matter? Weather is fine, and—"

"Yes, that's all right, but where are the FISH?"

He paused a moment and then resumed:

"Say, I remember the time when tarpon were caught opposite my house. Nothing like that now, though. The tarpon has disappeared. You hardly ever hear of one being caught in the bay. You want to know why, and the answer isn't an arbitrary one. It's just this: The netting of the smaller fish is the cause; the wholesale destruction of the mullet and other fish which formerly abounded in the bay—this is the cause. Do you catch on? The small fish, you see, were Nature's food for the tarpon. When the mullet and small fish were plentiful, and ran, at the bay, it was like feeding your own child. It was like it with me, I stop! THE NETTING."

"The tarpon has got, Pl. Myers on the map as a fishing resort with the biggest sportsmen in the country. Lee County has become famous, but it is all being ruined by these nets, and the extermination of the fish by a little band of men, for commercial purposes."

"You can take my word for it that fishing is the attraction, and an incentive for more tourists coming into Lee County than any other game or sport, now here, or that might be introduced. You see, fish are born, not made, and to get them you must go where they are, while any game or sport that is made, like golf or other diversions, can be had anywhere, with sufficient space and time and cash to produce them. Fish and fishing are the product of Nature, and once exterminated, can never be supplanted by any artificial means, whatever the expense. Therefore it is up to you now to protect them while they are still swimming the waters of the bay, even if they are less numerous than formerly. Protect them now, and soon they will again be numerous. If there is no law to hit the case, get after your representatives in the State legislature and have the laws made. If there are already laws existing, get after your legislators and have them enforced, but stop the netting,—that is the only remedy."

"Mr. Edison, what do you think of golf and tennis grounds as an inducement, in attracting the tourist trade in this direction?"

"Sure thing! Give them golf, and tennis, and all the outdoor games. They are indispensable to a well-planned tourist trade that will stay with you. Every city that makes any pretensions to being either a summer or a winter resort of any consequence, must have a golf course. Golf is no fault; it is to stay, and everyone wants to chase the ball. Yes, give them golf, and you cannot do it too soon. I cannot believe that your people would let a little consensual profit to a few men, Nature has been very kind to you here in Lee County, and possibly this very fact is in some measure responsible that this matter has been brought to your attention. I cannot believe that your people would let with folded arms and allow the fish to be netted out of existence, if they get much of it is doing, and you don't realize it."

"Well—I mean by the 'tourist'—come thousands of miles for your fishing, where we wouldn't have to go fifty for golf, if the fishing disappeared, it does not require a prophet to say that the fishing sportsmen will go elsewhere. I tell you with the earnestness that is in me, the tourists are going where the fish are, and if you want to stay on the map, protect the Fish."

Protect The Fishing

All sportsmen of St. Petersburg should join with Capt. Barzay liams and help him fight through legislative a bill protecting the Tampa Bay so that they can be chosen to multiply and thereby become as numerous as they used to some 10 or 15 years ago. Fish Tampa Bay is good but it is no longer what it used to be before the fishermen began to use every device to capture fish at all ends of the year. Capt. Williams says he has seen the season when let were running, the fish as the Tampa Bay that their spawning value up a person living a mile the beach. He wants to forbid fish hook again.

The net fisheries are held responsible by Capt. Williams for reduced number of trout, mullet and other valuable fish that used to be thick in the bay. The state law protects no fish or mullet and the closed season for the bay is very short. The state fish comb the shallow water and the pools with seines, gill-nets, and all kinds of nets and have got rid of the supply of fish. Some have indicated that the pet and shark and porpoise do more fish than men—but Capt. Williams holds men responsible. seems to be the case. The netting big fish have always been here, have always fed on fishes as the saw. There used to be great quantities of fish to be had all the year in spite of the pelicans and shark porpoises, but since man came the number has been greatly reduced.

Capt. Williams proposes establishing a closed season from 1 to April 1, during which time fishing would be allowed and at times as net would be allowed would take a fish smaller than pounds. He believes that if a bill placed on the size of the fish that there will be no trouble for the supply of fish. He would limit catches but wants to limit size of fish taken. He says it is necessary to stop all net fishing; it is necessary to have a season caught, as he says the fish become a nuisance, they would think in a few years if all net were stopped. Capt. Williams says.

"If I were granted permission to shoot anybody using a net in Bayou for a period of five years more money taken out fishing fine for all St. Petersburg. There is fishing there and plenty of everywhere. If that can be accomplished in one small bayou where there is fishing in Tampa Bay."

Capt. Williams contends the hardship would be worked on fishermen as he says they are more money taken out fishing than they would make fishing nets. He says that if the law could guarantee to their people fish would be caught there be plenty of passengers for every (Continued on page 6.)

THOMAS A. EDISON---Manufacturer and Business Man

Edison, the inventor, has a world-wide fame. Edison, the manufacturer, is little known. There are few who do not know him as the inventor of a long list of devices and processes, many of which have become of primary importance to the world at large. His connection with the Quadruplex Telegraph, the Electric Light, the Phonograph, the Kinetograph, the Kinetograph, the Kinetograph, the Kinetograph, and scores of others equally well known is too familiar to need any comment. It was recently stated that the companies now exploiting Edison's inventions, and those brought into being because of his inventions, are capitalized at more than seven billion dollars, earn annually over one billion dollars and give employment to more than six hundred thousand people.

By no means so well known is Edison the manufacturer. If people ever wonder what becomes of Edison's inventions after they are perfected and made known to the world, they probably believe that he has disposed of them, and that they are being exploited by others—just as some of them are. Surprised is constantly expressed when individuals are told that Mr. Edison is the actual head of several manufacturing organizations, employing approximately seven thousand five hundred hands and turning out yearly products to the value of many millions of dollars.

From the three story brick building at Orange known as the Edison laboratory Mr. Edison directs the policies and keeps himself constantly familiar with the details of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., manufacturing the Edison Phonograph, Edison Motion Pictures, Edison Dictating Machines, Edison Primary Batteries, and the Edison Hand Numbering Machines; of the Edison Storage Battery Company, manufacturing the Battery of that name; of the Edison Portland Cement Company, manufacturing Portland Cement, and of the organization manufacturing an extensive variety of chemicals to the plant of the Edison Portland Cement Company is located at Stewartville, N. J., and the buildings in which chemicals are made are located at Silver Lake, N. J.

It is seldom that a man, however great, is a venturer to those with whom he works, but Edison is that. He is able to keep track of the great mass of details connected with the industries that he controls and at the same time carry on a large variety of experimental work is a matter of daily amaze to those. He is truly a super-man.

Edison Musical Phonograph

The Edison Phonograph industry, which is probably the best known of the many industries launched in the vast Laboratories of Thomas A. Edison at Orange, N. J., began with the imperfect recording of the human voice on a piece of tinfoil wrapped about a spiral cylinder in 1877. The birth of the Phonograph occurred in a small wooden laboratory at West Park, New Jersey; the Edison Phonograph industry today occupies buildings which cover almost ten acres of ground.

For many years after his original invention Mr. Edison adhered to the Cylinder Phonograph, although the Disc Type of Phonograph was one of his original ideas in this line.

Mr. Edison still continues the manufacture of the Cylinder Phonograph, which is known as the Diamond Ambers Phonograph, but he is presently interested in the new Edison Disc Phonograph, which is the expression of his latest ideas in the development of the phonograph.

The New Edison.

Resulting the abandonment and later perfection of talking machines, Mr. Edison about five years ago set himself to the task of actually re-creating music. He believed that it was possible to invent an instrument, not a machine, that would not only reproduce the human voice perfectly, but also in such a manner as to give the human voice as it actually is, not that would reproduce the human voice perfectly, not approximately. Upward of four million dollars was spent in experiments and research work alone before Mr. Edison announced that he was ready to give the world real music by means of an instrument of his invention.

The new Edison Phonograph industry is now ready to show experiments to a select class break away from the Talking Machine. It is, in fact, a new instrument. The great essential feature of the new Edison is the permanent diamond stylus recorder. After experimenting with innumerable substances, Mr. Edison found that the diamond possessed the properties indispensable to the absolute reproduction of music. The result is that every new Edison phonograph is equipped with a permanent diamond stylus recorder which obviates the necessity of changing needles before every recording.

In creating the diaphragm for this reproducer over twenty five hundred different materials and compositions were tried and discarded before Mr. Edison found what he wanted.

Practically Unbreakable Disc.

The disc on which the music is recorded for the Edison Phonograph is a diamond combination and is practically indestructible. The manufacture of these

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NEW EDISON DIAMOND DISC PHONOGRAPH

records is supervised by Mr. Edison himself, who actively directs every phase of his phonograph business.

Matches Human Voice.

The absolute fidelity of Edison's reproduction of music has been many times when artists have sung and played in direct comparison with the recordings of their performances, with the astonishing result that it was impossible to distinguish between the recorded and original performances. Such the reproduction of vocal and instrumental music have been noted in this manner before audiences appreciating a quarter of a million. Only by watching the singer's lips or the hands of an instrumentalist was it possible to distinguish between the recorded music and the original. The actual test of the fidelity of recorded music has been sustained in numerous instances by Edison's New Instrument.

The artists whose vocal and instrumental performances Edison reproduces are as carefully selected as are the artists for the Kinetograph Opera Company. The inventor demands fervent, clear, and well sustained voices, for there are many artists before the public today who have reputations, but no voices. The appealing voice of Marie Reynolds, the marvelous vocal powers of Jacques Urbain, the dramatic voice of Emma Doolan, the alluring freshness of Anna Case, the perfect, romantic tones of Maudie, the powerful sweetness of Albert Spalding's violin—are but a few of Edison's re-

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In the Spring of 1960, when Mr. Edisson was returning from a business trip to New York, he experienced considerable traffic congestion and delays on the West Street Ferry, because of the congestion of traffic near the ferry entrance. That was before the days of our present efficient Traffic Management System. The congestion of traffic on the West Street Ferry was not a permanent has since we brought order out of chaos, but for two solid hours he stood watching this conglomeration of flooded trucks, trams, cursing taxicabsters and bumper cars. He was so frustrated that he wrote pages of his note book he jotted down, "Problem—narrow streets. Comparatively large street area covered by a horse-ferry entrance. Signage inadequate. Traffic congestion resulting delay and expense therefrom. Degeneration excessive. Disorganization. Poorly planned. Traffic Management System. Electrically driven trucks covering one-half the street area, having the capacity to carry 100% of the traffic, but the capacity and sufficiently rugged and durable. Motor driven cars, 100% of the street area. Development necessary—Running gear easy. Motor drive easy. Control easy. Signage adequate."

In the Spring of 1960, when Mr. Edisson was returning from a business trip to New York, he experienced considerable traffic congestion on the approach to Street Ferry, because of the congestion of traffic near the ferry entrance. That was before the days of our present electric traffic lights. The traffic situation at that time was not surprising, because the present has since brought order out of chaos, but for two solid hours he stood watching this conglomeration of flooded trucks, trams, cursing taxicabs and cars, and a mass of pedestrians. He turned over the pages of his note book to jotted down, "Problem—narrow streets. Comparatively large street area covered by a horse-ferry entrance. Signs and signals inadequate. Resulting delay and expense therefrom. Degeneration excessive. Disorganization of traffic. Solution—Electrically driven trucks covering one-half the street area, having the capacity and speed of the horse-drawn car, and having the capacity and sufficiently rugged and durable construction of the horse-drawn car. Development necessary—Running gear easy. Motor drive easy. Control easy."

[illegible]

And that was some interesting point. It was the little thing that started seven years of unremitting toil, over 50,000 separate and distinct experiments on the battery alone, and an expenditure of over \$100,000.

Of course there are lots of people who will want to know what a storage battery is, and how it works. I can't explain it satisfactorily without going into a lengthy explanation of the construction of the battery, and the chemical reactions that make the wheels go round.

But you must get some idea if you can. The battery is made of a number of cells, and begins to wind up the spring. You are putting in the energy, and the spring is being wound up. As it winds up, it gives out the energy as it will go. Now say it has reached full capacity. That is, it has reached the point where it can no longer give out the energy. The battery that has been "charged," that is, that has reached full capacity, is now pumped full of energy. It is now ready to give out the energy as it winds, and you get the reaction in a storage battery. The reaction is the winding of a spring that makes the wheels go round. The reaction is the winding of a spring that makes the wheels go round. The reaction is the winding of a spring that makes the wheels go round in thousands of different ways.

[illegible][illegible]

After these two robust little troublemakers had failed to work any injury to the battery, Mr. Edison remarked:—"So the public can mount our cells on trucks, automobiles, street cars, gas carriages, mining locomotives, &c., and forget the fact as far as physical injury from route handling is concerned. We have completed the chemical and electrical developments, so it is about time to build the factories."

After these two robust little troublemakers had failed to work any injury to the battery, Mr. Edison remarked:—"So the public can mount our cells on trucks, automobiles, street cars, gas carriages, mining locomotives, etc., and forget the danger as far as physical injury from route handling is concerned. We have completed the chemical and electrical developments, so it is about time to build the factories."

the present building. EXTENDED TO A SINGLE STORY BUILDING THIS BUILDING WOULD COVER AN AREA ONE AND ONE FIFTH MILES LONG BY SIXTY-TWO FEET WIDE.

IT IS SEVEN STORIES HIGH, CONTAINS NINE ACRES OF FLOOR SPACE AND HAS A MAXIMUM ACTUAL STORAGE OF ONE CELL PER DAY OF OVER A MILLION CELLS PER YEAR.

Originally the Edison Storage Battery was designed to store energy for street transportation and to use its large part toward relieving the rapid increasing congestion of traffic. The Edison Storage Battery was the first Edison alkaline cell that have made it so efficient.

In this service have in seven short years brought it into the field where electric motor or electric lighting have any application.

the present building. EXTENDED TO A SINGLE STORY BUILDING. THIS BUILDING WOULD COVER AN AREA ONE AND ONE FIFTH MILES LONG BY SIXTY-TWO FEET WIDE. IT WOULD CONTAIN NINE ACRES OF FLOOR SPACE AND HAS A MAXIMUM CAPACITY OF 1.5 CELLS PER DAY. OVER A MILLION CELLS PER YEAR. Originally the Edison Storage Battery was designed to store power for street transportation and to use its large part toward relieving the rapid increasing congestion of traffic. The Edison Storage Battery is the Edison Alkaline cell that have made it so efficient. In this service have in seven short years brought it into the field where electric motor power or electric lighting have any application.

The Edison is the only alkaline storage battery using nickel and iron. It is the only battery made of steel. There is nothing else like it; there never was. The active materials are firmly held in place by a special process. The electrolyte is a solution of caustic soda. The container is made of steel. There is nothing to buckle or crack.

When John battery was completed, Mr. Edison's associates implored him to produce the battery for commercial use. Instead he observed a couple of little mice nibbling the chief of the battery. "I don't like to find out how hard and how long they could hammer and abuse the battery without putting it out of business," he said.

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When John battery was completed, Mr. Edison's associates implored him to produce the battery for commercial use. Instead he observed a couple of little mice nibbling the chief of the battery. He said: "If they can't stand it, how can we? They could hammer and abuse the battery without putting it out of business."

Mr. Edison is very much interested in his Portland cement industry. During 1902, after visiting a cement mill, he became convinced that the rotary kilns in which the cement clinker is burned were much too small to be very efficient. He stated that he would build a rotary cement kiln 120 feet long. As the largest kiln in use at that time was 60 feet long, the idea was regarded as revolutionary, and practical cement men universally ridiculed it.

Regardless of the opinions of others, Mr. Kilham went ahead and built a cement plant at New Village, N. J., in which he installed four of these long kilns. In 1902 he began shipping cement from them, and since then has added six more of the same size kilns.

The idea was not as fantastic as the public were told by some of the cement engineers, for since 1904 no rotary cement kilns have been built except those of the Edison type. At the present time nearly all of the Portland cement made in the United States, and a very large percentage of that made in Europe, is made in the same kiln invented by Mr. Edison.

Another feature of the Edison cement plant is the crushing roll system for preliminary crushing. Instead of using small gyratory crushers, such as were in use at the time, Edison "Giant Rolls" were installed. These are five feet in diameter and five feet long, and act on a different principle from any roll heretofore in use. Patents on these have been sustained in the courts, and their use in the cement industry is confined to the Edison plant. There are, however, six of the largest stone crushing companies in the country using them, one of these companies having three plants at different places.

When these crushing rolls were installed at the Edison plant, the largest gyratory crusher in use took pieces of stone up to 150 or 200 lbs. in weight. The rolls in use at the Edison Portland Cement plant are capable of taking pieces ranging from 15,000 to 25,000 lbs. in weight, and in an incredibly short space of time reduce it in a single operation to six inch sizes and less. The Edison rolls at Tompkins Cove Stone Company are capable of taking single blocks of stone weighing up to 45,000 pounds.

The daily output of rolls of this kind seems limited only by the ability to deliver stone to the hopper. At the Edison plant they crush 2,000 tons in ten hours, and grind a considerable portion of the time. At Tompkins Cove, where a larger set are installed, a test showed them capable of crushing 3,000 tons an hour. This seems almost beyond belief, but is nevertheless a fact. It is not contended that they can keep up this rate for ten hours, no system has yet been devised by which stone can be delivered to them at that rate con-

The fine grinding of the raw materials and the finished product also received attention from Mr. Edison. At the time the plant was built all types of machinery for this purpose were units of small capacity. He invented a system of large units which has now been in use for about

less. The Wilson rolls at Tompkins Cove Stone Company are capable of taking single blocks of stone weighing up to 40,000 pounds.

The limited output of rolls of this kind seems limited only by the ability to deliver more to the hopper. At the Edison plant they crush 2,000 tons in ten hours, and are idle a considerable portion of the time. At Tompkins Curve, where a larger set are installed, a test showed them capable of crushing 3,600 tons an hour. This seems almost beyond belief, but is nevertheless a fact. It is not contended that they can keep up this rate for ten hours, as no system has yet been devised by which stone can be delivered to them at that rate continuously.

The fine grinding of the raw materials and the finished product also received attention from the Edison, Edson, at the time the plant was built. The plant was designed for this purpose were units of small capacity. He invented a system of three units of 100 horsepower each, which would last twelve years. During this time, however, great improvements have been made in capacity and efficiency in other types of machinery. The Edison, Edson, plant, whose sole aim is efficiency, has determined to make the Edison Portland Cement Co. plant, which is in the East, the most efficient plant in the world. The Edison, Edson, plant has been carefully investigated from all angles of view all kinds of machinery in use, and for efficiency and quality has decided that the Edison, Edson, plant is the best. The Edison, Edson, plant has been determined to be the best to install are seven feet in diameter and twenty-four feet in length. The Edison, Edson, plant has an expenditure of about \$200,000.

The Edison Portland Cement Company, therefore, will have a daily capacity of 500 to 7,000 barrels of cement of quality second to none and made in the most modern and up to date mill in the country.

In connection with the cement plant he operates dairy farms aggregating about 400 acres, under which the cement materials lie. In order to make the land properly return on the investment Mr. Tidlow began a system of scientific farming some years ago. Fifty-eight fields are accurately surveyed and a system of accounting inaugurated whereby everything put on each field, including man and horse labor, seed, fertilizer, *etc.*, is charged to the field and everything taken off credited to it. This system produced surprising results and is showing a steady building of the soil, as well as increasing profits.

One of the results of this farm system was the opportunity to test out his belief in the value of limestone in agricultural operations. He directed his Farm Superintendent to try improving the soil of parts of various fields by applying ground limestone, applying coarsely ground on some and finely ground on others. He directed the chemist to supervise the work and see that tests were reliable, scientific and accurate. The Farm Superintendent, the chemist and the expert accountant, working together, proved in a few years that using limestone was a cheap and efficient method of raising the soil for the growing of alfalfa for an acid soil. Experiment shows again that the country have had the same thing.

After he was convinced that very finely ground limestone was the best thing for the farmer, he organized the Edison Pulverized Limestone Company several years ago and has since been supplying thousands of tons of pure white limestone, very finely ground, to farmers, who begin year by year trying it on a small scale and go back the next year with large orders.

The modern Edison Dictating Machine (business phonograph) has taken its place among the essentials of the business world along with the typewriter, and is everywhere found to-day in progressive offices, both large and small. Edison introduced in 1905 the first efficient dictating machine; now, in this country alone, more than 1,000,000 letters daily are voice written.

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The use of his photograph for dictation, doubtless the cause and apex of recent re-mineralization has never appeared in my columns as it is a violation of the privacy of the subject. Indeed, was the scientific nature that inspired his invention.

It is characteristic of his prophetic mind that his original published statement in 1934, "The Use of the Millimeter of the Eye for the Detection of the Clear Forward of the Present Universal Gas for Dictation, has also of its own CONSIDERATION WITH THE THERMODYNAMICALLY RESPONSIBLE INVENTION OF THE RECORD, AND THAT OF THE MOVEMENT OF LIGHT IN THE PRESENT ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE FUTURE LEFT IN HIM FOR THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE FUTURE OF HIS LATEST INVENTION."

THE RECORD.

Beginning of Popularity.

Beginning of Popularity.

Machine dictation first became really practical by his introduction of a new instrument in 1905 with fundamental improvements. From that date it has steadily advanced in public favor from a more or less uncertain practice to its present recognition and use as a business necessity.

It may seem strange to the reader that such a simple device as a telephone should have been feared had to elapse after the invention of the "discovery" of the telephone. The telephone was a device that had to be considered in the patent office. But it may be recalled that the patent office had first not only to determine the validity of the invention, but also to determine the extent of the invention. The telephone was the first invention, the electric light, in order that electric for dictating machine operation might be available.

The telephone was thus finally set a higher degree of protection and had to be invented in the patent office. The telephone was the first invention that would come under the patent office. The telephone was the first invention that would come under the patent office. The telephone was the first invention that would come under the patent office.

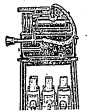
"Corrections" Provided For.

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The summarized inventions that brought the Dictating Machine out of obscurity and made it a practical office device were: all Instant HARRY VITTON for the Dictator; a satisfactory EXTERNAL MOTOR for all hearing circuits, and a practical DICTATING INDEX.

All Users

Probably no other office appliance has been the object of such rapid development within the past ten years as the Edison Dictating Machine. The certainty of these frequent improvements was early foreseen by Edison, who at once assumed the burden of additional cost and engineering difficulty in so designing his improvements that they apply, for the price of parts only, to all previously sold machines. This policy



UNIVERSAL METHOD for all lighting circuits, and
the attached ILLUSTRATED INDEX.

Improvements for All Users

Probably no other office appliance has been the object of such rapid development within the past ten years as the Edison Dictating Machine. The certainty of these frequent improvements was early foreseen by Edison, who at once assumed the burden of additional cost and engineering difficulty in so despatching all improvements that they apply, for the price of parts only, to all previously sold machines. This Ed-



EDISON DICTATING MACHINE

son policy and practice avoids the unjust penalty inflicted upon purchasers by many manufacturers, who ruthlessly change "models" with the seasons, without consideration for their patrons, whose equipment is thus rendered obsolete, with a consequent "trade in" necessary if improvements are desired.

[illegible]

Large Organization Necessary.

Dialing machines were closely depend upon the continuous performance of the instrument. Therefore the manufacturer's close contact. Therefore trained sales and service organizations have been

Chemical Products

For many years past Edison has had quite an extensive chemical works in operation at Silver Lake, New Jersey, where he made various chemicals for his storage battery, primary battery and other industries.

Being the largest individual user in the United States of carbolic acid (for making phonograph records, Edison found himself in danger of being compelled to close his plant) and the largest importer of the large quantities on exportation by England and Germany, the sources of supply. Carbolic acid is used in making explosives, and the war in Europe was the cause of the embargo. Kunkin worked out a plan for making carbolic acid synthetically. A range of men working twenty-four hours a day to build the plant, and on the eighteenth day after starting out he was making the acid. Within four weeks after the plant started it could turn out 2,000 pounds of carbolic acid a day. It is now turning out 7,000 pounds a day.

Great Demand for Outp

The great scarcity of carbolic acid in America some months ago brought immediate requests to Edison as well as some of his product. The production of his first plant was not nearly sufficient to supply the demand, he therefore projected and installed another plant, also having a capacity of 2,000 pounds per day. He derived increased revenues for use in this latter plant. It was successfully installed and put into operation and has been supplying carbolic acid for many months past.

[illegible]

Aniline Plant

[illegible]

Long List of Products

There still exists a shortage in other chemicals and Mr. Wilson has recently added to his products acetamide, acetate of soda, para amino phenol, ortho amino phenol and sulphate of soda. The test of Mr. Wilson's chemical manufactures are generally appreciated, hence we give a prominent list of the chemical products which are now making regularly:—

In the early part of last year Edison entered the line of helping out the textile and rubber industries of America by finding a substitute for oil and sulfuric acid, which are in great demand, and which had previously been imported from Russia and Germany. After some preliminary experimental work he laid out the design of a plant. By bringing great pressure on manufacturers of apparatus and by working day and night he got this plant in forty-five working days and commenced deliveries in June, 1925. The plant has been in operation ever since and is now producing about 450 pounds of sulfuric acid daily.

The few drying houses and other aids were adequate for a good quality of turmeric produced in 1960, which was the first year of the new plan. In a few months after the beginning of the year 1961, when it was particularly hard of this commodity, the Government decided to construct a drying house for its increased local production, and being necessary and he is determined in his information that the Government will be able to control the market. A great deal of income has been received for the article in order to use this material for the article, and the Government has decided to equip a separate plant for manufacturing and marketing turmeric, and has been stopping this for a long time, and is now a very fast, this is the first a serious situation.

Long List of Products

There still exists a shortage in other chemicals, and Mr. Kellum has recently added to his products acetaldehyde, acetate of soda, para amino phenol, ortho nitro phenol and sulphate of soda. The extent of Mr. Kellum's chemical manufacture is not generally appreciated, hence we give the following list of the chemical products which he is now making available:-

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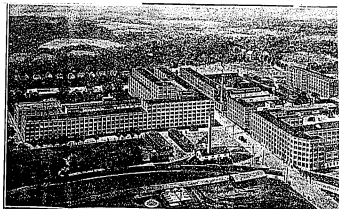
provided in over one hundred of the larger cities and business centers of the country, from which trained representatives are provided, not only for technical service, but especially for in-home demonstrations and suggestions to assist the thousands of Edison Electric Machine users in every locality.

In New York city, where this is published, this local connection is supplied by the Society Office "Liberale Company, 114 Liberty street and phone-
Director-2228. Local addresses in other cities
supplied on request.

The Curtis Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and
 Boston, 200 Madison
 Ave., Chicago 17, Ill., Repres. Director New York

OVER A HUNDRED of the great railroad offices of the country use more than 5,000 machines, manufactured by **AMERICAN** and **WESTINGHOUSE** companies.

A significant fact to the average reader is that 50 per cent of Edison Dictating Machine users are in professional and small offices that employ less than five machines.



GROUP OF EDISON FACTORIES AT OZARK

Edison Primary Battery

It is interesting to note that because of its unflinching service the Edison Primary Battery is used practically to the exclusion of all other sources of electrical energy for the operation of those devices designed for the protection of life and property. There are no services more exacting of the battery than automatic railway signal work and telephone train dispatching, for by these two branches the rapid and safe movement of railroad traffic is obtained. When one realizes the dependence which is placed on railway automatic signals, and that more of these signals are operated by Edison Primary Cells than by all other forms of electrical energy combined, the reliability of the battery is apparent. Telephones are now used extensively for the conveyance of orders to trains, and the Edison Primary Battery is the source of electrical energy most generally employed in this service. Fire alarm, police and burglar alarm systems are essentially signaling systems and their failure to operate properly may result in large loss of life and property. Edison Primary Cells are used extensively in the operation of these signaling systems because they have proven their reliability by many years of service.

Mine signal systems, electric clock systems and emergency exit lighting are other services where unflinching operation is essential. A separate and infallible source of energy is necessary for the operation of these devices, even when commercial power is available, and the Edison Primary Cell completely meets the requirements.

Reliable and Economical.

Edison Primary Cells have another application where economy, rather than service, is the important factor, namely, its use in connection with the operation of call bell systems, annunciator circuits, electric door releases, intercommunicating telephones and other duties for the home or apartment, where a reliable and economical source of electrical energy is desired. The failure of a door bell, a telephone or a door release is not necessarily dangerous, but it may be extremely annoying, and this annoyance can be avoided by the use of a battery having large capacity, long life, uniform voltage and visible indication of approaching exhaustion, which permits of their being renewed before failure occurs, so that the same continuity of operation of these electrical devices about the home can be had, as is being obtained in the operation of railway equipment, and such other important work, as is being daily performed by the Edison Primary Cells.

The illustration shows the manner in which the cells are furnished for home or office use. Metal trays are made up in the sizes necessary to house the number of cells required for various purposes, and as the cells used have heat resisting glass jars, rectangular in shape, the outfit is compact and portable.

Great Aid to Gasoline Engine.

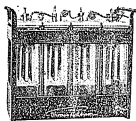
The Edison Primary Cell is not a new product. It has been manufactured commercially and used extensively for many years. Its first application was for the operation of the X-ray, electro-cautery instruments, dental and surgical motors and for the production of current in connection with various electro-therapeutic devices. Were it not for the Edison Primary Cell the development of the gasoline engine would have been retarded, for by its early use the successful ignition by means of an electric spark was attained. It was recognized that electric ignition would have many advantages not pos-

sible with the use of the hot tube, but no other battery was available at the time to supply current of sufficient strength to energize the primitive spark coils of those days.

The factory in which these primary cells are made has been operating continuously for years on a twenty-four hour schedule, with a steady increase in business. In spite of the recent progress in the development of the dynamo-electric means of producing electricity, in connection with the plant complete laboratories are maintained to regulate the product, carry on development work and investigate new fields of application.

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UNIT OF PRIMARY BATTERY CELLS.

Edison Motion Pictures

Thomas A. Edison is the inventor of the motion picture camera and projecting Kinetoscope, which latter invention has made the "movies" what they are today. Without Edison's projecting Kinetoscope the motion picture would never have attained anything like its present popularity, for the pictures could never have been shown on a screen before audiences numbering into thousands, but would still have to be operated within the original box-like Kinetoscope and viewed through a peephole by one person at a time. It was not until 1895 that the modern type of film was used in a modified form of magic lantern for projecting the pictures on a screen. The greatest progress in the art of motion pictures can be traced from that time.

From the simplest movements, such as a man sneezing, skirt dancing, etc., jeridly registered by a crude apparatus, to complete dramas in eight one thousand foot reels, elaborately staged, often with gorgeous settings, indoors and outdoors, and requiring hundreds of actors, represents the marvelous development of a comparatively short period of time.

First Studio.

What a striking contrast the first motion picture studio ever built offers with the present imposing concrete, steel and glass building that today houses the Edison Studio at Hedford Park, N. Y. The original studio was an extremely unpretentious oblong wooden structure, erected in the laboratory yard at Orange, New Jersey. The whole structure was set on a pier so it could be swung around with the sun, and a movable roof was spread so that the accumulated sunlight could stream in upon the actor who in positions were being caught by the camera.

Present Studio.

Compare this "revolving box" with the structure where Edison silent dramas are now produced. The first affair cost probably a few hundred dollars, whereas the present building represents an outlay of approximately \$100,000, has five stages where it is possible to photograph five different scenes at one time and is equipped with all the properties and stage settings of a modern metropolitan theatre. Practically the entire roof is glass, so that full advantage can be taken of the sunlight. On dark days and when night work becomes necessary artificial light from a multitude of arc lamps of enormous candle power is resorted to.

The motion picture negative is developed the same as with an ordinary camera, and is then ready for printing the positive films for use in the Kinetoscope. Scenes are not always filmed in the order in which they appear in the plot. When two scenes require the same setting, though they may be the first and last in the play, they are filmed directly after each other, then when all the scenes have been taken and the various sections developed they are cemented together in their proper sequence and form the complete film. The developing is done at the studio, where the developed film is sent to the Edison laboratories at Orange, N. J., where the positive prints are made and shipped out to exhibitors throughout the country.

Stock Company of Players.

The development of talent has kept pace with the mechanical and artistic branches

outline of a modern metropolitan theatre. Practically the entire roof is glass, so that full advantage can be taken of the sunlight. On dark days and when night work becomes necessary artificial light from a multitude of arc lamps of enormous candle power is resorted to.

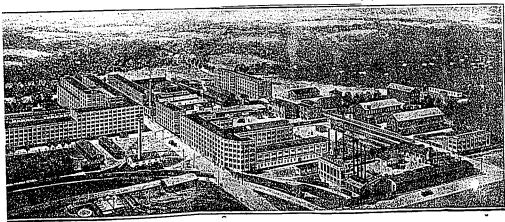
The motion picture negative is developed the same as with an ordinary camera, and is then ready for printing the positive films for use in the kinetoscope. Scenes are not always filmed in the order in which they appear in the plot. When two scenes require the same setting, though they may be the first and last in the play, they are filmed directly after each other, then when all the scenes have been taken and the various sections developed they are connected together in their proper sequence and form the complete film. The developing is done at the studio, where the developed film is sent to the Edison laboratories at Orange, N. J., where the positive prints are made and shipped out to exhibitors throughout the country.

Stock Company of Players.

The development of talent has kept pace with the mechanical and optical branches of the Edison entertainment. From employing individual performers from time to time, a regular stock company of stars and supporting players now devote their entire time to the work. The Edison Studio is known for the special pains taken to secure leading players of international reputation and popularity and to select minor players with minute care as to type. In conformity with this policy, all writers and photographic detail are most carefully planned and executed with a high degree of finish, for nothing less would pass the strict censorship of Mr. Edison.

Edison Super-Kinetoscope.

Realizing that projecting devices had not kept pace with the artistic and photographic branches of the industry, years ago Mr. Edison set about to devise a projecting machine as near perfect as his ingenuity could devise. The Edison Super-Kinetoscope, recently announced to the industry, a radical departure in motion picture projecting devices, is concrete evidence that he accomplished his purpose. In addition to mechanical changes, which make the Super-Kinetoscope simpler, easier and safer to operate, its great outstanding feature is the absolutely flickerless picture which it projects and the ever-widening depth and beauty imparted to figures and objects on the screen.



GROUP OF EDISON FACTORIES AT ORANGE, N. J.

June 15, 1916

OLD GRADS' AT PHONE REUNION

oston School's Jubilee Is
Celebrated In 35 Towns
Over Wire.

LOUISVILLE MEN ON CIRCUIT

hundreds Of Voices Take Up The
Refrain When "Star Spangled
Banner" Is Sung.

While hundreds of graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Boston were assembled in a great hall in Boston last night, listening so raptly paid the school on the occasion of its golden jubilee, hundreds of other graduates, members of the Alumni Society in various cities, held telephone receivers to their ears and listened with interest and wonder.

In Louisville, as the Presidents Club, society or more members of the society assembled at a banquet presided over by James Clark, Jr., a graduate of the class of 1890.

Many Cities On Line.
Other cities on the line, when similar banquets were held here, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Detroit, Birmingham, Atlanta, St. Louis, St. Paul, Portland, Me., Portland, Ore., Portland, Wash., St. Louis, Kansas City, Urbana, Ill.; and other smaller cities and towns.

People in all of these places heard speeches by Thomas A. Edison, C. A. Stone, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, A. C. Bell of the Bell Telephone Company, Orville Wright, inventor, Thomas N. Van, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Dr. Lewis of Harvard, Fred Ryan of San Francisco, Dr. H. F. Johnson, of the University of Chicago, Prof. M. L. Pugh and others.

Sitting at their tables, the alumni listened to the words coming over thousands of miles of wire and marvelled, for when a melodious voice came from Washington singing "The Star Spangled Banner," they forgot the mechanical triumph and thought only of their country and its future welfare.

Take Up Chorus.

In more than thirty-five cities thousands of persons, men and women, who had not listened in silence all evening, took up the chorus and sang the song with feeling and emotion.

The telephone connections through the country were arranged thru the courtesy of the American Bell Telephone Company and the Commercial Telegraph and Telephone Company. The Louisville connections were looked after by D. F. Turnbull, general manager, and Louis K. Webb, district manager, with headquarters in this city.

June 29, 1916

"AN EVENING WITH EDISON."

Read's Hall Will Be Magic Place for Music Lovers Thursday Evening.

Invitations have been sent out by M. C. Veight, Mgr. of the C. M. Ware Co., of Vineland, who have been licensed by Thomas A. Edison, Inc., to demonstrate and retail the Edison Diamond Discs, the only musical instrument that **REPRODUCES** **COMES**—the tone of the artist in the tone of the Edison.

One of the pleasing features of the evening will be the playing in unison with Mr. Edison's **Vocal** **re-creations** by Miss Marguerite Parkinson, the well known Vineland violinist.

The other soloist will be Miss Elizabeth Sooy, the well known South Vineland soprano, assisted by Mr. Walter Dupham, of Millville at the piano.

George B. Hanson, of the Edison laboratories, will be in charge of the demonstration, and admission will be by card only. Those who have not received a card can obtain same at the C. M. Ware Store, 714 Landis Avenue.

This demonstration is given for the sole purpose of acquainting the public with Edison's latest success in sound and tone development, and those invited will be under no obligation whatever, therefore it is hoped all who have received invitations will avail themselves of this opportunity to hear and enjoy the evening's programme.

6-28-21

PHILADELPHIA (PA) PUBLIC LEADER

June 26, 1916

CAESAR WAS AN ADVERTISER

Fame and Fortune Have Always
Come to Those Who Know
How to Command
Publicity

EDISON, or whoever it was who said that it did not know what he was talking about when he asserted that it is a man who makes a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though he builds his house in the woods the world will make a better track to his door.

If the man neglected to provide himself with a publicity agent he would be dead before the world discovered that he had cleared his own house of mice. His neighbors might know it, but there is no automatic system of telegraphic which communicates such information rapidly from town to town. That when this inventor and the publicity expert enter into partnership we have an invincible combination that wins fortune for each and benefits the world. If you do not believe it hunt up Mr. Edison and ask him.

Advertising is as old as trade. The first advertisements were signs attached to pieces of business. Some of the Roman signs are still preserved in the ruins of Pompeii. We learn from the books that in Rome itself the wine shops were indicated by a picture of an amphora and two slaves; that a picture of a goat was painted outside of a dairy and that a school was indicated by a sign showing a boy getting whipped.

But no one could see these signs except those who went through the streets where they were.

June 26, 1916

OFFERS SCIENTIFIC WORK FOR DEFENCE

Engineering Foundation Proposes Federalization of All Research Agencies in the Nation.

With the object of encouraging the application of scientific principles to American industries and national defence, which the possibility of war renders particularly important at this time, the Engineering Foundation, at a meeting last night decided to offer its services to the National Academy of Sciences of the United States. It is proposed to accomplish the federation of all the research agencies of the nation, governmental, university and private, toward that end.

The Engineering Foundation is administered in the interest of "scientific research and the good of mankind," through the engineering profession by trustees from the national societies of civil, mechanical, mining and electrical engineers, representing a membership of thirty thousand.

The initial endowment of the foundation was received last year from Ambrose Swasey, of Cleveland, and it was announced last night that "an important addition to the financial resources of the foundation had been contributed by Mr. Swasey, who was a special guest at the meeting."

July 20, 1916

Edison on Suffrage.

Thomas A. Edison is for Woman Suffrage, but he refuses to lose his head about it. In a public statement the other day he denied ever having said that social and moral improvement were accelerated in Woman Suffrage states.

"While I am in favor of Woman Suffrage," Edison explained, "I have noticed that in states where women have suffrage they have failed to use their votes to diminish saloons and to correct other abuses. Still, I believe that they should have the power to do so, because some day they will be sure to use it."

The statement that women who have had the ballot given them have not used it for moral progress may be resented and denied in suffrage states. In a general way, however, it will probably be admitted that Mr. Edison is right in his views, and that the calm, sane support he gives to the suffrage cause is really the best kind of support. Women of the Suffrage party advocated this sane support of their policies. They have no sensational, spectacular reforms to pull off, but they do hope to better conditions a whole lot by their interest and votes. But women as citizens evolve along with men, and are not likely to accomplish anything that is not the product of the slowly developing moral sense of the whole community.

The real argument for letting men vote is about the same as the argument for letting men voice—the argument of democracy. They should have the ballot because they are people, with a right to their share in government, and because they will use that right more and more intelligently and admirably as they gain in experience and civic virtue.

July 17, 1916

Fifty Men in Edison Plant Strike.

ORANGE, N. J., July 16.—About fifty men employed in the disc manufacturing department of Thomas A. Edison's West Orange plant went on strike yesterday. A committee of strikers met last night with A. M. Hild, head of the department, and a representative of the company, and a truce was agreed upon to accede to the demands of the strikers. They collected outside the building. Mr. Hild telephoned for the police, and when they came the men dispersed. There are approximately one hundred men in the plant.

MINNEAPOLIS (MN) NEWS

July 29, 1916

Thomas A. Edison, the noted inventor, shown on an average of four hours a day.

BOSTON (MA) CONGREGATIONALIST

July 20, 1916

Other Biographies

The "True Stories of Great Americans" contains no volume more fascinating than that on the life of Thomas A. Edison. Francis Bell Wheeler (Macmillan, 50c, net). From beginning to finish, and it comes down to 1915, it is a series of stories of wonderful inventions, some dealing with telegraphy, others with the telephone, electric lights, phonographs and movies, with many less well-known matters thrown in. And yet when Edison was a boy his teacher thought he was stupid, "addled," and advised that he be taken out of school. The story of his husband is full of interest and many events of a humorous nature. The author knows how to set it all out in a way which boys will enjoy, and it is stimulating as well as entertaining. A fine book for boys.

NEWARK (NJ) CALL

July 02, 1916

The Edison Employees' Association held its monthly meeting and social hour at Monsey's Hall, West Orange, yesterday afternoon. Jacob Berger was elected thought secretary. Richard Shercliff, president, reported that the affairs of the company were going on separate with the men at all times.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

July 17, 1916

About fifty men employed in the disc manufacturing department of Thomas A. Edison's West Orange plant have gone on strike yesterday. A committee of strikers met last night with A. M. Hild, head of the department, and after the latter reiterated the decision of the firm not to accede to the demands of the workers they collected outside the building.

BROOKLYN (NY) CITIZEN-TRADER

July 13, 1916

A NATIONAL DEFENSE LABORATORY

"I shall not make any argument for a research laboratory for national defense, but I will tell you just what it will do," writes Thomas A. Edison in "American Defense," a monthly magazine published for the American Defense Society. "Many of my colleagues here will probably make an argument for it, but I will tell you what it will do. The object of the laboratory is to perfect all the different details of the war machine, and do it quickly. My methods are probably different from anybody's else in laboratory work. When I want to make a thing done in a few men, to carry it along for weeks or months, I put everything in the shop on it. If the longest thing takes one hour, then in fifteen hours I have got my machine, because I put a man on every part."

"Now, I think the best way in this laboratory is to perfect all the units of the war machinery, and to carry out that idea of putting all the men you can on it at once and get it done."

"Fortunately, in the navy, war, of course, have expert and educated men, and if you will give them the right thing you will never have any trouble with that thing. If properly instructed. As it is now you get something and it breaks down, and you have got to take it into the repair yard and change it all over, and that is expensive. If you will make one unit here it is inexpensive, and you will know what you have if you order a hundred."

July 06, 1916

TARIFF COMMISSION TRICKERY

WHILE the violation of American rights and the murder of American citizens on the high seas still awaiting redress; with American commerce subjected to lawless interference and American business firms blacklisted, and with the Mexican problem so acute that almost the entire military forces of the country are on active service, popular interest in the doings of congress is directed chiefly to such matters as prejudicial and foreign relations. It is such thing of public preoccupation that selfish interest chooses for the throttling or weakening of legislation of urgent and far-reaching importance.

During the last few weeks, for example, the advocates of conservation and child labor reform have been compelled to resist conspiracies to defeat or emasculate vitally needed laws on these subjects. And a similar campaign of reaction threatens to result in the mangling of the bill framed to create a non-partisan, permanent tariff commission, the most important economic measure before congress at this session.

This bill originated with the Tariff Commission League, a national non-political organization, headed by Edward H. Gross, a leading business man of Chicago. The advisory-committee, representing all sections of the country and all business activities, includes such men as Thomas A. Edison, E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; H. Walters, chairman of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Atlantic Coast Line; John Mitchell, labor leader; W. S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; F. D. Colburn, former commissioner of agriculture in Kansas; A. J. Groat, president of the National Alfalfa Growers' Association; former Governor Heard, of Wisconsin, a leader in the dairy industry; John V. Farwell, a noted Chicago merchant, and J. M. Stadeneker, a well-known manufacturer.

The demand of the organization has the backing of the largest protected industries, of labor bodies, farmers' associations, boards of trade and virtually all interests of production, distribution and finance.

The bill as drawn would create a non-partisan, permanent tariff commission of seven members, four of them representing, respectively, agriculture, industrial labor, manufacturers and trade and commerce, while one should be skilled in scientific research and one experienced in tariff classifications and rulings.

The commission would have full power to make investigations, reports and recommendations, to hear complaints and initiate proceedings. Terms of the members would be nine years, and the salary of each \$12,000. An annual appropriation of \$300,000 being definitely provided, the commission would be permanent; that is, it could be extinguished only by an act of congress, and not by mere refusal of congress to appropriate funds for its work.

This measure represented adequately the demand of the public and the program of the united business interests of the country. It is in no sense a tariff act; it merely provides a method for handling tariff problems. Congress would still have the power to enact tariff rates; the commission would be the authorized agency to collect facts, supervise the preparation of the schedules for consideration by congress, make recommendations based upon scientific inquiry into foreign and domestic costs of production, and act in general as a sort of tariff court for the settlement of issues raised by producers or consumers.

The project is not designed to advance high tariff or low tariff ideas or the theory of a tariff for revenue only, but to provide a method thru which the tariff may be adjusted scientifically and readily to meet changing conditions and needs.

It takes the tariff out of politics and makes it a matter of non-partisan business. It creates machinery by which the tariff may be changed when needed, schedule by schedule, without causing the business uncertainty and disruption which inevitably exist during the prolonged upheaval of a general revision.

The great manufacturing industries, the commercial interests, the farmers, labor and the consuming public are now almost unanimously agreed that this rational system should be adopted in efficient form, and the demand has been recognized by pledges in the platforms of the great political parties. Yet the house of representatives has so loaded the bill with jokers and political schemes that it is wholly dishonest and almost worthless.

The house passed the measure on July 10. As it now lies before the senate it is a makeshift proposal, of doubtful value, if not absolutely vicious. The commission it would create would be essentially a copy of the useless Tariff tariff board, which was so vigorously condemned by the public that it had to be abolished.

The hostile combination in congress is made up of southern free traders and members from the east and west whose statesmanship begins and ends with political cloakering and manipulation of the tariff. Regardless of the business disaster which the present unscientific and dishonest method of tariff-making threatens, they are determined to keep control of the machinery as a political asset.

When one considers the powers and the responsibilities of a tariff commission, the volume of its work, the vastness of the interests with which it is to deal and the nation-wide influence of its activities, it becomes clear that no more important body was ever projected. These considerations were reflected in the universal demand for a commission of high-class men, competent to deal with intricate and far-reaching problems. In order to make such appointments possible, the bill as drafted specified salaries of \$125,000 a year, the same as received by members of the federal reserve board. But the house cut the amount to \$100,000, and then to \$75,000.

July 06, 1916

The people demanded, and all parties pledged, a commission that should be permanent. The house defied this demand by refusing to make permanent the appropriation for maintenance. The purpose of the move is to make the commission dependent upon the will of congress; it would have to plead each year for necessary funds, and thus would be subject to discipline or destruction by an unfriendly appropriations committee. In other words, under the bill as amended the "permanent" feature is a fraud.

Because it is vital that the tariff be taken out of politics—should be dealt with upon economic, not political, considerations—it was provided in the original bill that "no member of congress, or one who has served in congress within two years, shall be eligible to appointment." It was clearly foreseen that there would be desperate efforts to make the commission a comfortable nesting place for ex-congressmen and other political "lame ducks."

The house cut out the salutary prohibition, President Wilson consenting, and the bill in its amended shape would permit the heading of the commission with men who have made tariff-tinkering in the past so costly and so odious to the American people.

For several years the demand that the tariff be handled in a scientific and businesslike manner became steadily more powerful, until, for the first time in history, it was made a plank in all the party platforms. The project derives special urgency, however, from the abnormal conditions existing throughout the world.

After the cessation of the war there will come a period of drastic business readjustment, not only abroad but here, involving problems more pressing and complex than ever before confronted the nation.

How menacing will be the complications is suggested by the fact that even now there are alignments being made for the prosecution of a relentless industrial, commercial and economic war. The reaction upon the United States will be severe, and no one can foresee what measures of self-protection it will be necessary to adopt.

But one thing is imperative—the country should have at its command machinery for the quick readjustment of its tariff schedules to meet fluctuating conditions. Reciprocal commercial agreements are being arranged among various nations, the influence of which will profoundly affect American interests.

Countries which are our rivals in industry and trade have provided themselves with tariff methods by which they can take swift advantage of every opening; and if the United States relies upon the old haphazard system of wholesale revision, involving months of delay and uncertainty, or if it permits a fake tariff commission to be foisted upon it, the certain result will be business paralysis and economic catastrophe.

It is these obvious considerations that make the political trickery in the house of representatives so odious. The tariff commission bill is by all odds the most important measure of preparedness under discussion. As the league said a year or more ago:

After the great war in Europe shall have ended and millions of men have been sent back into the field of production, the world will face the most difficult and far-reaching economic problems in all history, and our own country will not be exempt. We shall surely have to readjust ourselves to new and unknown industrial conditions. Hence it is of supreme importance that we be prepared to act quickly. We are no better prepared for peace than we are for war. If ever there was a time when a tariff commission was needed, it is now.

The need for this measure of preparedness is more urgent even than for military and naval readiness, for the peril is certain and imminent, whereas the involvement in war is only a possibility and may be remote. At this time, therefore, when public alertness to the necessity for preparedness is reflected in impressive parades and in test votes throughout the country, it will be well that the demand should include this vital project of economic national defense.

The bill, conspired by political schemers in the house, is now in the senate. There is little reason to expect that President Wilson will come to the rescue of the imperiled project. He yielded to public sentiment sufficiently to abandon his prejudices and declare for the principle; but it is his weakness to be satisfied with a plausible title to a bill, and he is not inclined to interest himself in practical details.

The only hope, therefore, is that the senate will have enough patriotism and sound business sense to restore the provisions which alone can make the bill effective, or that there will be such a decisive demand from the people as will compel it to take that action and force the house to consent.

July 26, 1916

CAROLINIANS LEAD AID

Delegation From Baltimore Visits
Daniels In Interest Of Na-
val Laboratory.

SECRETARY SHOWS INTEREST

Advices From 'T' Have Written
Statement Of Local Advantages.
Two Sites Suggested.

Acting on a suggestion made by Mayor Preston in a letter to W. H. Parker, president of the North Carolina Society, on July 15, Mr. Parker and a delegation of native North Carolinians recently went over to Washington to have a heart-to-heart talk with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in person of the location in Baltimore of the proposed \$2,000,000 naval laboratory.

In the delegation were Mr. Parker, Dr. Charles C. Hill, E. H. Norman, Oscar D. Green, Dr. R. Frank Kelly, Dr. Homer E. Plink and Dr. Hyland Saulters. Upon their return they went at once to the City Hall to report the result of their trip to Mayor Preston. They were all much pleased with the reception given them by Secretary Daniels; and, while they said he did not commit himself to the Baltimore proposition, his attitude was distinctly favorable.

The delegation gave Secretary Daniels a good deal of information about the advantages of Baltimore as a site for the proposed laboratory: its deep water harbor, the abundance of skilled and costed labor to be found here, the special advantages of the city for those who would be at the head of the institution and their assistants, its proximity to both Washington and Annapolis and the fact that could be had for the institution.

WITH DELAY ACTION.

The Secretary seemed much impressed by what the men from "down home" told him, but reminded them that the appropriation had not yet been made and would not be until both houses of Congress met finally upon the conference report. He also pointed out that an amendment had been slipped into the bill providing that the laboratory be located on Government land in Washington. With regard to this amendment, Mr. Daniels said that he had written a letter to the conference asking that the amendment be stricken out and that the question of locating this plant be left to the discretion of the Secretary.

At this point Mr. Daniels declared frankly that he was much interested in the presentation of the case by the Baltimore committee and requested that they prepare their data in writing and submit it to him for more careful study. He stated that he would call the Naval Consulting Board together for the consideration of this matter, when the appropriation is finally made, and assured the visitors that the Baltimore site would be personally inspected by him or by his immediate representatives.

Two Sites Available Here.

In the course of the discussion with Mayor Preston, it was agreed that Dr. Horace E. Plink, director of the Municipal Bureau of Legislative Reference, should prepare the report that will be sent to Secretary Daniels. At the Mayor's suggestion particular attention will be called to the fact that two admirable sites are available for the laboratory. One of these is on the West McNichols reservation adjoining the new immigration station. This is not a part of the original historic fort, but is in the part added to it about 40 years ago. Another place is there for the laboratory.

There there is the lot acquired by the Government for the immigration station before the present site was selected. The fact was determined upon, it is on East Point near the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio, and is but a short distance from the water and is almost a block square. These sites are already owned by the Government.

July 17, 1916

EDISON DENIES QUOTATION.

Favors Suffrage, but Says Women
Don't Use Votes Rightly.

Thomas A. Edison, in a letter to the Executive Department of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, denies a statement attributed to him by the Woman's Journal, a suffrage organ, that he had said "I am not in favor of woman suffrage."

When Clinton W. Kent to Mr. Edison containing this statement, he wrote the following:

From the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison.
Dear Sir,
I have read the statement in the Woman's Journal, dated July 10, 1916, in which it is stated that I have said "I am not in favor of woman suffrage."

I have noticed that in places where they have suffrage they have failed to use their voice to diminish suffering and to correct other abuses. Still, I believe that they should have the power to do so. I believe every day they will be coming to see this.

Thomas A. Edison.

OTTAWA (IL) TRADER

July 12, 1916

Edison's Philosophy.

I believe there is intelligence in all matter. Why, if you put rocks under a microscope you will see their elements working like bacteria. A rock has a lot of intelligence. It shows living movements. A piece of raw silver shows it. Nothing dies. Intelligence continues to exist. Our life is rounded with a sleep. Sleep appears was right and we get a forecast of it every night we have sound, unconscious rest. That's all death is. Why fear? We don't know we're dead. But that doesn't mean I don't believe in a Supreme Intelligence, for I do. Necessity catches up with us on earth. And you garner here and not (only) in heaven or elsewhere your harvest of happiness or misery. You can't "beat it" and be happy. You can't be crooked and feel the joy of being straight.—T. A. Edison.

Mayor Preston will, within a few days, appoint a committee of representative business men to go to Washington to urge the selection of Baltimore for the experimental laboratory. This will represent practically all the business interests of Baltimore and will be quite a large committee. The Mayor will go with it. It is likely that a visit may also be made to Thomas A. Edison, head of the Naval Consulting Board, at his laboratory in Menlo Park, N. J.

Senator John Walter Smith, stated yesterday afternoon that he would unite with the Baltimore interests in an effort to secure the laboratory that, as soon as the bill is passed and the Congressional amendment is eliminated, the Senator will write to the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, a voluntary society to help out, but advising the association to wait for a while before personally interviewing the Secretary.

July 29, 1916

SEEK FACTS ON AUBURN PLANTS

Consulting Board Committee
wants Blanks to Engineers.

VENTORIES TO BE MADE

Studying Preparedness Question
Want to Know Whether Govern-
ment Supplies Can Be Made
in the City.

AUBURN, July 28.—Several local civil, mechanical and electrical engineers of the city have received blanks for inventoring industrial manufacturing plants of the city with a view of ascertaining if government supplies can be manufactured here and to what extent. The blanks were sent out by the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States of which Thomas A. Edison is chairman.

A letter from President Wilson accompanied the blanks for the use of the engineers to assure the manufacture of the confidential nature of the information which he gives. The information is exclusively for the use of the army and navy and will be used in organizing the industrial resources of the country for public service in national defense.

The committee is undertaking as a patriotic duty through a nation wide engineering organization composed of the entire membership of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Chemical Society, to provide the basic information needed in the task of preparing industries for the support of the army and navy and in any possible emergency.

The blanks when filled in will give the name and nature of the establishment, officers and principal stockholders, and whether or not they are American citizens, value of the plant, location, number of buildings, population of city, ground area of the plant and if greater area may be obtained, fire protection, how much power is developed in the plant, provisions for feeding and housing employees, telegraph and telephone facilities and other data.

The board asks when the yearly slack season comes and the percentage of tools idle during that period. Materials used and manufactured are to be obtained and from whom purchased and if imported. Labor is an important factor and the board wishes to be informed what percentage is citizens. Information is asked if women can do any of the work now done by men, if night work is possible and if the employees are willing to work over time. Railroad facilities are asked and the manufacturer will be asked if he would consider holding on government contracts in time of peace or if he would consider accepting a minimum annual educational order to insure familiarity with the work on the part of the factory organization.

There are several factories in this city which could readily be adapted to the manufacture of munitions. Among these are Columbian Paper Company, Osborne Tuba Mill, International Harvester Company, Henry & Allen Implement Factory, Tuttle's Iron Works, Eccles Furling Company, Revere Manufacturing Company, Robbison & Brown and Dunn & McCarthy Shoe Company. Auburn Button Works, Auburn Leather Goods Company, Auburn Wooden Company, Firth and the Nye and Walck-Kilmarsack Carpet Company, Jewell Manufacturing Company, Widawski & Son, Seythe makers, and other extensive manufacturers of smaller machines.

July 17, 1916

Edison Calls Police to Scatter Strikers

Fifty men from the dist department of Thomas A. Edison's West Orange plant ~~arrived at the~~ on Monday evening of twenty-two cent a day. The strike committee called on A. J. Hitt, head of the department, Saturday night, and four hundred men surrounded the building. They demanded were refused, and Mr. Edison called the police, who peacefully dispersed the men. Mr. Hitt said the strike was caused by undesirable foreigners, and that the men responsible for it would not get back to work.

BUFLER (WA) CITIZEN

July 25, 1916

Thomas A. Edison is credited with saying that one hundred years there will be very little poverty in the world. It will not be necessary to wait a hundred years to get rid of much of the poverty, for a large part of it is due to the liquor traffic.

August 24, 1916

EDISON TO CALL MEETING

To Consider Proposed New Naval Laboratory.

Washington, August 24.—Thomas A. Edison, chairman of the navy's civilian advisory board, was asked today by Secretary Daniels to call a meeting of the board in Washington, September 15, to consider questions of organization under the new naval appropriation bill and the construction of the proposed \$1,500,000 experimental laboratory.

SAN FRANCISCO (CA) CALL & POST

August 12, 1916

FIRESTONE PLANT
SHOWS PROGRESS

In a recent talk, Thomas Edison brought forward the idea that America, supposed to be unprepared for such trials as the great nations of Europe have been passing through, is really pretty well prepared in the growth and increasing efficiency of its factories.

There is a point in this. At the present moment the Firestone/Tire and Rubber Company, having done a business of over twenty-five million dollars during its last fiscal year, is announcing an increase in volume of 25 per cent in its sales this year over those of last, according to the Times 1 figure.

A Firestone official, in talking of this matter recently, said: "The best thing about our organization is its wonderful expansive powers. For years President Firestone has been building with this in view. He has strong men at every important point from the top to bottom of the organization. When expansion comes we are ready for it. The units of the organization are fitted in and the service to the user goes on unimpaired in the face of any demand made of us. In thinking of the matter one cannot help hoping that if the time ever comes when we need our industries to prevent the destruction of our national life, many industries will be found organized as the Firestone is now organized. In fact, on this very point, our whole future as a country may some day hinge."

August 15, 1916

"You Don't Feel Pinched
Anywhere, Do You?" Asked
Mr. Edison

THOMAS A. EDISON, watching the operation of the first phonograph ever used in an automobile, talked rapidly as he studied the proposition, and talked especially on how to live.

"The main thing is to keep your body LOOSE," said he. As he said it, he knocked one of his low shoes off, exposing an interesting gray stocking; then put it on again, showing it was absolutely loose.

"Don't let anything pinch you ANYWHERE. If you want to live a long time and work while you live, keep your body perfectly free from pressure."

"Don't, as a matter of course, have any pressure on your neck or wrists, or on any spot where the big veins and arteries are exposed."

"Remember, also, that every inch of the body should be kept free of pressure."

"Every inch is covered with the little capillaries, hair-like veins that feed the whole body and the millions of cells."

"Pressure ANYWHERE means that a certain part of your body is deprived of its natural food. And starvation and death begin where the body is pressed and choked."

Edison is wise; remember what he says—everything LOOSE for you and your children.

MACON (GA) TELEGRAPH

August 21, 1916

THOMAS A. EDISON has sworn allegiance to the U. S. P. O. O. well, we all have our faults.

NEWBURGH (NY) JOURNAL

August 24, 1916

NAVAL ADVISORY
BOARD SUMMONED

Washington, Aug. 24.—Thomas A. Edison, chairman of the Navy's Civilian Advisory Board, was asked today by Secretary Daniels to call a meeting of the board in Washington, September 15 to consider questions of organization under the new naval appropriation bill and the construction of the proposed \$1,500,000 experimental laboratory.

September 03, 1916

September 05, 1916

EDISON ON A VACATION IN THE ADIRONDACKS



Thomas A. Edison, left, and H. S. Firestone.

Thomas A. Edison, inventor, declares that all sensible vacations are passed amid outdoor life. Camps and recreation are only had in the tranquilizing solitude of forests, far from the busy haunts of men.

Edison, with H. S. Firestone, the rubber man, and John Burroughs, the naturalist and writer, is now on his vacation in the Adirondacks. They are roughing it in the wild.

A. B. B. is prepared to furnish reliable information in answer to almost any question that you choose to ask. You are invited to make a trip of this style. There is no charge, of any sort, except a two-cent stamp for return postage.

Address: THE SPRINGFIELD UNION, IN PARALLEL, BUREAU, FREDERICK J. HARRIS, DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Notwithstanding the accession of Thomas A. Edison, the demand for Wilson's ~~renewable~~ can not be called electrical.

ROCHESTER (NY) TIMES

August 26, 1916

TO CAMP IN ADIRONDACKS

New York, Aug. 26.—Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford and H. S. Firestone, Akron, O., manufacturer, will camp together in the Adirondacks next week.

BURLINGTON (VT) FREE PRESS

August 29, 1916

Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford, John Burroughs and H. S. Firestone, the automobile tire manufacturer, will spend the next two weeks "roughing it" in a camp in the Adirondacks.

September 04, 1916

THOMAS A. EDISON
OUT FOR WILSON

**Says President Has Given Us Peace
With Honor.**

FORMERLY FOR ROOSEVELT

"Hughes' Capacity For Hindsight Is Highly Developed, As We Learn From His Speeches," Says Famous Inventor...

New York, Sept. 4.—Thomas A. Edison yesterday showed that he is one of the original T. R. men who will not follow the Colonel back into the Republican camp. He came out unequivocally in favor of the re-election of President Wilson.

"Not since 1860," Mr. Edison said in a formal statement, "has any campaign made such a direct call on almost-pure Americanism. The times are too serious to talk or think in terms of Republicanism or Democracy. Real Americans must drop parties and get down to big fundamental principles."

"More than any other President in my memory, Wilson has been faced by a succession of tremendous problems any one of which, decided the wrong way, would have had disastrous consequences. Wilson's decision so far have not got us into any serious trouble, nor are they likely to. He has given us peace with honor. This talk about the United States being despised is nonsense. Neutrality is a mighty trying policy, but it is international law, and the rights of humanity and the future of civilization, are at stake. Intervention."

[illegible]

"His attitude on the tariff and consequently openness of mind. A tariff politician will take the whole profit from nations. It is my hope that the experts in politics. It is my hope that the whole will be named, and that the whole will be a continuous and violent almost with the dignity of the Supreme Court. Perhaps they say he has blundered. Perhaps he has. But I notice that he usually blunders forward. You can't get 100 per cent. efficiency in a democracy. I don't know that we should be perfect. We would be machine made. We would have to sacrifice too much of freedom."

of freedom.

"As I said at the start, it has been just one big thing after another with Wilson. I have never known so many dangerous questions brought up for decision to any one President. Now he has to call the general strike of the skilled railway men, which, if carried out, will throw the whole country into confusion and prove a calamity that, in certain eventualities, will have results bound to extend over a long period of time. He is acting with his usual courage and ability.

September 04, 1916

EDISON WILL SUPPORT WILSON

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Formation of the "Woodrow Wilson Advertiser's League" was announced here tonight by Vance McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Charles B. Ingersoll of New York, is president. The National Committee made public tonight a statement by Thomas A. Edison, in which the inventor said that, although a life-long Republican, he would support Mr Wilson for re-election.

SPRINGFIELD (MA) REPUBLICAN

September 04, 1916

When Mr. Edison declared for Mr. Roosevelt last spring as the man for the republicans to nominate the colonel wrote to him that appreciation from such a source was so highly estimated that he would make a permanent record of it for his descendants. Will the colonel now take pains to hand down to later generations Mr. Edison's declaration in favor of Mr. Wilson?

2 TOWN (NY) TIMES

September 05, 1916

THOMAS A. EDISON
TOURS ADIRONDACKS

**Great Inventor and Party Travel
by Three Autos and Camp
Along Way.**

(Special to The Times.)

Malone, Sept. 5.—Today Malone was visited by Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor of Orange, N. J., and a party occupying three big automobiles. They are touring the Adirondacks and northern New York, carrying a complete camping outfit with them and pitching their tent wherever night overtakes them.

"In my opinion, Mr. Hughes, if President, would find it difficult to decide on the best course for the Government to take in this strike. His capacity for hindsight, as we learn from his speeches, is highly developed, but as to his foresight we are not equally well informed.

"Mr. Wilson has now had about four years of experience, and he has earned faith and trust. I do not think it a logical or sensible thing to change to an unexperienced and untried man just for the sake of change, or without much better reasons being given for the change than I have noticed.

"Roosevelt was my choice. He has had experience, and is one of the best of Americans, but the machine-controlled Republican Party would not have him. Therefore I am for Woodrow Wilson."



ry, by John Flanagan

School Teacher

vocation this year will center about the a school teacher of our State—an one that could be spared from his duties experiments with galvanic electricity, etching of a visionary, but he succeeded rough a mile of wire wound about the any Academy and, in so doing, sound- of the force which struck it. All this t experiment" by his contemporaries expressed by his primitive apparatus Museum, it was truly the first "long d sounds by the electric current. To ndsome school teacher, not yet thirty s of wire about horseshoes of soft iron these coils turned the dead metal into

Thomas Alva Edison

The University of the State of New York is to include in the program of its fifty-second Convocation a ceremony in recognition of the achievement of the man whom the Paris Figaro calls "the astounding Edison."

Why does the University include such a ceremony in its Convocation exercises? It honors him because he has aided, greatly aided, in the perfecting of the arts of speech, the effective use of the written, the spoken and the pictured word. This learned body with unusual insight sees Edison speaking over wires to a voracious audience. They see him also as a great poet writing with the dots and dashes of the telegraphic code and as the greatest of historians or chroniclers listening to the voice of the present not with a human ear but with a perfected mechanical ear that tires not, that makes no mistake, that never forgets and that tells nothing but the truth. So Edison appears and it seems worthwhile to remind ourselves of his interesting life.

No imaginative romance is so absorbing as the plain tale of the adventures and deeds of the great inventor. He was born February 11, 1847, at Milan, Ohio. He attended school for only three months in his entire life; then he and his mother undertook the task of making a man and a thinker out of the boy. His mother was his university, and the course of study no easy one. Before he was twelve years old, in addition to the usual school studies he had read with his mother, he had read Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Hume's History of England, Sear's History of the World, Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, the Dictionary of Sciences, Parer's School Philosophy and many other books in chemistry, science and literature. His mother taught him how to read, how to think, how to study. He taught himself how to experiment. When ten years old he started a little chemical laboratory in the cellar of his home. He bought all the chemicals to be had at the local stores and tried every experiment he read about, heard about, or thought of.

At eleven years, with a friend he worked a market garden on his father's farm and marketed the produce. In one year \$600 was turned over to his mother from his garden.

At twelve years, in order to get more money to buy more chemicals, and to have access to more books,

At 22 he was in New York looking for work in the operating room of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Co. when the apparatus broke down. He was the only person present able to fix it, and after a searching interview with the manager, was chosen superintendent of the entire plant. He "determined to try to live up to his salary if twenty hours a day of hard work would do it." Soon after he felt able to make a living for himself and support his hobby as an inventor, and his faith in himself was justified when he received \$40,000 for his first group of inventions.

At 24 he made the first successful working typewriter, followed soon after by the automatic and multiplex telegraph systems, the invention of paraffin paper, the carbon rheostat, the carbon telephone transmitter, a device that made the telephone a practical commercial instrument.

At 30 he startled the world with the invention of the phonograph, an instrument suggested by his experiments on an automatic telegraph, but he was not able to find time to perfect the instrument for ten years. In 1879 he invented the incandescent electric lamp and soon after began the development of electric lighting systems and electric power systems. In recent years he has invented the moving picture camera, the Edison storage battery, Perlaton cement processes, the dictating machine, the universal type electric motor, the kinetophone or talking moving pictures, the telescribe or recording telephone, the transophone, an electrically operated typewriter dictating machine, and a synthetic process of manufacturing carboic acid.

The characteristics of Edison are "a vigorous, well-balanced body, a clear and logical mind, a developed imagination, a capacity of great mental and physical concentration, an iron-clad nervous system that knows no ennui, intense optimism, courageous self-confidence" and "an unlimited capacity for hard work. These characteristics explain in part his great achievement. He is no believer in narrow specialization. He described himself to a friend as 'interested in everything. I don't live with the past. I am working for today and tomorrow. I am interested in every department of science, art and manufacture. I read all the time on astronomy, chemistry, biology, physics, music, metaphysics, mechanics and other branches—political economy, electricity, and in fact all things that are making for progress in the world. I get all the proceedings of the



John Henry, by John Flanagan

rk School Teacher

Convocation this year will center about the life by a school teacher of our State—an life time that could be spared from his duties king experiments with galvanic electricity, something of a visionary, but he succeeded through a mile of wire wound about the Albany Academy and, in so doing, sound- ous of the force which struck it. All this izing experiment" by his contemporaries ically expressed by his primitive apparatus State Museum, it was truly the first "long is and sounds by the electric current. To g, handsome school teacher, not yet thirty ights of wire about horseshoes of soft iron ough these coils turned the dead metal into

was Joseph Henry. Born in Albany at the boy whose origin was so humble that it is e was left alone with a widowed mother; much. He must have been a sturdy boy, an little struggle for existence, for he grew e. He must have been an inspiring com- or he had the natural insight of the spirit are blind. Because of poverty at home he e country village of Galway in Saratoga id when these boyhood years in the country genus thought himself destined by nature the time when he was growing into young py chance into contact with an inspiring mos Eaton, enthusiastic over all the works o soon after was to be the first director of lytechnic Institute. Eaton was quick to nius in young men and he presently had l survey of Rensselaer county, which was trontage of Stephen Van Rensselaer, the n, Henry probably owed much of his bent imself, soon after, became a teacher in the

charge of the Smithsonian Institution he ores of this country; to bring them into ervice. This was a crowning achievement ervice rendered by that most efficient of all

debt to this man, who was termed by the ution "the highest type of man." He was r child of Albany, one of the very few to ernity, a great American to be ranked in retest of all.

JOHN M. CLARKE

be represented at the Convocation, every sding this tribute to Joseph Henry, written or of the State Museum, and by consid- tool teacher has brought to the community

JOHN H. FINLEY

fore he was twelve years old, in ad- dition to the usual school studies he had read with his mother, he had read Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Hume's History of England, Scar's History of the World, Burton's Anatomy of Melan- choly, the Dictionary of Sciences, Parlier's School Philosophy and many other books in chemistry, science and literature. His mother taught him how to read, how to think, how to study. He taught himself how to experiment. When ten years old he started a little chemical laboratory in the cellar of his home. He bought all the chem- icals to be had at the local stores and tric every experiment he read clout, heard about, or thought of.

At eleven years, with a friend he worked a market garden on his father's farm and marketed the produce. In one year \$600 was turned over to his mother from this garden.

At twelve years, in order to get more money to buy more chemicals, and to have access to more books, nor: chemists, and more industries in Detroit, he became a newsboy and "candy butcher" on the Grand Trunk Railway between Port Huron and Detroit.

At fifteen, on the moving train, in an unused part of the baggage car, he painted and published "The Weekly Herald," the first newspaper ever printed on a train in motion. On the train, too, he installed his electrical and chemical laboratory. He had become interested in elec- tricity from visiting telegraph offices. He performed his experiments at free minutes until an unfortunate ac- cident set fire to the car, and cost him his job. No similar laboratory probably ever ran on wheels on any railroad in any land.

Edison was already experiment- ing on the crude telegraph of his day. He erected a line from the station to the village of Port Huron, learned telegraphy and soon started on a wandering career from city to city as a telegraph operator. These were the years of the great Civil War, and operators were every- where in demand. It was an easy matter for Edison to find work that would give him time for study and electrical experimentation. Easy work and easy money were no temptation to idleness, for as he himself says, "I have got so much to do, and life is so short, I am going to hustle."

At 21 his work on the duplex telegraph had advanced so far that he went into the private telegraph line business. He also filed applica- tion on his first patented invention, an electrical vote recorder, an ef- ficiency instrument needed but not then wanted in Congress.

With his invention of recording telephone, the transphone, an elec- trically operated typewriter dictat- ing machine, and a synthetic process of manufacturing carboic acid.

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Edison's method of work is first to master the literature of the sub- ject on which he is working. He then goes to work to test what he has read and to bend matter toward the end he desires to reach. "Genius," says Edison, "is 1 per cent inspiration and 99 per cent perspiration." Patiently, ploddingly, he works out as many ways as pos- sible of accomplishing the result. The best of these ways is finally adopted.

Edison in his first patented inven- tion had the good of his country at heart. In his latest activities he has given himself without reserve to his country. As chief of the Naval Con- sulting Board he is a sort of civilian chief of staff and minister of munitions. Democratic government proves its power and efficiency when an Edison directs its economic and scientific mobilization.

H *"Spittsorf, Henry"*
Sign **"MAN OF
TELEGRAPHY" DIES**

New York, Oct. 16.—Henry Spittsorf, one of the "grand old men" of telegraphy and the inventor of many important electrical devices, died today at his home, 481 East Eighty-seventh Street. He was eighty-two years old and was the pioneer of telegraph instrument makers.

He invented the liquid insulation of the magnetic wire, a method now in universal use.

He was he, too, who introduced asbestos as an insulation material. The Spittsorf meniscus is another of the numerous devices born of his ingenuity. He was associate of Clark, inventor of the Clark repeater, which made it possible for Nelson to invent the quadruplex system of telegraphy.

OCT. 17, 1916
RICHMOND (VA.) VIRGINIAN

"PHONOGRAPH - GENERAL"

SYRACUSE (NY) POST-STANDARD

October 24, 1914 (D)

EDISON'S MUSICAL GENIUS SHOWN IN UNUSUAL WAY

Concert at Regent Theater by
Vocalist, Violinists and
Phonographs.

With the Regent Theater in East Genesee street filled to capacity last night by a representative audience, the inventions of Thomas A. Edison along the lines of re-creating music were set forth in a manner to arouse unstinted enthusiasm.

The re-creation of the voice and instrument was given an unusual test in that Miss Julia Heinrich, soprano, and Arthur Wabash and Rudolph Tolt, violinists, appeared with the phonograph with so much artistry that it was practically impossible to distinguish between singer, players and machine.

An unusual number was the Schubert "Serenade," which Miss Heinrich did as a duet with her own voice on the record and his two violins. The audience brought the trio back for a repetition of the number with the instrument. Miss Heinrich is a singer of ability, and her work last night was exceptionally true with marked evidence of range and beautiful quality.

To conclude the entertainment, E. V. B. Fuller announced the moving picture, "The Voice of the Violin," which reunites a couple by means of the violin and the selection "Peasants of the Flowers." Here again the machine is used as the hero is seen with his violin and restored sweet-heart on the screen.

The Edison dealers in this territory are spending two days in Syracuse with Frank E. Bulway & Son, Inc., whose new store, with its recital hall, will be formally opened at Nos. 27-29 South Salina street to-morrow.

ALBANY, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1916



Edison and His First Phonograph

University Honors Mr Edison

The culminating event of the closing session of the Convocation, which had to do with the spoken word, was the conferring of the honorary degree of the University upon Thomas A. Edison. This ceremony was unique in the history of universities, so far as is known, for the reason that the formal bestowal was made by telephone. Usually an honorary degree is not conferred unless he upon whom it is desired to bestow it is present in person. One of the two great English universities, it is stated in the Life of Mr Edison, wished to confer upon him its honorary degree, but he was not able to go to England to receive it and it has, therefore, never been formally given to him.

But the University, wishing to express its appreciation of the great service to humanity of this man, who little needs such distinction, asked him to receive in his own laboratory the highest honor which it is able to give, and by means of the instrument which he had helped to perfect for its worldwide use. As was stated in the brief address of bestowal, he was not considered in absentia, for his thought and voice would be present, but merely in loco remoto.

And so it came about that the "spoken word" had most appropriate illustrative use in recognizing one who, though not a teacher in the schools, is touching the life of every teacher and pupil in this State by what he has learned and taught concerning the laws of the natural forces in the universe.

I wish that every school boy and school girl and every teacher might have heard his voice as distinctly as it was heard by everybody in the auditorium on the night of the Convocation, as would have been possible if only there could have been enough wires and receivers. As it is we can repro-

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Message of Bestowal

On behalf of The University of the State of New York, which is in itself endowed with power by the State to express its educational purposes within its own boundaries, I, sitting in a hall nearly two hundred miles from you, a hall lighted by the glowing filaments which you invented, employ an instrument which you had a part in perfecting, to express to you the congratulations and gratitude of this State for the "spoken word", not only between neighbors, but between peoples separated by mountains or seas, to turn darkness into light, and to make vibrations reproduce their moving images in places as far from each other as the antipodes.

On behalf of the University representing this State, I have the honor to notify you that the Regents have unanimously voted to bestow upon you its highest degree, a degree conferred by universities of mediæval times, a degree which the greatest universities of today have desired to bestow upon you, a degree of this University bestowed on Joseph Henry, but held by only one living man, Elihu Root, a degree which for the first time in the history of universities is conferred by means of that televiewer instrument whose worldwide use you have yourself made possible, the degree of doctor of laws, and conferred upon you not in absentia but merely in loco remoto.

By virtue of the authority of the State and of the vote of the Regents of The University of the State of New York, I have the honor to confer upon you the honorary degree, doctor of laws.

Message of Acceptance

Your message is a source of much pleasure and gratification to me and I want to thank you and the Regents, representing The University of the State of New York, for your congratulations and the kindly sentiments you indicate toward me.

Let me express my sincere appreciation of the honor the Regents of The University of the State of New York have done me in bestowing upon me the degree of doctor of laws. I accept the honor thus conferred upon me and return my hearty thanks for this signal mark of your esteem.

Response

We have heard your voice and while you have been speaking your picture, Mr Edison, has been before us. You have indeed been with us. Good night.

That addresses were heard from the Chancellor, in Palmyra, from President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, an old New York school teacher, in Berkeley, California, and from Mr Theodore N. Vail, in New York City, illustrate to what an extent the telephone under the seemingly magic power of Dr J. J. Carty, who was himself present, made this great annual gathering a Convocation in a new and higher sense.

A happy and fit sequel to this unique and appropriate ceremony was the placing about Mr Edison's shoulders of the hood with the colors of the State; the only part of the ceremony that could not be performed by telephone (but might be some day, as Mr Edison observed) in the midst of the exhibition of the daily uses of electrical forces and in the presence of thousands of boys and girls from the schools, their parents and friends. It was a visible symbol of the all-embracing interest of this all-embracing University.

JOHN H. FINLEY

USES PHONOGRAPH IN OWEN MAGNETIC

Arthur Brisbane Tells How
He Saves Time Dictating
Automobile Motoring.

Saves Easy Running Quality
of Car Makes It Ideal
for Purpose.

The brilliant utility of the motor vehicle from a practical standpoint was demonstrated recently by Thomas Edison, who equipped an Owen magnetic car with a phonograph that enabled the busy business men to dictate letters on their way to and from their city offices. This device, it is estimated, will enable the big men of the country to save millions of dollars in time that would otherwise be spent in riding.

A leading New York editor who is a close personal friend of Mr. Edison asked him to recommend a means of saving time in traveling between his country home and the office, and the veteran of science planned this device on an Owen magnetic car. The phonograph is fixed on a special cushion and the editor is able to add an hour to his working day, dictating letters that can later be transcribed by a "mist."

The marvelous ease and ease of motion of the Owen magnetic car makes possible the operation of this phonograph. On no other automobile would it be possible because of the road jolt and shock. The absence of the least vibratory motion in the Owen magnetic makes it possible to operate the highly sensitive Edison phonograph with precision.

"It opens up a new field for the automobile," declared Oliver Lang of the Baker R. & Co. makers of the Owen magnetic car. "For it no longer will it be necessary for men of affairs to close their day's business with the shutting of the office door, for they can now utilize the remarkable advance that has been made in the Owen magnetic car to make their working day longer. In a testimonial to Mr. Lang from this editor, who is none other than Arthur Brisbane, he says:

"My dear Mr. Lang: I am writing this letter on my way to Housatonic from New York, for I have installed in my Owen Magnetic car the Edison phonograph. The car is traveling a little over thirty miles an hour and I am able to use the time on my way home working. It is a great thing and one which I believe will be of great importance to business men. "The even turn and unobstructed balance of the Owen Magnetic car makes it ideal for this work, as the phonograph could not be run successfully on any but the smooth, running road. Your car is no longer a luxury, but a necessity for the busy man who can save two hours of his time by making use of it as I do."

Church To Give Edison Program

The Second Congregational church Sunday evening service will be given over to Mr. Wheeler from the Edison factory, who will present the following program that is promised to be of exceptional interest. The public is cordially invited.

- Policiares, from Milgton
- Brass Orchestra
- Open the Gates of the Temple
- (tenor solo)
- Hardy Williamson
- Comfort Ye, My People, Messiah
- (tenor solo)
- Read Miller
- Vavellerio Rusticani
- American Symphony Orchestra
- Ave Maria
- Mario Rappold, Albert Spaulding
- Modification, Thais
- Prize Ya, Albert Spaulding
- Marie Kappold, Karl Zorn and Arthur Middleton
- Homes to the Mountains, Ill
- Trometer, Julia Heinrich and Hardy Williamson
- Lead Kindly Light
- Mixed Quartet and
- One Sweetly Shown Thought
- Thomas Chambers and chorus
- Bonnie Sweet Densie
- Ronde Capricieuse
- Albert Spaulding
- Recitative and chorus, Messiah
- There Were Chaplains
- Glory to God
- Antio Rio and chorus
- In a Garden of Melody
- Antio Rio and Chorus
- Brass Orchestra
- Oh, Come, All Ye Faithful
- (Adeste Fideles)
- Solero's Band

"CEMENT"

EDISON (PA) FREE PRESS

December 14, 1916 (D)

EDISON CEMENT PLANT TO PREVENT DUST INJURIES.

Installation of tube mills instead of belts to carry the cement from the endopurport to another at the Edison Cement Company's plant at New Village is partially completed. By the change not only will the plant be operated with less expense and with less regard for the safety of men, but also the employees will not be compelled to work in dust. Within fifteen miles of the plant will not appreciate the change, as the dust nuisance was acute at times.

The plant has a capacity of 6000 barrels of cement a day. It has employed as many as 800 men when running to capacity. Of late, however, only about 200 men could be obtained, since the plant was reported last spring as being shut down for about fifteen months. "Quarry A. Edison is the moving spirit in the operating plant."

Big crops the section from Port Colton to Philadelphia are said by experts to be partially due to the fact that the cement company has been blowing limestone dust over the fields. It is a fact that the crops have been better in this valley than in any section of the county, season after season, since the plant was opened about twelve years ago.

Unbound Clippings Series Clippings (1917)

These clippings from newspapers and popular magazines cover the period January-August 1917; no clippings for the last four months of the year appear to have survived. Included is a long interview with the *New York Sun* in which Edison relates incidents from his days as an itinerant telegrapher and discusses his inventive career, his musical tastes, his dietary habits, and numerous other subjects. Also included is an interview, originally published in *The Etude*, containing Edison's views about composers such as Beethoven, Chopin, Debussy (whom he did not like), and Strauss. Some of the clippings pertain to Edison's war research, which was conducted in secret in a building at the top of Eagle Rock Mountain in West Orange, and his support for the Liberty Loan campaigns to sell war bonds. Other clippings report various threats against Edison and his interests made in anonymous letters, along with an alleged murder plot by anarchists in Chicago.

In addition, there are clippings about the celebration of Edison's seventieth birthday, the deaths of longtime employees Harvey H. Green and Leonard C. McChesney, and the organization of the Wisconsin Cabinet & Panel Co. to manufacture cabinets for Edison's phonographs. There is also a long article about the career of recently deceased chemist Jonas Walter Aylsworth, as well as clippings about the deaths of William G. (Billy) Bee of the Edison Storage Battery Co.; former associates James F. Cummings and James C. Hipple; and Thomas Coyle, an employee in one of Edison's phenol plants who may have died of chemical poisoning.

Approximately 50 percent of the clippings have been selected. The unselected items consist of articles unrelated to Edison and duplicate versions of the stories in the selected clippings.

There are no general scrapbooks containing clippings from this period. However, newspaper articles and other documents pertaining to Charles Edison's role in the Liberty Loan and Victory Loan campaigns, 1917-1919, can be found in four unselected scrapbooks (Cat. 44,511, Cat. 44,512, Cat. 44,513, and Cat. 44,514) at the Edison National Historic Site.

Sculpture is shown by Edith Barretto Paraso, Harry Thurnsier, Joe Davidson, James Katie Frisner and Irene Brown. The exhibition will be free to visitors through next week.

Miss Sidney Thompson contributed to yesterday's entertainment a musical play in monologue and an "impromptu play" in which she worked out in dramatic form a subject suggested from the audience, and Mrs. Richard Cooper played piano selections from Bizet, Strauss, Poffetti, Schubert, Wagner, Beethoven and Chopin.

[illegible]

Thomas A. Edison, president of the new company, is on record as saying

The plant was operating with 350 men, but the changes contemplated will make it necessary to employ 100 more. Should the company decide to place the mechanisms in the cabinets at the anime plant, many more men will be employed.



THOMAS EDISON

Edison, adding with that irresistible smile: "Supposing you did? Think of the stuff I'd have to listen to! I don't want to hear. To be a little deaf has its advantages and on the whole I prefer to let well enough alone."

Mr. Edison has also written: "It has been of great advantage to me in many ways. When in a telephone office I could only hear the instrument directly on the table at which I sat and, unlike the other operators, I was not bothered by the other instruments. Again, in experimenting on the telephone I had to improve the transmitter as I could hear it. This made the telephone commercial, as the magnetic telephone receiver of Bell was too weak to be used as a transmitter commercially. It was the same with the phonograph. The great defect of that instrument was the rendering of the overtones in music and the blurring of the words. When I worked over one year, twenty hours a day, Sundays and all, to get the 'vocal' perfectly recorded and reproduced on the phonograph. When this was done I knew that everything else could be done, which was a fact."

"Again, my nerves have been preserved intact. Broadway is as quiet to me as a country village is to a person with normal hearing."

To his S. C. representative Mr. Edison spoke eloquently in a similar strain when the subject of his deafness arose. "Do I still detect the big cities?" he said. "Indeed yes. I never go to New York if I can help it. I would not so if I were to be paid five a trip. My organism is built to withstand the demands of a modern civilization and my nerves are intact because I don't hear well. People have to adapt themselves to their environment, and I guess we'll have to be deaf in time."

Then came the query as to whether Mr. Edison continued to murder sleep with talk in his past years.

"Yes," he said, "I'm still working eighteen hours a day on the average and sleeping four or five. That right, Meadowcroft?"

The secretary nodded.

"You feeling simply fine," Mr. Edison continued. "I can't see that any of my

faculties are in the least impaired. I was used to think that when I got to be as old as I am now I would lay off, but there seems to be no reason for it. I have been waiting for this old age that we hear about, but I can't even seem to feel it approaching. There is one thing I am doing, though. For most of my life I refused to work at any problem unless its solution seemed to be capable of being put to commercial use. I looked forward to the time when I could fiddle around with things I had caught a glimpse of here and there and which would give me personal satisfaction. There's chemistry, for instance. I have always been more interested in chemistry than in physics, but I got into electricity and stuck there for a long time because there were certain things to be accomplished in that field. Oddly enough it was the war that gave me the chance I had been looking for to putter with chemicals. I mean that the cutting off of our supplies made it advantageous to find out how to manufacture carbolic acid, aniline dyes and other things in this country. We built nine chemical works. We have manufactured our own carbolic acid used in building phonograph records; we have supplied nitro to others, and it will continue to be used in the manufacture of rubber and textiles after the war. We were the first in this country to produce carbolic acid and benzol, para amino phenol, for photography and there's a jaw breaker—paraphenylenediamine, used in dyeing furs. I take a good deal of pride in the fact that within sixty days after we decided to make carbolic acid we had built a plant and were doing it."

"Sixty days?" Mr. Edison, corrected Mr. Meadowcroft. "Nobody will believe that," laughed Mr. Edison. "Make it sixty days. One thing is sure," he added, "if, after the war, foreign chemicals can be sold here cheaper than we can make them, we will stop short. Meadowcroft, where's that letter I wrote to the American Drugists Syndicate the other day?"

The secretary produced the letter, which runs as follows: "Gentlemen: I have been somewhat interested in your line of sorrows and

I worry for the last two years, manufacturing many kinds of chemicals for human and human purposes. Although I was the first in the field on some lines, I shall probably be the first one to retire."

"There are so many chemical works now being erected that it will not be very long before practically every known chemical will be made in the U. S. A. in quantities to suit. As to price—don't worry; cutting prices is a favorite American pastime. That's why I expect to retire."

"Tours very truly, "THOMAS A. EDISON."

The visitor finally found an opportunity of fitting one of the questions with which he was loaded: "Mr. Edison, which one of your inventions did you enjoy most while at work upon it?"

"The phonograph; I had a lot of fun with that," was the prompt answer.

"And which did you find the hardest?"

"The incandescent light—that was the hardest and the worst. As I say, the development of the phonograph was most interesting, but it took a long time—twenty-five years."

"Thirty years," said Mr. Meadowcroft.

"As long as that? I had forgotten. Well, thirty years. But it was worth it."

Which led to the query: "What sort of phonograph music does Mr. Edison personally have the greatest fondness for?" His face illuminated with laughter, then shooting a glance at the questioner that seemed to challenge dissent, he answered:

"Heart songs. Yes, heart songs; that's the real music for me."

"What heart songs?"

"Romance Silver—oh, all of 'em. But I like all kinds of music. I was figured out to-day that I had heard 77,000 pieces played by the phonograph, and I enjoyed most of them. I like all Verdi, all of Brahms, all of Beethoven—oh, there was a composer! I like everything but cabaret music, which is hideous. I mean, for example, Debussy. One can acquire a taste for almost anything, but I can't stand the type of music that is like a cabaret piece."

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February 19, 1917 (D)

EDISON EXPERIMENT STILL DEEP MYSTERY

**Believed to Be Working in
Mountain Retreat on Sub-
marine Detector.**

The nature of the scientific work that Thomas A. Edison is conducting at Eagle Rock, on the isolated Orange Mountain, has remained a mystery yesterday, but those interested in trying to explain the electrical wizard's move were quite sure it concerns the discovery of submarines at sea.

Those who have been watching the concrete building on the mountain top report that they have seen the inventor with a telescope gazing over the vast valley reaches below. They assert that the invention now gets nothing off Eagle that it would be an ideal place in which to develop more powerful planes.

The inventor's workshop is on the second floor of the building, and it would be impossible for any one to peep in on his work. Many persons studied the scene yesterday with the hope of seeing the inventor at work, but their untimely waiting was unrewarded.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

Feb. 08, 1917

EDISON GETS A BODYGUARD, BUT DOESN'T FEAR GERMANY

**Not Alarmed Because of Membership
on Naval Consulting Board**

Thomas Edison, when he goes about his business at Orange plant and even at his home, will be accompanied by a bodyguard. James Burns, for many years employed in the Edison plant, received special police power from the East Orange Town Council yesterday for that purpose.

It was emphatically denied at the Edison plant that the break with Germany is of any attack because of his connection with the Naval Consulting Board had caused the President's bodyguard to be increased. Mr. Edison, who will be seventy years old on Sunday, will celebrate his birthday anniversary with his new guard at his right hand. Within a few weeks he will leave for Florida to spend several weeks.

February 17, 1917 (D)

EDISON AT WORK ON MOUNTAIN TOP

**Inventor Giving 20 Hours
Daily to Government
Experiments**

SAID TO BE DEVISING A NEW SUBMARINE

**Building Boarded Up
'Watchmen Keep Out'
All Intruders**

Rumors prevalent in West Orange yesterday that Thomas A. Edison had hired the vacant Orange Mountain summit of Eagle Rock Mountain, in Essex County, and there was spending twenty hours daily devising a submarine for the use of the government.

One unskilled in the science of Mr. Edison and his experimental staff found yesterday that the Casino was occupied by exceedingly busy Edison men, and that an experiment of some sort was being worked out on the small plateau surrounding the Casino grounds.

A watchman guarded the only entrance to the building that was not boarded up, and he had instructions to permit no one to enter unless he had business with the staff of experts at work on the upper floor.

Place Strung with Wires

Two men were at work upon a string of wires with costly silk insulation of various colors. These were being strung in a circuit through the trees in back of the Casino, and nearby, about 100 yards apart, were two wooden towers equipped with a device resembling a sundial. All wires led to this, several of them were connected by board. Other rooms were occupied by experimenters, who worked by artificial light, the shades of the windows being drawn.

Eagle Rock Mountain lies a few miles west of the Edison plants and is part of the public park system of Essex County. Few visitors are attracted to it in the winter, and rumor had it that the place was selected by Mr. Edison for the sake of privacy.

Mr. Edison himself was not at the mountain house yesterday, but it was said that he had been in the city of New York. He was reported to have been at day. He was reported to have been at day. He was reported to have been at day.

All Rumors, Says Secretary
The inventor himself did not know anything about what the outside world was saying of his work yesterday, but Mr. Mandowson, his secretary for thirty-three years, was familiar with all the rumors. He said, displaying some amusement, "there are all sorts of rumors floating around, but you can record them just what they are—this rumors." Mr. Edison, ex-secretary for the United States government and he is giving no for them, but it is all government business, and nothing more can be said about it. I might add that Eagle Rock is hardly the place to conduct submarine experiments.

February 12, 1917 (D)

DEFEND NAVY PLAN FOR ELECTRIC DRIVE FOR BATTLE CRUISERS

(By The Associated Press.)
New York, Feb. 12.—Mr. J. Sprague, electrical engineer and member of the Naval Consulting Board, made public tonight his views on the plan written by Senator Claude A. Bissell, of the Committee on Naval Affairs, dispatching the construction in certain quarters that the proposed electric drive for battle cruisers is inadvisable.

After referring to criticisms of the Navy Department's plan to provide electrically driven engines of 180,000 horsepower for that class of warship, Mr. Sprague wrote:

"I know, in spite of any statements to the contrary, whatever the authority, that generations and masters of the ship indicated can be built and that if necessary they can be controlled by a push button from the bridge and I do not think that I overstate the case when I say that there are few engineers in my profession who will seriously question my assertion in a matter of this kind."

Mr. Sprague declared he is ready to go before either the Senate or the House committee if it is desired and that copies of his letter have been sent to the Secretary of the Navy and Chairman Folger, of the House committee.

"WEST ORANGE LABORATORY"

PITTSBURG (PA) LEADER

Feb. 01, 1917

UNDERGOES OPERATION WITHOUT TAKING ETHER

New York, Feb. 1.—"The Day" Parker, as he is known in the plant of Thomas A. Edison, in East Orange, N. J., is a man who is easily and will recover, although he underwent a major operation and refused to take ether.

While surgeons operated "Pop," who is 40, and an engineer, told a story. He asked for something to eat as soon as the surgeons finished.

The operation was a large incision in the abdomen and doctors knew how painful it would be, but when they mentioned to Mr. Parker that they would soon have the anesthetic ready for him he dismissed vigorously.

"I'm too old for that sort of thing," he told the physicians, "so I guess I'll take it raw."

Mr. Arthur J. Tyner

Copy Transmitted to the Secretary

Edison at Three Score and Ten

A Woman's Picture of One of the World's Greatest Workmen—Just, Now, His Busy Day at the Edison Works

By GERTRAUDE STEVENSON.

Thomas A. Edison will be 70 years old to-morrow.

The other morning Thomas A. Edison, lacking but a few days of the proverbial three score and ten, "punched in" on the time clock of the Edison factory at 8:30. It was exactly 1:31 the next morning when he decided to call it a day and "punch out." He was back again punching his time card shortly after 8. That and even longer hours have constituted his working schedule ever since the German crisis startled the whole nation into action.

Big things and things directly related to war are afoot at the Edison factory. If one did not guess it by the fact that visitors have suddenly been barred from the factory one might attribute it by the statement from W. H. Meadowcroft, Edison's man Friday and the part of him that meets the world, that "Mr. Edison is working twenty hours a day; he can't be interrupted and he is a member of the Naval Consulting Board, remember." And Edison, of Mr. Meadowcroft answers, says "I've been on the matter with the cryptic 'Edison' would be very strange if Mr. Edison weren't experimenting on something to do with the war at this time wouldn't it?" one needs to read between the lines no longer.

But the real cause of the mystery and excitement that envelop the Edison plant has, curiously enough, nothing to do with invention or implements of war. Persons having surreptitious conferences in dark corners and persons poring over plans and lists with great secrecy and much importance might easily be wondering on the way of working out of the age. But they're not. Instead they are debating the very important details of the surprise birthday party the Edison employees are to give Mr. Edison at 8:30 o'clock to-night. The carefully guarded plan is none other than that of the guest table, where sixty-one of the 1,500 persons who are to attend the party will be seated. A certain literature "A. B. C." around which all the Edison factory arguments are grouped, the respectfully affectionate title by which Edison is known to his 4,000 employees.

Least concerned of all about his 70th birthday or his birthday party is the man to whom the nation looks for something extraordinarily effective in the way of working out of the war. So intent on the hot trail of a new idea in Edison at this time that there is grave danger he will forget about the honor of his birthday dinner and fall to asleep unless he is personally conducted. There is even the danger that at some time during the dinner he will be seized with new inspiration and insist on rushing back to his laboratory to put the precious idea into execution.

By special permission and rare good luck the writer was sitting in the factory library the other day when Mr. Edison wandered in. He did just that. Looking not the least bit bow and wearing the most casual air, he came over to the desk of his secretary, Mr. Meadowcroft. Never suspecting that the visitor had any surreptitious connection, he smiled a greeting. It was a smile to make one his friend for life, unadorned, indulgent, friendly.

He had come down to inquire if a certain invention, on which his experiment was waiting, had arrived.

His deafness—that same "deafness" which seems to set him from the material world apart and which he blames because it shuts out all distracting business—made it necessary for Mr. Meadowcroft to place his mouth close to the Edison ear and about the disconcerting news that not an ounce of the required material was yet available.

"They must at least have a sample," Edison suggested, somewhat impatiently, but without a trace of irritation in his tone.

"They're in doubt whether they can supply the stuff," Mr. Meadowcroft went on to explain.

Edison grinned and, putting his mouth to Mr. Meadowcroft's ear, chuckled merrily. "They only think in terms of an order. I only want one." Again the emphasis and the implication came on the "one."

He had dropped into a nearby chair. His old brown hair, the flat cap, the massive head with its shock of long white hair, was slumped backward. His spectacles were tilted a bit further down—on the nose—

Edison put into his hand. His blue eyes, then, the old brown eyes, looked a part of him. The brown hair, which he never leaves alone too long and which he never lets cut once and then slips his feet in and out of as other men do with their slippers, returned as much Edison as his own thumb prints. A stubble of three days' growth proved the assertion that he has neither time nor inclination for the details of life. "There he is—Edison off guard—Edison in the middle of a great experiment—Edison innocent of the presence of a newspaper reporter."

All the while he smiled—the amused, benign, Edison smile. He was just a genial old man, with the kindest face, the most twinkling eyes and the most unwhimsical expression I have ever seen.

But all great moments pass and Mr. Meadowcroft broke the news that there was a newspaper woman sitting in a few feet away. Startled out of his comfortably unconscious attitude, Edison glanced up from his notes. He didn't like the information one bit, but that didn't prevent him from smiling, shaking hands and then, putting an expressive forefinger over his tightly closed lips, declaring:

"Not a word—working awful hard." The next moment he had lifted the battered old brown hat to reveal long, tousled white hair and had disappeared into his own silence.

"You have seen the real Edison?" Mr. Meadowcroft remarked, and then took me to the time clock, where Edison's time card, listed by number like those of all the other employees, showed anywhere from seventeen to twenty hours of work out of every twenty-four.

In forty years he has lived and worked what would be idly in another man's life. He has never known a moment of care-free irresponsibility.

For years he has not known what the word play means. His recreation, his relaxation, are what other people designate as "work." For from those to whom the gods intrust their secrets, their miracles they exact a great and terrible penalty—the relentless urge to new endeavor. Edison is assuredly the chosen of the gods. His entire life he has been their slave and their son-in-law.

CLIPBOARD
 2/10/1914
 Date: 2-11-14 3:00

"Little Mary" Honored by Edison.
 Mary Pickford has just received another valuable recognition to her literary, dramatic, "Edison Life and Inventions," in two volumes, presented to her by the great inventor and containing his personal autograph.

EDISON WORKS ON STRANGE "WAR LIGHT"

(Special Telegram to The Milwaukee Journal and New York Times)

Orange, N. J.—A special laboratory has been established by Thomas A. Edison at Eagle Rock, West Orange, at which he is working with United States government experts. The impact which they give will be "the light," says a special telegram to the United States, and a special telegram to the United States, and a special telegram to the United States.

In Columbus, West Orange, a block from the main Edison plant, is a big, corrugated iron building with windows of glass coated and windowed. It was here that Mr. Edison, working model of a submarine, which is the basis of the Edison's statement that he could build a submarine. The Edison's statement that he could build a submarine, the Edison's statement that he could build a submarine, the Edison's statement that he could build a submarine.

EDISON ABANDONS TRIP

Will Stay in Laboratory Because of International Crisis

Orange, N. J., Feb. 28.—(Following the outbreak of the international crisis, Thomas A. Edison has postponed his annual trip to Florida. It is the first time he has foregone the trip in years. Mr. Edison is a member of the naval consulting board and is working twenty hours a day in his own laboratories at West Orange and in the special laboratory of the Naval War Commission at Eagle Rock.

He has written a letter to the New England society at Orange asking the services of a person experienced in higher mathematics who would be willing to work on government submarines.

EDISON WORKING FOR U. S.

Experiments on Eagle Rock Disposed of Submarine

ORANGE, Feb. 17.—Thomas A. Edison is at work on something for the Government. His secretary, W. H. Mendenhall, admitted today that the experiments are being conducted. Mendenhall, however, almost immediately emphasized when asked if the experiment was on a new submarine. Edison employees have been busy rigging dories on Eagle Rock Mountain.

Eagle Rock is hardly the place to conduct submarine experiments," he said.

Men from the Edison plant, however, have been busy on the mountain for several days. The only entrance to the vacant Chasins, atop the mountain, is carefully guarded. Inside wires have been strung and men are at work in artificially lighted rooms.

MR. EDISON WORKS ON MOUNTAIN TOP

The Wizard in Casino in Eagle Rock Believed to be Making Experiments For The War

In the Casino, on the top of Eagle Rock, Thomas A. Edison is spending a good portion of his time these days making experiments. The nature of these experiments is kept absolutely secret, but they are believed to have connection with the United States Navy. Mr. Edison is believed to be working on a submarine. He is believed to be working on a submarine. He is believed to be working on a submarine.

Mr. Edison is believed to be working on a submarine. He is believed to be working on a submarine. He is believed to be working on a submarine. He is believed to be working on a submarine. He is believed to be working on a submarine.

MYSTERY AT EDISON PLANT

Wizard Believed to Be Working in Retreat on Submarine Detector

Orange, N. J., Feb. 20.—The nature of the scientific work that Thomas A. Edison is conducting at his new laboratory on Eagle Rock, on the summit of the Orange mountains, still remains a mystery, but those interested in trying to explain the electrical wizard's move were quite sure it concerned the discovery of submarines at sea. Those who have been watching the concrete building on the mountain top report that they have seen the inventor with a telescope gazing over the vast valley reaches below. They assert that the impression one gets looking off Eagle Rock is the same as one gets at sea, and that it would be an ideal place in which to develop some powerful glass.

The inventor's workshop is on the second floor of the building, and it would be impossible for any one to peep in on his work. Many persons flock to the scene yesterday with the hope of seeing the inventor at work, but their patient waiting was unrewarded.

FEB. 21, 1917
ST. GEORGE (N. Y.), STATEN ISLANDER

H. H. CLEAVES WITH EDISON STUDIOS

Howard H. Cleaves, curator in the museum of the Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences, has accepted a contract with the Edison-Studios to secure negative film of wild bird life in winter. Various methods of feeding winter birds will be shown, and considerable footage of the Scouts doing this work will probably be included. Staten Island Scouts to be shown exclusively in the pictures.

In 1913, Mr. Cleaves made a trip to South Carolina, under the direction of the Edison Company, for the purpose of filming birds in the coastal colonies; and the following year undertook an independent expedition to parts of the New England coast, taking special aid in cinema-work. The pictures have been released in serial and Paramount.

Trade Honors Edison, Its Creator, on Natal Day

First Real "Feature" Made and Shown at Testimonial Banquet

A SHOWING of the first great "feature" motion picture ever produced was one of the striking features of a testimonial banquet that was tendered to Thomas A. Edison, in honor of his seventieth birthday, at Orange, N. J., by the employees of the Edison Affiliated Industries. The banquet to famous inventor, who devised the first motion picture camera as well as the first machine designed to project moving pictures on a screen, was given by the various divisions of the vast Edison industries, for the purpose of emphasizing the high regard in which Mr. Edison is held by those who are engaged in the production of the various devices that owe their existence to his rare genius and unrelenting toil. The Edison studios at Westford Park, N. Y., were elegantly represented at the banquet and contributed largely to the entertainment that followed the dinner.

The affair was of decided interest to the motion picture world not only because of the showing of the historic first "feature" production, but because it marked the first public showing of Edison Company Pic-

ture, new productions that have been made on lines laid down by Mr. Edison, and that represent his conception of ideal motion pictures. The contrast between the first actual photograph ever produced and the new productions of the Edison studios was highly impressive.

The first feature production that ever was made, the picture that was shown last night, was "The Great Train Robbery," a photograph that will be remembered by many of the pioneers in the film industry, and the forefathers of all Western thrillers. It was released November 30, 1903, and it marked a decided advance in the evolution of the silent drama. It was the first story with a definite plot to be produced as well as the first production to reach the length of one reel. Previous to that time, only short subjects, ranging in length from twenty-five to three hundred feet, had been made. "The Great Train Robbery" was approximately seven hundred and fifty feet in length, a substantial production for that era.

The popularity of the production is indicated by the fact that estimates show that it made approximately \$400,000 for the Edison Company, a record that few productions have approached. Four of the new Edison Company pictures, including a production of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Kidnapped," were included in the program. Motion picture artists present were authority for statements that the new pictures are going to make a big advance in motion picture production.

Among the figures of prominence in the film world who were present were W. W. Bushkin, who will direct the distribution of Edison Pictures; George Kleine, of the Kleine-Edison-Selig-Isamby, through which a series of five new Edison master pictures are being released, and L. W. McCleary, manager of the Thomas A. Edison, Inc., studios.

The divisions that united in giving the testimonial banquet to Mr. Edison were: The Motion Picture Division, of Belford Park; the Musical Photoplay Division, of the Spencer Battery Division; the Dictating Machine Division, of a branch; the Dynamite Battery Division, of Broomfield, N. J., and the Chemical Manufacturing Division, of Silver Lake, N. J.

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"WEST ORANGE, N. J." (1)

March 23, 1917

NEW YORK WORLD

THREAT TO BLOW UP THE EDISON PLANT

Police and Private Detectives on Guard—Bodyguard for Inventor.

A THREAT to dynamite the Edison plant in West Orange, N. J., contained in several letters received by Thomas A. Edison, who is Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, has resulted in a squad of police being detailed by Chief of Police Blaufeld of Orange to patrol the streets around the plant at night. In addition, Mr. Edison has engaged private detectives.

The letters received by Mr. Edison, while poorly written and unsigned, are addressed on a high grade of paper. Although it is thought that the words "Edison" are thought to be employed in the investigation is being conducted. Several thousand employees of all nationalities are employed by the Edison plant. Mr. Edison has been painted by a bodyguard.

EDISON'S LATEST MIRACLE MUSIC BOX SHOWN HERE

John K. Nichols, personal representative of Thomas A. Edison from the Edison Laboratories in West Orange, New Jersey, has for the past 10 days been demonstrating in the schools of Franklin and Bucks towns the famous new Edison diamond disc phonograph.

Mr. Nichols has visited each school of the section giving an able lecture on the evolution and history of the phonograph and an interesting sketch of the life of Thomas A. Edison, the "Wizard" and master mind of the scientific age. He has given vocal and instrumental recitals on one of the new Edison phonographs, the latest product of the Edison mind. The school children have heard the greatest artists of the day sing and play and they evidently enjoyed the recitals immensely, judging by their applause. The teachers, too, have been admiring listeners at these recitals. "I think the appreciation of good music which the children of Franklin schools evinced is not only unusual, but somewhat remarkable as well—I have visited every town in the country of over ten thousand people and have given these recitals in hundreds of schools and colleges and the children's appreciation here speaks highly for the system of education which apparently encourages good music," Mr. Nichols said Thursday in telling of his visits to the schools. "They have evidently been schooled in the better class of music," he said.

PERFECT IMITATIONS.
The records making up the recitals were the official records used in the Edison laboratories for tone tests, which, according to the critics, proved that the human ear could not detect the difference from the artist—the re-creation on the Edison record, sung or played, if there was any difference. Thus, in the recitals given here, the children were the same as during the greatest artists themselves, tone for tone. One of the tone tests will be conducted at the Orpheum Thursday night with the noted opera singer, Christine Miller. The recital given by Mr. Nichols have been heard in every school and college in the United States as well as in many religious and fraternal organizations. It being Mr. Edison's desire to have the American people develop a taste for the better class of

music and to hear the instrument on which he has spent years of labor and millions of dollars perfecting.

The Edison representative will leave here Friday for West Orange, all the experts having been recalled to the laboratories by Mr. Edison. Mr. Edison said he does not know why the men have been recalled. During his stay in the city, he has been making his headquarters at the W. P. Roseman music store, which handles the Edison line of phonographs and records.

NO ONE CAN TELL DIFFERENCE.

The tone tests conducted by the Edison representatives are more than interesting. The artist stands beside the instrument and alternately the artist sings and the instrument re-creates the sound. The lights are turned out suddenly while the artist is in the act of rendering a selection and singing continues for some time; the lights are switched on and the artist is gone and it is the instrument which is re-creating the music.

Some have shown that not a single person could tell when the artist stopped singing and the instrument went to play.

Edison Regarded This Chemist as One of Greatest Experimenters of His Time

No better example of the ignorance of the public regarding the men of achievement in the field of chemical research can be afforded than the case of the late Jonas Walter Aylesworth, who died practically unknown. The press merely announced, "he had been employed by Edison for a number of years as chief chemist in his West Orange laboratory."

Thus with a few lines the metropolitan dailies obliterated the death of one of the greatest post-war chemists of the United States, man who produced and of whom Edison says: "He was one of the best empirical experimenters of the age."

Though practically unknown, this man dug many riches from the unexplored depths of chemistry that are today greatly benefiting mankind, and that have greatly accelerated the wheels of industry. It was he who gave the world condensed, one of the best insulating and most economical products known: it was he who perfected and made possible the production of colorinated hydro-carbons, which have been such great aid to numerous industries; it was he who developed a process for "squirting" incandescent lamp filaments in the early days of electric lighting, and for many years he had the distinction of being the only independent manufacturer of these filaments. This process saved vast sums of money and infinite amount of trouble and time, and made possible the wholesale production of lamps for a world then waiting for light.

Few people know it was Aylesworth who discovered that the properties of tungsten of nichium used with Roentgen rays produced a result that led to the development of the fluoroscopic screen for the X-ray.

When Aylesworth died, on June 7 last, he was 57 years old. Few scientists have crowded into such a short career so many wonderful productions. Born in Attica, New York, he attended the local schools, entering Penn State University, he was compelled to leave in his freshman year, owing to the death of his father, which made it necessary for him to shift for himself.

Like the genius with whom he was later to be associated, Aylesworth early showed a fondness for electricity. When he was 8 years old, relatives told, the little town of Attica was overrun with a pack of homeless, half-wild dogs. According to the story, the back yard of the Aylesworth place was a popular rendezvous for the dogs. Young Aylesworth rigged up several batteries and led the wires from the kitchen to the back porch. At the end of the wire he placed some meat. The dogs, enticed by the choice morsel of beef, would receive a shock of several volts when their noses touched the bait. Aylesworth repeated the trick for a number of friends and Attica was soon rid of its pack of marauding canines.

In 1871 Aylesworth was granted 131 patents. Of this number forty-seven were issued in the United States and foreign countries for phenolic condensation products, the largest number ever granted in this division of chemistry, the one in which Aylesworth was a pioneer and a noted authority.

After the death of this noted chemist his wife discovered among his possessions "an index of ideas." In which were noted suggestions as to needed creations in mechanism, as well as in chemistry. This booklet, indicative of his author's ever-observant and analytical mind, covers a wide range of patentable possibilities, creatures of Aylesworth's imaginative genius, the perfection of which were prevented by his untimely death. Aylesworth took much delight in telling how he secured his first position with Edison. He was working in a factory in East Orange at the time, when Mr. Edison wanted a boy in his laboratory. Aylesworth sought an interview with the noted inventor, who at that time was consulting his now famous dynamo laboratory in West Orange.

"I was getting \$1 a week in the other job," Aylesworth used to relate, "but I was disconcerted because I was not learning anything. I went to work for Mr. Edison for \$2 a week, as I believed the experience was more than worth the \$2 difference. I was 19 years old then, and, much to my surprise, I found \$2 in my envelope the first week. I went to Mr. Edison and told him a mistake had been made in my pay. He seemed so pleased at my telling him about it that he gave me \$2 more a week."



Jonas Walter Aylesworth.

Thus began an intimate association of twenty-eight years that was only broken by death. By his ability and capacity for hard work Aylesworth rose to be chief chemist for Edison. Not many men have gained the measure of respect and confidence of Edison as did this brilliant assistant.

Like most men of genius, Aylesworth was content to dig and delve into the mysteries of science, willingly making sacrifices and suffering defeat for the privilege. With that peculiar trait of the analyst, his satisfaction was often the that of a mother's love, not for material returns, but in sentimental gains. Like other successful Americans, he had to struggle hard for the privilege of production. Thirsting for knowledge, he

did not judge the price of effort which it cost.

The first, was with the carbon filament for electric lamps; Jabloh was being employed, installing appliances, not having come into line.

Following out the campaign of experimentation outlined by his chief, Aylsworth secured improved carbons and later developed the "aqueous" filament process. The discovery alone has name should be fairly written in the history of the electric lamp.

This resulted in Aylsworth turned his attention to the development of the incandescent glass-plate system. Up to this time articles performed by a "camp" of phonograph, the direct reproduction being sold to the public. Now a master would be made from which an infinite number of commercial records can be manufactured. As a result of his studies and experiments at this time this great chemist came to be known as the world's most renowned authority on waxes and similar substances.

Aylsworth often worked with Edison eighteen and twenty hours a day for long periods, the two frequently laboring day and night alone and locked up in the West Orange laboratory.

At the end of nine years' employment with Mr. Edison, Aylsworth started out for himself and produced many things now universally used and known, though their author was hidden in obscurity.

The noted chemist was happily handicapped by a chronic complaint, but this only interfered with his physical activity. He built a laboratory in the rear of his home on Glenwood avenue, East Orange, and there he worked day and night, giving to the world great compounds and formulas.

Whenever confronted with a task involving chemistry in a high degree and requiring the attention of a directing mind day and night for long periods Mr. Edison would always send for Aylsworth. A method the Edison pair would invariably pursue was to lock themselves in the chemical laboratory, bar all outsiders and have their meals sent into them, snatching a little rest now and then on couches in the building. Edison would carry on the principal investigations in one end of the long red brick building, while Aylsworth at the other end would explore side lines. He would be ready when his chief desired with synthetic data necessary to carry out the last and conclusive experiments, Aylsworth having determined just what mistakes were to be avoided. It was during such a campaign as this in 1893 that the use of tungsten of carbon, suit with oxidation was discovered.

An interesting story is told of an incident that occurred while experimenting with the fluoroscope for the X-ray. Almost every possible combination of available chemicals had been tried, each

being kept in a small bottle. Finally the right combination seemed to have been struck. Someone handling the bottles with wet hands, blotted out the names of the contents. Month after month effort seemed to be lost. But Aylsworth was not discouraged. He set about to analyze the contents and used by the process of elimination he discovered the valuable element was.

Born intimate friends of Mr. Edison, including a number of noted scientists were invited to the laboratory to see the wonderful new device. To their amazement, the fluoroscope made visible a key in the middle of a distance. A few minutes later when Aylsworth, who was demonstrating, asked them to look through the fluoroscope into a box he had driven from beneath the bench. They looked. They were awe-stricken. The contents moved. Notes issued from the box. It was a mouse. A bitten was made. During this humorous and surprising situation man's eye for the first time perceived a living creature through a solid substance.

Aylsworth had many narrow escapes from chemical explosions, the closest of which was when he was experimenting with acrolein. It was one of the narrowest escapes he and Edison ever had. Luckily, the latter was at the further end of the building, near a door, when some acrolein exploded in a still. Edison was blown into the yard. Filling his house with air, he rushed back into the building and rescued his prostate assistant, who was painfully but not seriously injured.

So reticent was Aylsworth that he never even accepted an invitation to read papers before technical bodies or lecture in colleges or write articles dealing with the subjects upon which he was a recognized authority. A noted scientist told the writer that several years ago at an international congress of chemists Aylsworth was introduced to a distinguished foreign visitor.

"Oh, yes, I have heard of Aylsworth in Europe," and the foreigner "And I have often wondered from what college you were graduated."

"Never was graduated," retorted Aylsworth, adding: "I received my training in the greatest university in the world, the Edison laboratory."

Asked a few days ago for an appreciation of his late assistant, Mr. Edison said:

"He was one of the finest characters with whom I have ever come in contact. Not only was he a born experimenter, but he was intellectually lofty and absolutely honest. He was one of the best empirical experimenters of the age. He was as hard working as he was able. Although he did not have great wealth, he left behind him a great fortune in the respect and admiration of his fellowmen."

JOHN W. CRIGGAN.

April 29, 1917

THE DEATHS

STRICKEN DRIVING MACHINE AND DIES

James C. Hippie, Superintendent of Edison Lamp Works, is a Victim of Apoplexy.

FRIEND OF GREAT INVENTOR

James C. Hippie, aged 62 years, superintendent of the Edison lamp works of the General Electric company, died yesterday afternoon at the Lutheran hospital from a stroke of apoplexy with which he was seized at 3:30 yesterday morning while driving his automobile on West Creighton avenue.

Mr. Hippie left his home yesterday morning in apparently good health. Along the street he picked up Attorney E. M. Hulse, who stood on the running board of the car for a block or so, and talked to him. Suddenly Mr. Hippie's hands left the steering wheel and he toppled over in the seat. Mr. Hulse managed to stop the car, which was travelling slowly, and rushed the man to his home, and later to the hospital.

The deceased was born in the east December 14, 1854. He was an intimate friend of Thomas A. Edison, and made friend of the great inventor, many years of his life. In fact Mr. Hippie and Mr. Edison developed much electrical apparatus together and when the latter was looking for some one to carry the Edison inventions to France and Germany he delegated Mr. Hippie. He made a trip to Paris, where he superintended the electric wiring of the famous Paris opera house. In Germany he established a branch of the Edison factory.

In 1879 Mr. Hippie was employed by Mr. Edison as a glass blower in Menlo Park, N. J. He soon developed into an electrical genius and in 1881 Mr. Edison sent him to Europe.

Last February when Mr. Edison celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his birth, Mr. Hippie was extended a special invitation to be present. He attended the anniversary banquet with 1,500 other men from all parts of the country.

Mr. Hippie came to Fort Wayne from Toledo, O., six years ago, where for three and a half years he conducted a lamp works.

Surviving besides the widow is one son, William C. Hippie of East Orange, N. J., who will arrive here to-day to attend the funeral; three brothers, George, Harry and Leo, and two sisters living in the east.

Funeral arrangements later. The body will be removed from the Mangrove & Ryan undertaking parlor this afternoon to the home of the deceased.

Number 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

May 12, 1917 (D)

1917 (D)

\$50,000 EDISON FIRE

Orange, N. J., May 12.—Loss of \$50,000 is today estimated as the damage done by fire which swept the Edison disk factory of the Thomas A. Edison plant here early today. Investigation has shown that the fire was probably caused by combustion of black powder used in the making of phonograph disks.

EDISON EMPLOYEES' CLUB TO OPEN ITS NEW CLUB HOUSE

Arrangements are being completed by the recently organized Thomas A. Edison Association, composed of employees of the West-Orange plant, for the formal opening on Tuesday night, August 14, of its new club house and ground at Valley road and Mt. Pleasant, N. J. In addition to the opening entertainment, officers will be elected and plans for fall and winter entertainments will be made.

The organization was formed several months ago and now has a membership of several hundred. The club house, which was leased from the Gutterbell estate, has been renovated and the grounds cared for.

Officers are: President, W. D. Mills; treasurer, A. R. Howard; secretary, H. U. Venable; financial secretary, Frank H. Perry; recording secretary, Wallace Wyllie; chairman of membership committee, Lewis Lander; entertainment, George J. Werner; house, Ross Turner; grounds, Robert Davis; publicity, John A. Rush.

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"Music M. J. Messer"
London, May, 1917. MUSIC

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EDISON ON MUSIC.

It was the invention of the phonograph that turned Edison's attention to music, remarks *The Etude*, in a recently-obtained interview with the great inventor. The phonograph was a natural evolution of some of his experiments with the telegraph and the telephone. The first phonograph records were made on tinfoil. This proved an unsatisfactory method, and the next records were made upon wax. Although a vast number of men have since then been engaged in the development of the industry through different companies and different means, the principle of reproduction was embodied in the original invention of Edison which was so startling when it was first shown that it was discredited by many. The original model of the first phonograph—the first machine that talked—is in the Kensington Museum, in London. Could the great inventor ever have dreamed of what an immense and revolutionary part his little invention would play in the music of the future, when descendants from his little contrivance would be in hundreds of thousands of homes all over the world, capturing and echoing the interpretations of master musicians at will?

Mr. Edison had a strong ambition to secure records of the voice of Adeline Patti and Carlotta Patti. Unfortunately owing to the fact that the tinfoil of the original records stretched badly, these records were ruined after a few trials, but this served to turn Mr. Edison's attention toward music. He knew next to nothing of music as the musician knows it. Notation, which a man of his intellect could have mastered in a few weeks, did not interest him particularly. Consequently his viewpoint upon music has been obtained from an entirely different angle, and is of immense interest because of its originality.

The Etude representative found Mr. Edison engaged in his unpretentious laboratory at Orange, New Jersey. Many a High School laboratory is apparently much more completely equipped, though the great inventor buys all the latest and best apparatus. Mr. Edison was standing at a smoke-darkened furnace, stirring some chemical compounds in little vessels. His intensity of concentration was such that he did not discover that others had entered the room for many minutes. It was with no difficulty, however that he turned from his retorts, beakers and crucibles to discuss one of the most ethereal of arts. Asked to give his opinions upon the part that physics and mechanical instruments would play in the music of the future, he broke into his well-known and contagious smile and said:

"A great deal—an enormous part. The present instruments of the orchestra are very crude. Take the violin, for instance. Don't tell me that the even the best violin cannot be improved. One of the worst things in all music is the E string on the violin. A worn E string gives me great pain. Not one in fifty is good. The funny thing about it is that a violinist will go on playing on a poor E string and not notice it. Miss Kathleen

Parlow came to play for me some time ago. I told her that her E string was a bad one, and she would not believe me. I then put it under a microscope and found that it was worn square. What was the result? It produced the wrong overtones and the result was simply excruciating to my ears. I seem to be gifted with a kind of inner hearing which enables me to detect sounds and noises which the ordinary listener does not hear.

"The piano is also a defective instrument in many ways. The thump of the felt on the strings, while it gives a certain character to the tone, is often highly disagreeable. It must be done away with. Some day it will be. If you have never heard it you have not listened closely enough. It is particularly noticeable in the two upper octaves, where in many instruments it virtually drowns out the vibrations of the smaller strings or wires. The listener, of course, has been following the music and his attention is not given to the thumping sound; but it will be remedied some day. Again, the bass of the piano is out of proportion to the volume of the treble. This is remedied in the orchestra through the number of instruments. —If there were as many bass viols in the orchestra as there are first violins think what the effect would be. Yet the effect in the piano is decidedly out of balance, and nobody pays very much attention to it. After a piano has been played upon for a few hours it begins to deteriorate. This is due to the hardening of the ends of the hammers. This deterioration goes on with every stroke, so that the instrument eventually takes on a metallic, 'tinny' sound, which should be remedied by picking the felts."

Mr. Edison, after commenting upon the great variation in the human sense of hearing again referred to his own ear, which has the remarkable ability to perceive many extraneous noises and discords which the ordinary ear does not notice. For instance, in listening to a clarinet he hears the noise made by the movement of the keys so plainly that it spoils the musical effect. For this reason he had special clarinets constructed for his own purposes, with noiseless mechanisms.

In speaking of orchestral and operatic performances he said:

"While I am extremely fond of opera, I have been in the Metropolitan Opera House only twice in years. Very few people realise what position in the auditorium really means. If one sits on one side of the opera house he may get quite a different effect from that obtained when, sitting on another side. The people who insist upon sitting down in the front rows of the orchestra have their musical impressions seriously distorted. It is odd that they do not realise this. If the hearer were sitting right beside the tympani player he would hear the tympani above all other instruments. The same is true of other sections of the orchestra; so that one does not begin to get the blend of sound that the composer aspired to produce, until one is some distance from the

stage. To my mind the most desirable position is on the centre aisle, in the last row of seats, as far away from the stage as one can get.

"Don't pity the gallery god. He has the best of it at the opera. He hears the music far better than the wealthier auditors down near the stage. No sensible person in an art gallery tries to get his nose right up against the canvas in order to enjoy a great painting. How people sitting in the front seats at the opera can stand the performance I don't know. It makes me sick. It is only a badly jumbled mess of instrumental sounds."

The great inventor winked his intelligent eyes and smiled as he said:

"You know people have to put up with many strange things in music. For instance, no violinist is able to play octaves exactly in tune. I have tested many with scientific apparatus, and know just what I am talking about. Consequently, when we hear octaves played upon the violin we have to put up with many excruciating noises. But we have become accustomed to it, and have led ourselves to think that it is all right because we have never heard the real thing. That, of course, is psychological. It is physically possible to play octaves on the violin correctly, but it is not humanly possible. Many of the effects produced are perfectly horrible. The violinist in running his finger down a string to a new note must locate a spot on the string of one-thousandth of an inch. Think of that! That is, if he strikes the exact spot where the note has just the requisite number of vibrations, he has an area of microscopic dimensions in which to press the string down on the fingerboard. As one may easily imagine, his notes are only approximately correct in pitch. Here, however, we are assisted in two ways by the ear. The ear of the performer, with almost miraculous speed, detects any considerable discrepancy, and corrects it by a slight adjustment of the angle of the finger on the string. On the other hand, the ear of the auditor that has not been trained to extreme acuteness is satisfied with approximately tuned intervals, and accepts them when heard upon the violin as he has been accustomed to hearing them. However, when the violinist attempts to play octaves he must move his fingers to two different places upon the strings (unless he uses an open string). It is next to impossible for him to correct faulty intonation in two notes at the same time; the result is a kind of squawking—a squawking that is hideous to many people. I wish that composers never wrote octaves for the violin. It has been possible for me to make some very interesting tests in this connection with very delicate scientific apparatus, and I find that the average fine violinist is likely to play fifteen or more vibrations, lower or higher, out of the way, in playing octaves. They anticipate Debussy in a way that they will not themselves believe."

Mr. Edison showed great enthusiasm when asked to talk upon American voices and American singers.

"Of course, we haven't a complete monopoly of all the great voices in the world, but the number of fine voices possessed by Americans is a continual marvel to me. I have a strong impression that the best voices in the world are right here in America. I have records of twenty-two hundred voices, and I can prove it. Taking it all in all this is overwhelmingly the land of fine voices. Europe can produce nothing in comparison with us when we consider the number. I had trained investigators working in the art centres of Europe for two years in search of beautiful voices. The result was very disappointing in comparison with the results obtained in America right at our very thresholds."

"The worst defect a voice can have is, to my mind, the tremolo. Unfortunately it is a defect which singers themselves do not seem to be able to recognise. It seems to be natural with them. In fact, every voice seems to have a tremolo in some degree. When I first began to make records of noted singers a vocalist came to me and we produced a record. The tremolo came out very distinctly in the record and the singer insisted that it was due to the mechanism. A greatly improved mechanism revealed the tremolo so clearly that the singer was convinced where the fault lay and proceeded to correct it."

"A beautiful voice, without a tremolo, trained by a fine musician so that through proper accentuation, phrasing, etc., it can bring out the composer's proper meaning, is truly the finest of musical instruments. The singer to-day must have something more than a mere voice. She must have brains of a high order. American singers have splendid brains. That is one of the reasons why I like them. They have too much grey matter to let fool teachers lead them astray. Vocal teachers are often the worst of humbugs. They seek to do absolutely impossible things, and become indignant if their pupils cannot do them. I am sure that I could give very much better vocal lessons than many of them, just by using a little common sense. But don't advertise me as a vocal teacher."

"I have few other things to do. Think of a basso profundo teaching a coloratura soprano how to sing a high note! It is like the elephant teaching the nightingale. The singing pupil aspiring to create a new tone should hear the finest voices of her class and then strive to do a great deal better."

"So many of the popular conceptions upon music are wholly conventional. People like or dislike what they are told to. There is very little fresh and original thought upon the subject. The dictum of the professional musician is taken as final, until some revolutionist like Wagner throws it over. I have learned a barrelful of new things about music. I used to hear Mozart greatly lauded for his compositions. To me Mozart is one of the least melodic of the composers—that is he shows the least invention—far less to my mind than Bellini, Rossini, Donizetti and Verdi. I am not speaking about his craftsmanship but about his sense of melodic invention.

Still, were I to utter this thought in the presence of the professional musician I would be rewarded with a smile of derision. They would intimate that there was something wrong with my discernment—yet they would not comment when I told them that my favourite symphony was the incomparable Beethoven Ninth. On the other hand, my favourite ballad is 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' and my favourite violin solo is the Gounod-Bach 'Ave Maria.' Great names, big reputations, mean nothing to me—it is the music itself that appeals to me.

"Popular taste in music is pretty well defined. I have had 126,000,000 records we sold charted on diagrams; and it is amazing to see how the law of average works with surprising regularity. The public likes music of a certain kind and goes on liking it year after year. On the whole, public taste is tending toward the better music, and by better music I do not mean complicated or eccentric music. I cannot conceive that music like that of the extremists, such as Debussy and his followers, will ever meet with very great favour at any time in the future. It seems to me like music that anyone could make. By what art principles are such musical jumbles justified? They sound like interrupted conversations. One is just about to say something of interest when he is foolishly interrupted with some entirely different thought. Inane people blather on in such fashion. Such a work as the Sextet from *Lucia* is a masterpiece beside much of the idiotic stuff we hear in these days as 'modern' music. It is like the cubist pictures which look as though someone had accidentally upset a pot of paint on the canvas.

"The creation of melodies is one of the most difficult things in music. I had an examination made of the themes of 2,700 waltzes. In this final analysis they consisted of about 43 themes, worked over in various ways. Of all the writers, Johann Strauss proved the most inventive of all waltz composers. He had the real melodic gift. Of course, I do not include Chopin in this, as his waltzes are not conventional waltzes. Chopin had a wonderful melodic gift—marvellous. Nevertheless, his 'Funeral March,' by which he is known to the most people, seems to me greatly inferior to the Beethoven funeral march. It is not improbable that Chopin received his inspiration for his work from the older Beethoven composition."

WILLIS: "The wedding of your daughter and Count de Broke didn't begin in time? What was the cause of the delay?"

GILLIS: "We were obliged to make a shift in the music at the last moment. We couldn't use 'O Promise Me' because it reminded the Count of his notes, and we had to cut out the 'Wedding March' because his bankruptcy proceedings came up in that month and Mendelssohn is the name of his principal creditor."

LONG LIFE OF THE SINGING TEACHER.

Francesco Pistocchi (1659-1726), founder of the famous Bologna school of singing, and his celebrated pupil, Antonio Bernacchi (1659-1750), died several years under the seventy mark.

But Niccolò Porpora, born in Naples in 1686, lived into his eightieth year.

Contemporary with him was Pier Francesco Tosi, born in Bologna in 1647. He also lived to the fourscore age.

Giambattista Mancini, born in Ascoli, in 1716, lived to the age of eighty-four.

Two members of the celebrated Garcia family lived to a ripe old age. Manuel died in London, in 1906, at the unusual age of one hundred and one. His sister, Pauline Viardot-Garcia, born in 1821, lived into her ninetieth year.

Alme. Marchesi, who died in 1914, had entered her eighty-eighth year.

Julius Stockhausen, the famous German singing master, was eighty at the time of his death.

Delle Sedie, of Paris, who died several years ago, had nearly reached the eighty mark.

Lamperti, the famous Milan teacher, was in his eightieth year when death claimed him.

Vannuccini, another famous Italian teacher, died at the age of eighty-four.

Duprez, a noted French singer and teacher, was in his ninetieth year at the time of his death.

Faure, the baritone, composer of *The Pastoral*, was eighty-four when he passed away.

Sbriglia, another famous teacher in Paris, was in his eighties at the time of his death.

VOCAL TESTS.

For the benefit of those who would like to know what it is that makes one singer good and another bad, a short general list may be made of the inartistic and totally wrong things of which the average singer is guilty:

1. Labored, mechanical singing.
2. Cramped, throaty tones.
3. Taking breaths in the middle of sentences.
4. Unintelligible enunciation.
5. Poor interpretation, or none at all.
6. Unconscious flattening and sharpening.
7. Breathly tones.
8. Sliding from one note to another.
9. Taking high notes loudly.
10. Holding notes, because able to do so.
11. Improper use of vocal gymnastics.

The following points should be observed in studying the work of a singer:

1. Does the singer breathe correctly?
2. Does the singer have proper breath support?
3. Are the singer's tones pleasant?
4. Can one understand what the singer is saying?
5. Does the singer sing with feeling?
6. Does the singer flatten and sharpen, have breathy tones, slide from one note to another, and commit like unpardonable breaches of technique?
7. Does the singer sing soft passages as well as he or she does the loud ones?

NEWARK (NJ) LEDGER

June 17, 1917 (1)

NEWARK MAN DIES AT WORK IN EDISON PHENOL PLANT

Thomas Gayle, forty-two years old, of 35 River street, this city, collapsed while at work in the phenol department of the Thomas A. Edison, Inc., plant in Belmont Avenue, in the Silver Lake section of Belleville, early last night.

When he was taken to the dispensary of the plant Dr. A. B. Noveron discovered he was dead. The doctor, however, tried artificial respiration unsuccessfully. Deputy County Physician Birmingham was notified. After viewing the body he granted a permit for its removal.

The physicians were undecided as to whether death was due to heart disease or the result of inhaling the acid fumes. An autopsy may be held.

The victim is survived by a widow and several children.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

June 19, 1917 (D)

Dynamite Threats Bring Police to Guard Edison Plant

Chairman of Naval Consulting
Board Has a Bodyguard
All Times.

Threats to dynamite the Edison plant in West Orange, N. J., contained in several letters received by Thomas A. Edison, chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, have brought a band of police to guard the plant at night. In addition to the police guards, Mr. Edison has engaged several detectives to provide protection inside the grounds of the vast plant, during the several days.

The letters received by Mr. Edison, while poorly written and unsigned, were said to be on a high grade paper. Although it is thought that they are the work of criminals, or disaffected employees, an investigation is being conducted by the police and the Federal authorities.

Mr. Edison refused to comment on the situation, further than admitting that he had asked for the guards.

Several thousand employees of all nationalities are employed at the plant, but so far no known trouble has been experienced with them. Mr. Edison is accompanied by a bodyguard constantly.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR

June 02, 1917 (1)

EDISON EMPLOYEES ON TRACK AND FIELD

Annual Athletic Meeting is Taking Place Today at Olympic Park.

Employees of the Edison Company, stopped banking incandescent bulbs and photographic records today, to contest in their annual field day at Olympic Park. Seventeen events were on the program, and no valuable prizes were offered the winners, all contests were free.

The athletes, with the members of their families and their friends, made up a crowd of more than 1,500, which began to drift slowly into the park long before 10:30 a. m., the time set for starting the games.

Russell Canfield proved the star of the morning track events. He captured the 100-yard and 200-yard dashes in easy fashion, making good time, and, in the high jump, broke his own record of 4 feet 11 inches, made last year, by a leap of 5 feet 1 inch. Timothy Farrell, who was second in this event, equalled the former record.

Thomas A. Edison and his family did not remain in the park to witness the morning events nor for lunch, which was served at 1 p. m. The "vicar," however, expressed his intention of coming for the baseball game and the running of the "Grand Prize Edison," a half-mile relay race, for which Mr. Edison donated the prize himself, and which is the feature event of the program.

The officials of the meet are: Referee, M. P. O'Connor, track, and P. J. Perry, field; starter, Edward O'Brien; announcer, Edward Hefford; clerks of course, H. C. Howe and G. F. Wachter; judges, Thomas Doyle, T. Jones, F. A. Barnham, Jr., A. F. Heever and C. B. Hayes; timers, J. W. D. Telfair and H. Chamberlain. The summaries:

100-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 12 1/2 seconds.

200-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 27 1/2 seconds.

400-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 57 1/2 seconds.

800-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 1:15 1/2 seconds.

1,600-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 2:35 1/2 seconds.

3,200-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 5:15 1/2 seconds.

6,400-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 10:45 1/2 seconds.

12,800-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 21:45 1/2 seconds.

25,600-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 43:45 1/2 seconds.

51,200-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 87:45 1/2 seconds.

102,400-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 175:45 1/2 seconds.

204,800-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 351:45 1/2 seconds.

409,600-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 703:45 1/2 seconds.

819,200-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 1407:45 1/2 seconds.

1,638,400-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 2815:45 1/2 seconds.

3,276,800-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 5631:45 1/2 seconds.

6,553,600-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 11263:45 1/2 seconds.

13,107,200-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 22527:45 1/2 seconds.

26,214,400-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 45055:45 1/2 seconds.

52,428,800-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; L. Schwab, second; time, 90111:45 1/2 seconds.

"LIBERTY LOAN"

MUSIC TRADES (New York)

June 16, 1917

(11)

Scenes Taken at the Orange, N. J., Plants of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Showing Incidents in the Campaign That is Being Conducted by That Concern to Raise \$300,000 for the Purchase of Liberty Bonds

William Maxwell, vice-president of T. A. E. Inc., and manager of the musical photograph division, replying to what Mr. Edison said referred to the special campaign Mr. Edison is setting to the youth of the land:

"Tells of Edison's Sacrifices for the Country

"I notice," said Mr. Maxwell, impressively, "Mr. Edison says he is trying to do his 'bit', but that is something he can't talk about. However, I am going to say a few words about it.

"Last February Mr. Edison's physician, family and associates persuaded him to take a much-needed rest in Florida. The railway and Pullman tickets had been bought and paid for. I was talking with Mr. Edison a few days before the date set for his departure. He was very tired and admitted that he needed a rest. It was the first time I had ever heard him make such an admission. He was looking forward to his vacation with obvious enthusiasm. The very next day word came from Washington that a crisis was impending. In spite of the protests of his friends, Mr. Edison resolutely said: 'The Florida trip is off, I can't go!' Since then he has been working literally night and day for the government. He is sparing no expense. He has chosen some of his best engineers and experimenters as his assistants on this government work. What the work is I do not know; what the result of it will be I cannot foretell, but Mr. Edison has never yet failed in anything he undertook and I don't believe he is going to fail this time.

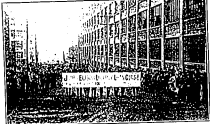
"Mr. Edison is seventy years old. This morning he worked until four o'clock and was on the job again at nine. Week after week he has been working eighteen hours a day for his country.

"Mr. Edison will join the rest of us in subscribing to the Liberty Loan. He has spent and will continue to spend large sums of money in the research work he is doing for the government. He will pay a large amount in taxes to the government. I might say at this point that whereas many other manufacturers have sent representatives to Washington to oppose various forms of war-time taxation which they believed to be unjust, and which probably were unjust, Mr. Edison has refused to permit any of his industries to offer one word of protest to any form of taxation which the government has proposed. That is what Mr. Edison has done and will do in a financial way, but all of that fades into relative insignificance when you think of his ninety yards day after day, week after week, and month after month, in which he taxes his brain and body to the very limit of his endurance in the service of his country. That's what Mr. Edison thinks it is worth to be an American."

The first volley fired by the United States in this war will be a volley of silver bullets. Will you help mould these bullets?

"Your country asks but one thing of you now. She offers you the best security in the world and asks you to lend her what you can afford. If you can afford only a dollar a week, your country will still be grateful to you.

"You have met here to-night virtually to arrange a loan to your government. Meetings of this sort have a deeper significance than similar meetings of bankers. The fact that you have gathered here to-night to devise ways and means of raising money for the government among your fellow employees shows that your hearts are in the war and that you will at all times be ready to do your duty, no matter what that duty may be. I will co-operate with you in every way possible. I am already doing what I can in a certain direction. It is not something I can talk about, but I am trying to do my 'bit' for Uncle Sam."



July 15, 1917

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF JERSEY

SINCE the war began an old man in New Jersey has shut himself up in his workshop. He is working for Uncle Sam, for you, for me. He is the most important man in the United States. He does not debate in statecraft nor in letters. Science is his calling, through science he has won his name and fame. In science he is hard at work now.

What is Mr. A. Edison working on no one knows. We can guess that he is striving to meet the submarine or to harness the currents that Ben Franklin first called from the clouds in order that he may make war harmless. Edison has done much, but Edison will do more.

Legend has it that he began his business career as a newsboy on railway trains in Michigan and worked up to the position of telegraph operator. Whatever it was or wherever it was Thomas A. Edison is now the dean of science in America. To him life has been opportunity. The war is opportunity. He wishes to serve and by dint of hard work he will succeed this time as he has before.

Since Edison has accomplished it he is sure that one of the best manufacturing concerns of the country has issued a call for one thousand workmen who must sign an agreement to enter a new plant and remain there for ten months with all communication with the outside world shut off. Think of it, ten months in prison. The masters of this new appliance do not want their secrets spread over the world. They want one thousand prisoners sentenced for ten months.

It is easy to connect the new plant with the work of Mr. Edison but there is no assurance of that kind. As Edison has worked in secret so the new plant must work in secret.

This little old wizard of New Jersey is a true patriot. That he will risk his thousand prisoners goes without question. There are many thousands of patriotic people in the working classes of America who will risk a prison sentence to help defeat her enemies. Edison has made one industry what it is and if he can take the terrors out of war he will be prodigious in the world as he is huge in America.

All power to Edison and his wonderful team.

July 17, 1917

EDISON'S WEAKNESS

Every few weeks comes an announcement that Thomas A. Edison has brought forth some great invention which will make war easy, painless and a pleasure. This announcement has just been made again, but if it is like many others we have heard the last of it. The best way for Mr. Edison to announce is to put his invention at work and let the advertising come from Germany. There is no doubt, of course, that Mr. Edison is a great man, that his inventions are marvelous and there is hope that he will meet the present crisis, yet he seems to be human after all and have some of the weaknesses the flesh is heir to. One of these is a desire to brag of things about to be accomplished which he never does accomplish.

It will be remembered that a year ago he declared that he had the means of knowing if a submarine was within a mile of a ship. Nothing more was ever heard of that marvel.

July 18, 1917

THE WIZARD WORKS AWAY.

Alone in his laboratories, situated among the pine hills of New Jersey, Thomas Alva Edison is at work.

What his object is no one knows. That he is laboring to devise a secret weapon of war, to be used in the navy is sufficient for the time being. That he will succeed is the confident hope of everyone.

The navy and the United States wants now a new type of ship. It must be a time saver. The new design must be suited for transport service and for the quick conveyance of food and war munitions to France. Upon the building of such ships the success of our part in the war largely depends.

It is the confident hope of the United States, is not prepared to fit an army in France for fighting in time to save the day.

No one knows this better than President Wilson and members of the cabinet, but the hope of government officials is that before a year passes we will have found the ways and the means of accomplishing the impossible.

Time is the great factor. It is the obstacle confronting the American people. We have men to fight with, we have food sufficient to feed all of Europe, we have factory facilities and material enough to make all the war munitions that Europe will need, but the great problem is how we can deliver the necessary goods in the briefest number of days. We need save time. Immediate action is necessary if we hope to put an early end to this great struggle.

The government will build wooden ships in order to have time, and if the hopes of Edison are realized he will before long place in the hands of the department, it is understood, an invention that, he expects, will remove the great danger of the undersea craft, now a menace to Atlantic shipping.

It is the unseen peril with which we will have to contend, and we cannot deny that it is a dangerous one.

If the naval board will find a way of building the speedy ship and Edison furnishes the means of protection the war in Europe will become a matter of days.

TRIBUNE

July 18, 1917

What Did Edison Mean?

Thomas A. Edison "has" issued a signed statement, in which are these pregnant words: "We have now all rebellious elements under control—a sentence that leaves little scope for imagination."

Mr. Edison is not given to bragging over his achievements. It is not in the habit of announcing his discoveries and inventions in the field of applied science until they have been proved by practical tests. The utterance, therefore, carries the weight of his great authority and inspires the hope that something of tremendous importance is coming from his workshops and laboratories.

Thoughts naturally turn to some powerful instrument of war, which will be placed at the service of this country; for it is known that since the United States got into the war, Mr. Edison has been devoting all his time to research and experimentation designed to result, in providing the country with formidable weapons of warfare, especially such as may cope with the novel conditions that have arisen in the great conflict.

The common supposition has been that he was concentrating all the efforts of his fertile brain on discovering some means of defense against the attacks of submarines. If his words, "We have now all rebellious elements under control," mean that he is succeeding in that respect, his service and his triumph will be great indeed.

Anyway, Mr. Edison has argued something more than curiosity as to what he did mean, and in the form in which he made his announcement he avoided all censure for having divulged an important military secret which can be utilized by the general staff of Germany.

FUNERAL OF J. F. CUMMINGS
AT FIFTH LANCHEAN TOMORROW
 The funeral of James Fulton Cummings, an expert in conduit construction and for many years associated with Thomas A. Edison, will be held at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Hotel Langham, Central Park West, and evening-lit funeral. Mr. Cummings had done important work in this country, England and Russia. He died suddenly at the Hotel Normandy, Long Beach, La., Thursday night. He suffered a stroke while in bathing. The interment will be at Inglewood, N. Y. Mr. Cummings was born in London May 4, 1857.

BOSTON HERALD
JULY 28, 1917

DEATHS

James F. Cummings.

NEW YORK, July 25.—James Fulton Cummings, a pioneer electrical engineer, who for many years was associated with the late Edison, died today at Long Beach, N. Y. Two weeks ago, while bathing in the ocean, he was stricken with apoplexy and was rescued from the surf by life guards.

Mr. Cummings, who was born in London, Oct. 4 years ago, installed the first electric light stations in Philadelphia, Cincinnati and a number of other cities. He then went to Russia, where he worked out the plans for which electric wires in St. Petersburg, as the capital was then called, were placed in underground conduits. He did similar work in London and other English cities. He was considered one of the foremost engineers in that particular line of work.

WILLIAM G. BEE IS CALLED BY DEATH

Edison Company Official Was Automobile Pioneer, Driving First Electric Car in New York

His *Electric News* HERO IN BATTLE OF SANTIAGO

OF 30 YEARS AGO
William G. Bee, a vice president at the Edison Storage Battery Company, Spanish War veteran and pioneer in the automobile industry, died last night after a two-year illness at his home, 177 Main street, France. Just 40 forty-nine years old, Mr. Bee had had a variety of adventures, among them service in the great army in France, and service on the liner in the battle of Santiago, during which he captured a ship's hatch under fire, receiving a steel commendation. He drove the first

A-357



electric automobile in the streets of New York with John Jacob Astor as his passenger, and built the liner of sailing ship.

During his early years, Mr. Bee served a term of two years in the army, 1891-1893, having received a commission in the 10th Cavalry. He served in the Philippines, and after the war was in the water and on the shore before being placed in the army.

Following Mr. Bee's performance of driving the first electric automobile in New York, the Edison company's vice president was elected to the position of vice president of the Edison company, which later became the Edison Storage Battery Company.

Mr. Bee, 44, the late president of the Edison company, died at his home, 177 Main street, after a long illness. He was a member of the Edison Storage Battery Company, which later became the Edison Storage Battery Company.

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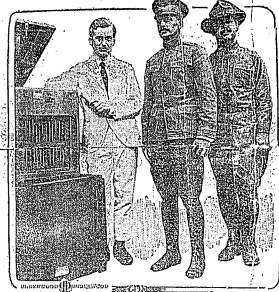
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WARREN (PA)

August 02, 1917

War Phonograph Will Play Tune of Victory for American Soldiers



Few of the American Samnies now preparing to enter the trenches on the side of the Allies will have music with their fighting. But the Fifth New Jersey Infantry will have its own phonograph—the war phonograph—whatever it goes, one designed especially for the use of the army and navy by Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard. The one shown in the picture has been presented to the New Jersey regiment by Charles A. Edison, who is a constant companion of the great inventor at East Orange, N. J. The phonograph is rounded and waterproof, twenty-three inches high and nineteen inches wide. It weighs 100 pounds. Three hundred have already been manufactured. The first machine was presented by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderhilt to the Twenty-second New York Engineers, of which her husband is colonel.



SAME PUBLICATION IN
NEW BLOOMFIELD (PA) TIMES
August 02, 1917

DRUGGISTS CIRCULAR (NY)
August, 1917

EDISON MANUFACTURING PHENOL.

Representatives of Thomas A. Edison announced recently that the inventor had made such progress in the manufacture of phenol that he was not only supplying his own laboratories, but was selling considerable quantities to the trade. Protected by suitable tariff laws, these representatives stated, there was no reason why a permanent industry in the commodity could not be built up in the United States.

It is said that the production of phenol at the Edison laboratories recently rose to 3,000,000 pounds per month and that the cost of production was considerably below \$1.50 per pound. Much of this is used in the manufacture of munitions.

August 08, 1917

EDISON FIGHTING BATTLE FOR U. S. IN LABORATORIES

And He Works 16 Hours a Day Under a Close Guard by Secret Service Agent — Employees Pledged to Secrecy.

Orange, N. J., Aug. 8.—Thomas A. Edison vs. Germany. This is the battle that is being silently fought here today. A little red brick building covered with ivy is the famous inventor's laboratory. "I have no right to talk about it—ask the Secretary of the Navy," was the message that came from the closely guarded mansion today, in response to an inquiry of Edison work.

Edison is guarded like a president. An iron fence, crowded with menacing barbed wire, separates his laboratory from the rest of the plant. When Edison appears, a secret service agent dogs him.

"The 'Old Man' as he is known to his associates has started out to beat the Kaiser just as methodically as he started out to perfect electric lights and phonographs. Today when he climbed from his dusty 'liver' and punched his time card—number one—it registered 8:20 a.m. Yesterday he plunged in at 5:45 and out at 12:30 a.m.—nearly 16 hours later.

Very sequestered distant from the little red brick building today. It is surrounded by fifty modern industrial structures, crowded with 5,000 men and women, making such peaceful devices as motion-picture machines and storage batteries. But quiet men with sharp eyes stood in every doorway. Signs placed from every side, warning employees against "talking."

Inside the barbed rail with Edison were a few confidential assistants—roughly dressed, unshaven men, with deeply lined faces. Outsiders had fleeting glimpses of the men as they darted past windows, all in a tearing hurry. "The Kaiser would probably give a army division for what these men know."

Edison was in the greatest rush of all. The detective at his heels had to wait for a time to keep pace with the man, he was not to watch. Edison was so busy that he could not spare his shoulders stopped—he ignored the guard who shouted him so dogmatically.

August 05, 1917

The telecrib, an instrument which records both sides of a conversation, is said to be the Thomas Edison's latest invention. The telecrib is a kind of a dictating machine which has special receiving appliances and a socket in which his ordinary telephone receiver is placed. The message may be continued at any time by use of the dictating machine.

August 04, 1917

EDISON PLANT BUSY ON WAR'S PROBLEMS

(Special Dispatches Special)
Orlando, Aug. 3.—Several departments of the big Thomas A. Edison plant in Orange, N. J., have been busy a large part of the plant, according to Robert L. Prouditt of Orinda, who has returned from a gathering of Edison agents in New York city and Oranise. Mr. Prouditt says the government has instructed with four million men who are to work a year without leave at the Edison plant.

August 05, 1917

SLATED TO KILL EDISON

Man Arrested Tells of Anarchist Murder Plot.

LEWISTON, Ky., Aug. 4.—Anton Nielsen, a Dane, was arrested in Hart county on a charge of threatening to kill Thomas A. Edison and defaming President Wilson and the flag.

A band of Chicago anarchists, he says, decided that he should kill Edison. He said he lived in Chicago with anarchists who were grooming him for his work of assassination, but because his ideas as to whom he should marry differed from theirs, he parted company with them.

He will be tried Thursday.

DISCARDED RECORDS

1917 (D)

Found in lab notebook

N-05-08-15.2

SHELL-MAKING NOT YET AN EDISON INDUSTRY, BUT
DISCARDED RECORDS A GOOD SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL

Stories to the effect that the Edison plant in West Orange is about to drop making phonograph records for the more timely business of making shells are denied, but it develops that by saving coal the plant is doing quite a bit. Not every phonograph record cut or molded (for whatever it is) finds its way to the concert chamber or entertainment hall to give to an eager public the reproduction of a musical gem or to recount the adventures of "Uncle Josh" or other classic wag. No; some of them are tried and found wanting in one way or another and the labor of one day or an hour or whatever period it requires to "cut" a selection is wasted.

Wasted also used to be the material of the record, but the inventiveness which Edison himself has lately turned to helping Uncle Sam win the war now has its counterpart in a brand of ingenuity at the plant, where the discarded disks or cylinders are doing yeoman service in saving coal.

Perhaps it was the big fire of 1914, though a less calamitous experience might have sufficed (history is not clear on the point), but some one some time discovered that records are highly inflammable—say, more—that they burn with an intense heat, particularly if burned in quantities. The quantities being available, it became necessary only to consign the rejected material to the furnace and the coal pile ceased at once to grow small fast. Statistics are not complete, but it is stated authoritatively that the saving of fuel has already been appreciable.

Although it has been rumored that a large part of the Edison phonograph works had been turned over to the government for the making of shell cases, it was denied at the plant today. For some time the company has been working on government contracts for storage batteries and dictating machines, and an increase in the output of these machines is supposed to have been responsible for the shell rumor.

SPOKANE (WA) SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

August 05, 1917 (D)

NEW ARMY PHONOGRAPH TAUP

Edison Invents One, It Is Said

Yards Away
NEW YORK—American soldiers and sailors are to have a phonograph different from the instrument commonly used. Its first public demonstration was given recently at the laboratory of Thomas Edison, whose interest in it is known.

The phonograph differs mostly in appearance and in capacity to throw sound. It weighs one hundred pounds, stands twenty-three inches high, and is painted a war gray. It can be heard distinctly 125 yards away. Mr. Corneilus Vanderbilt bought two instruments, one for the twenty-seven engineers, of which he is himself a colonel, and the other for the forty horse guards of Great Britain. Another machine was presented to Charles Francis Smith, president of the Edison Electric Light Company. A Edison, 20-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100

Unbound Clippings Series Clippings (1918)

These clippings cover the period February-December 1918. Most of the items are taken from newspapers, but there are several lengthy magazine articles as well. Included is an article by William Maxwell, vice president of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., regarding his perceptions of Edison's personality and character and his "capacity as a businessman," as well as an article by Charles Edison discussing his experiences working for this father. Another article by Maxwell pertains to sales and advertising, while two articles by Mark M. Jones of the Personnel Service Dept. of TAE Inc. deal with human resources management.

There are numerous clippings about Charles Edison, including his elevation to Chairman of the Board of Thomas A. Edison, Inc.—a position that enabled him to obtain a deferment in the draft; his emergency appendectomy in February; and his marriage to Carolyn Hawkins in March. Other clippings concern the resignation of chief engineer Miller Reese Hutchison; the enlistment of William Leslie Edison in a tank unit; and the foundation of the Edison Pioneers, an association of former employees primarily in the electric light and power industry. In addition, there are articles about Edison's public promotion of Liberty Loan war bonds; his camping trip with Henry Ford and John Burroughs; and the general effects of the war on his research and other activities. There are also reports of rumors, quickly denied, that Edison would run for the U.S. Senate as a Wilson Democrat.

Approximately 20 percent of the clippings have been selected. In addition to numerous duplicate versions of most of the stories, the unselected items include articles, not directly related to Edison, about science, technology, and warfare; naval affairs and antisubmarine devices; motion pictures; and the annual Edison Field Day event of company employees.

There are no general scrapbooks containing clippings from this period. However, newspaper articles and other documents pertaining to Charles Edison's role in the Liberty Loan and Victory Loan campaigns, 1917-1919, can be found in four unselected scrapbooks (Cat. 44,511, Cat. 44,512, Cat. 44,513, and Cat. 44,514) at the Edison National Historic Site.

February 11, 1918

Edison 71 Years Old Busy With War Work

His Friends Will Celebrate His Birthday Feb. 12. Edison is seventy-one years old yesterday, reckoning by ordinary standards. He has estimated that he is one hundred and twenty years old, because he worked twelve hours many hours a year on the average basis.

The Association of Edison Pioneers, an organization made up of veterans in the Edison industry, celebrated the anniversary at luncheon at the Lincoln Club. Mr. Edison wasn't there, nor was he at the plant in Orange, as he usually is on his birthday. Instead, he is somewhere in America in business connected with the war.

BRIDGETON (NJ) NEWS

February 12, 1918

EDISON 71 YEARS OLD

His Friends Will Celebrate That Wizard Feb. 12. Today.

New York, Feb. 12.—Thomas A. Edison was seventy-one years old yesterday, reckoning by ordinary standards. He has estimated that he is one hundred and twenty years old, because he worked twelve hours many hours a year on the average basis.

The Association of Edison Pioneers, an organization made up of veterans in the Edison industry, celebrated the anniversary at luncheon at the Lincoln Club. Mr. Edison wasn't there, nor was he at the plant in Orange, as he usually is on his birthday. Instead, he is somewhere in America in business connected with the war.

February 13, 1918

EDISON 71 YEARS OLD

His Friends Will Celebrate That Wizard Feb. 12. Today.

New York, Feb. 12.—Thomas A. Edison was seventy-one years old yesterday, reckoning by ordinary standards. He has estimated that he is one hundred and twenty years old, because he worked twelve hours many hours a year on the average basis.

The Association of Edison Pioneers, an organization made up of veterans in the Edison industry, celebrated the anniversary at luncheon at the Lincoln Club. Mr. Edison wasn't there, nor was he at the plant in Orange, as he usually is on his birthday. Instead, he is somewhere in America in business connected with the war.

READING (PA) TELEGRAM

February 12, 1918

NON-SINKABLE VESSEL TO SAIL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—It is reported that the first non-sinkable ocean-going ship, the Loch, achievement of American genius, will land this week and sail for Europe.

It is said she will be without conventional means of the voyage. She will be an iron-clad ship, the Loch, achievement of American genius, will land this week and sail for Europe.

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PUB. LEDGER

February 12, 1918

EDISON WON'T COME FOR U. OF P. DEGREE

Don't Stay in His Laboratory, and So He Can't Be Honored by University

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Thomas A. Edison, in a busy man, does not stay in his laboratory, and so he can't be honored by the University of Pennsylvania.

Edison, in a busy man, does not stay in his laboratory, and so he can't be honored by the University of Pennsylvania.

Edison, in a busy man, does not stay in his laboratory, and so he can't be honored by the University of Pennsylvania.

MEADVILLE (PA) REPUBLICAN

February 11, 1918

EDISON TOO BUSY TO HAVE A CELEBRATION

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Thomas A. Edison will be 71 years old tomorrow. There will be no celebration of the event at Meadville, Pa., the Edison home. It was said, because the great inventor was too busy on his work for the Government to spend the day in idleness.

His natal day will not be forgotten, however. The members of the "Association of Edison Pioneers," made up of associates of Mr. Edison in electric light work in 1880, or earlier, which was formed in this city January 24, will assemble here from all parts of the country to have luncheon together in his honor, although he will not be present.

ADVERTISING & SELLING

THE INDEPENDENT ADVERTISING AND MERCHANDISING JOURNAL

ROBERT C. GILMORE
PRESIDENT

J. GEORGE FREDERICK
EDITOR

27th Year

FEBRUARY 1918

Number 8

Using Salesmen as Missionaries for War Time Business Stability

By WILLIAM MAXWELL

Vice-President, THOMAS A. EMERSON, INC.,

Author of "If I Were 21," and of articles on selling for Collier's, American Magazine, etc.

IN the year 1914 we began to get out letters to our salesmen urging them to preach to everyone they came in contact with the gospel of better business.

We had a man clipping newspapers from the principal centers and all of the trade papers, getting out stuff that could afford a text for a sermon. Once a week I went over the scrapbook and compiled a letter.

When this country entered the war there seemed to be a necessity for doing this again. On an average of perhaps once a month we send out letters to our men on the firing line and we try to make them as optimistic as the situation justifies. They arm our traveling men with workmanlike ammunition that can be used in the case of the customer who is inclined to be pessimistic, or who is unable to interpret events that are occurring.

That is a thing I can recommend very highly. I am not altogether unselfish in my recommendation. I believe if every live business house would make a practice of writing to its traveling representatives, giving them good stuff they can "spiel" along the way—something indisputable, sound, logical—it will accomplish a great deal of good.

It is not surprising that the small merchant at a distance from the center of war activities is perplexed by things that are happening. Some of us can see a little more than a small town merchant, and if your traveling man is armed with information and with a thoroughly logical conclusion drawn from that information, the collective effect of that would, in my opinion, be incalculable. With orders such as Mr. Garfield put out, and Liberty Loan campaigns, etc., business is going to be pretty spotty unless we can get the trade and the public generally to act up to the point where they will carry over these bad spots in the road.

I believe that every traveling salesman should be a peddler of optimism and that he should renew his store of optimistic arguments, or have it renewed for him, at frequent intervals. We have found that letters from the home office preaching optimism, and

giving reasons that a traveling man can use, provide the best means of keeping this kind of propaganda on foot. We believe in preaching optimism to everyone—not alone to the salesman's customers, but to every one with whom he comes in contact, including the baggage man, ready butcher and boot driver. Much is said of the power of magazines and newspapers to mould public opinion, but it has been my observation that public opinion has never been finally moulded until it can be stated in conversational terms in club, buffet, billiard room, corner grocery store, etc., in a way that passes practically unquestioned by all who hear the statement.

We must combat the pessimism which some are preaching.

The way I feel about the gentlemen who go around preaching pessimism is set forth in the following extract from a letter which I recently wrote to a gentleman at Washington, who had requested suggestions from me in regard to matters related to certain governmental activities:

"Probably it ill becomes me to criticize the gentlemen who preach from the houseposts that we don't yet know we are in the war, and that it is every man's duty to try to be unhappy and thus prove that he does know we are in the war. Personally I think the American people are disposed to accept the war in exactly the right spirit, and I hate to see them scolded and urged to be gloomy and downhearted. When we entered the war it was no longer a stirring adventure. If we had declared war shortly after the Lusitania was sunk undoubtedly we would have thrown up our caps and made a lot of noise, as we did when war was declared on Spain. However, we didn't go into the war in a dramatic way. There was no excuse for bell-ringing or whistle-blowing. The President's effect to the American people."

"You that do. Be ready to do it. I shall take in the draft. All are expected to buy Liberty Bonds. You will have to pay next and who knows how many days. I shall let you know from time to time what you are to do."

The American public has in effect replied to the President: "We'll do whatever you ask whenever you ask it, and we won't make any complaint." That is the attitude of the American public today, and I think it is a mistake to scold and nag the public into a state of sullen discouragement.

Optimism will help win the war.

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By WILLIAM MAXWELL

Vice-President, THOMAS A. EDISON, INC.,

Author of "If I Were 21," and of articles on selling for *Gallier's*, *American Magazine*, etc.

One of Edison Company's Bulletins—

"To the Men on the Firing Line: 'The War.'"

I WAS at luncheon the other day with two of my friends, when the writer breathlessly announced:

"Kerensky has been deposed and Russia has sued for a separate peace."

One of my luncheon companions said:

"Stocks must have taken a tumble. It's a good time to buy for investment. Excuse me while I telephone my broker."

This man's remarks are typical of the spirit that permeates America these nowadays. We have confidence in the nation, in the nation's business, and in the ultimate victory of ourselves and our Allies.

The Italian reverses and Russia's national chaos may prolong the war. On the other hand, from either situation there may emerge an instrumentally, military or otherwise, that will tend to bring the war to an earlier conclusion. The war may be won by the awakening of the German people long before our soldiers "reach the Rhine." Remember that these Germans over there are at heart like the kindly German-born friends and neighbors whom you and I have known for years. They have been cruelly deceived and sacrilegiously misled—but they may awaken. What? That is a question none can answer—yet. Meanwhile we must fight them as if they were all as evil as their hideous masters. That is the only way to break the spell of their delusion. It is folly to speculate when the war will end and futile to say how it will end, except that it cannot terminate until the rulers of Germany have relinquished forever their ambition to dominate the world. It is remarkable how credulous some of us are when it comes to believing the pessimistic stories that are launched by the propagandists and cannon-monsters. If you want to know who will win the war, ask yourselves: "Which side is the Mark in neutral countries adjacent to Germany tells who is going to win the war." The man who says that Germany is stronger than ever in a military sense and that the Allies are on the point of defeat, would not give you twenty-five cents on the dollar for German bonds.

What would you give right now for some nice German bonds, payable after the war? Let us look closely at present conditions compared with last year. I am indebted to the *New York TRIBUNE* for the following comparisons:

	Now	A Year Ago
America's stock of gold	\$2,041,262,041	\$1,769,105,958
Gold reserves of National Bank	1,672,377,020	130,275,000
Post paid of living (Amalgams 12.4 c.)		
Number	279,844	201,987
Wages paid (weekly)	\$66,731,202	\$23,850,000
Cash paid (weekly)	12,475,000	11,449,650
Cotton used (yards)		
Consumption (yards)	1,682	1,420

A few hundred thousand people in this country will have their buying power somewhat curtailed by income taxes and excess profits taxes. A few million salaried people, and the like, whose incomes have not increased in the same proportion as the cost of living, have had their buying power somewhat curtailed. But opposed to them are many millions who are earning more money now than they ever conceived it possible to earn.

Perhaps someone says: "Yes, but the cost of living has gone up and that will absorb their increased earnings." Food, clothing and fuel are the items which have increased in cost. A 50 per cent increase in the cost of these items would increase the average family by more than offset by a 25 per cent increase in income.

Our dealers should frame their campaigns for business in a way to reach the working men whose wages have been so largely increased during the past year. This is a point you should impress on every dealer.

Needless to say the farmer represents a class that is more than ordinarily prosperous. Dealers in agricultural communities should make a special drive for rural trade. Now is a splendid time to leave photographs on trial in the homes of farmers. I have just received a letter about one dealer in the West who placed ten photographs in ten different farm homes and sold right. That is some "battering average," isn't it?

After looking at the foregoing figures one doesn't have to be much of an economist to realize that this country is in a pretty strong position. Business is going to be what we make it. It is up to each of us to do his best. Their news cannot be "as usual." It can be either worse than usual or better than usual. Our slogan is "Business Better Than Usual." I believe this slogan was first announced in our letters to "The Men on the Firing Line." I am informed it has been adopted by various industries and organizations. However, adopting a slogan of this sort doesn't make business better than usual. We have got to roll up our sleeves and put forth every ounce of energy we possess.

Spreading the Gospel of "Business Better Than Usual"

How Frederick Stearns Instructs Salesmen

THERE'S a big reason this year—an all-important reason—for spreading the gospel of "Business better than usual."

Uncle Sam needs billions of dollars. And Uncle Sam is not in business. His is not a money-making job—it's a home-making and home-protecting job. He has nothing to sell. To get those billions he must both tax and borrow. He must tax you and me—and borrow from each of us. And from the business of the country he must get the big revenue.

If business is "better than usual" it will mean that Uncle Sam can get all the billions he needs. Curtail business and you cut into Uncle Sam's income.

There can be no let-up in business during the war, for good business will mean prosperous times, and prosperous times will mean plenty of money with which to "carry on." And the govern-

ment will need every dollar that can be made available through keeping business better than usual.

Some well-meaning but short-sighted persons have talked "cut down—re-trench—save—don't spend." Did you ever stop to analyze that sort of advice and what it would result in if carried out?

Suppose, just for illustration, every woman in the United States said: "I won't get a new hat this spring—I'll make my old one do"—and every man dug out his last year's straw and made it do, and then each followed the good work by making last year's suit see him through. Just how many thousand milliners and tailors and clerks would be put out of jobs? And how many firms would be out of business?

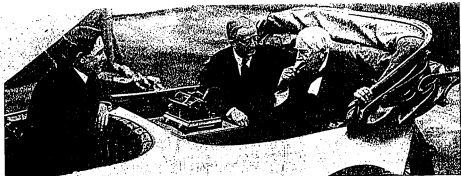
Conserve, foods? Yes. Save within reason? Yes. But those well-meaning

persons would kill the goose that laid the golden egg, for they would kill business. Uncle Sam has no such desire.

The men on the road, the salesmen of the country, concentrating their efforts, have a wonderful opportunity to mould public opinion. It is always the salesman's job to be optimistic—with real reasons to back up his optimism. But this year, the reason is broader and bigger—spreading the gospel everywhere of "business better than usual" is performing the best possible service for the man himself—his family—his house—and for his country.

Keep that thought uppermost—talk it—live it—sleep it—be a walking, talking, convincing advertisement of the fact that in 1918—

**BUSINESS IS BETTER
THAN USUAL.**



PHOTOGRAPH BY HENRIETTA REMONDINI NEW YORK

MR. EDISON—AND ARTHUR BRISBANE

the famous editor of the New York "Evening Journal" and the Washington "Times"

A Letter from Mr. Brisbane to the Editor of "The American Magazine"

I HAVE your letter asking "Wno't you write two or three hundred words about Mr. Edison to go with this picture of you and him? Tell, perhaps, what you and he talked about that day? Or give us your characterization of Edison, telling what you think is his most remarkable quality? Anything about Edison that you would like to say would interest us."

Mr. Edison was interested in the device constructed by my friend Grant Straus, which makes possible the use of a business phonograph in a moving automobile, even on rough roads. He was especially interested in that car which I had chosen for the experiment—because of the car's transmission, power communicated without the touch of metal, something, perhaps, like the system that keeps the earth spinning in its orbit.

Mr. Edison, examining, knitting his brows, digging into the material before him, discussed practical common sense. I can give you his exact words because I wrote them immediately in an editorial that I published.

I quote from that editorial: "The main thing is to keep your body loose," said Mr. Edison. As he said it, he kicked one of his low shoes off, exposing an interesting gray stocking; then put it on again, showing it was absolutely loose.

"Don't let anything pinch you anywhere. If you want to

live a long time and work while you live, keep your body perfectly free from pressure.

"Don't, as a matter of course, have any pressure on your neck or wrists, or on any spot where the big veins and arteries are exposed.

"Remember, also, that every inch of the body should be kept free of pressure.

"Every inch is covered with the little capillaries, hairlike veins that feed the whole body and the millions of cells.

"Pressure anywhere means that a certain part of your body is deprived of its natural food. And starvation and death begin where the body is pressed and choked."

On the same occasion Mr. Edison recommended two or three books. I cannot recall their names. He said a number of interesting things about men that imagine themselves more important than they are—he and they would dislike to see those things in print.

You ask, "What is Edison's most remarkable quality?" Power to extend mental and physical concentration and hard work into old age perhaps. Edison's brain is a coherer that gathers in space, by wireless, scientific facts, and hands them out to the world.

ARTHUR BRISBANE

Edison— the "Original Man from Missouri"

Who has to be "shown" before he will believe anything

By William Maxwell

I WONDER how many of you have the same mistaken impression of Thomas A. Edison that I entertained some seven years ago.

I had given no great amount of thought to the subject, but I pictured Mr. Edison as an eccentric genius, working, perhaps, on a princely salary and ostensibly a free agent in his private laboratories, but nevertheless pinched and controlled by some shrewd business man who remained discreetly in the background.

Seven years ago, in the capacity of a supposed expert at sales promotion work, which distinction I now disclaim, I entered into correspondence with the president of the several corporations that manufactured and distributed the various products of the Edison Laboratories. Him, I imagined to be the power behind the throne, the man who had capitalized Mr. Edison. I lunched with this gentleman in New York one day, and a few days later was invited to accompany him to the Edison

Laboratories for the purpose of meeting Mr. Edison.

I shall never forget that first meeting. I was led into the large library which is Mr. Edison's office. This library is located in his private laboratory. It contains perhaps ten thousand volumes, mostly on scientific subjects, and I am sure it is quite correct to say that Mr. Edison doesn't believe a single statement or formula in any of these books, unless he has personally proved its truth. Refer-

ence books mean to him merely a starting point for his own research work. He always forges far ahead of the most advanced treatises. To Edison, that which has been written in a book is elementary, no matter by whom it was written, nor how far it surpasses all previous knowledge. When he has occasion to consult a book of reference he first tests the truth of its contents and then begins to explore beyond it. That is one reason why Edison is Edison. However, I have got ahead of my story.

THERE were two galleries of books arranged in numerous alcoves that de-livered into a lofty open space. Nearly in the center of this open space was a roll-top desk. Behind the desk sat Mr. Edison. He is not often there, but he was there on this particular morning.

As he rose to acknowledge my introduction to him, I instantly compared him to a lion, an amiable and benevolent surt of lion perhaps, but a lion nevertheless.

I knew that Edison was not a figurehead; also I knew that my employment by his company depended entirely on his opinion of me.

He smiled and drew me into a chair by his side. He did not do this by words, not even by a gesture, but merely conveyed to me in some way which I cannot explain that he expected me to seat myself near him and speak to him briefly and distinctly. As you probably know, Mr. Edison is quite deaf, which fact he counts a great blessing, as it spares him from long conversations.

I was unprepared to say anything. Mr. Edison smiled quietly and spoke first: "I understand that you're the whole thing with So and So," a firm for which I had been doing some sales promotion work.

Truthfulness, and perhaps a trifle of perversity and modesty, but chiefly truthfulness, prompted me to reply, "No, I'm not the whole thing. I'm merely a cog wheel in the machine."

He smiled approval and asked a few more questions. The president of his company explained that I was unwilling to sign a contract for a given term of employment.

Mr. Edison nodded, and with a princely disregard for my presence replied: "I'd get the right idea. If he makes good, he won't need a contract; if he doesn't, he won't want to stay. Go ahead."

The interview ended there and I became an employee of Thomas A. Edison. At the time I thought he had learned that, previous to our interview, he had studied my record as only Edison can study dark, furthermore, had personally instructed, through an agency of his own, a private investigation of my

character, habits and ability. My interview with him that morning was merely a "once-over" inspection. I did not know it at the time, but I sustained on that occasion a scrutiny as searching as the Paris police are reputed to give to persons in whom they have a professional interest.

No one knows or probably ever will know exactly what standards of judgment Mr. Edison employs in forming his preliminary judgment of a man. There are, indeed, no standards of character, but Edison would seem to adopt the rules expounded in any of them. Whatever he uses are drawn from his own experience. Although partially deaf, Mr. Edison has not cultivated the faculty of lip reading. However, he is an expert reader of human faces. Very possibly, he long ago decided that it is less important to read a man's words than to divine the intent behind them. He is a close observer of men's eyes. Also, he appears to entertain a collateral interest in their

and is invariably an indefatigable investigator when he considers a matter to be of sufficient importance to deserve investigation. What I tell him about you, or you tell him about me, he accepts as he does the text of a scientific book. He considers it solely as a point at which to begin the observations or investigations on which his own opinion will finally be based. I have heard men say that Mr. Edison's mind had been poisoned against them. It would be a practical impossibility to poison Edison's mind against anyone. His habits of thought prevent any such result.

Mr. Edison is not vindictive; on the contrary, he is magnanimous to the last degree. Nevertheless, he has the kind of memory ascribed to an elephant. You have not really known Edison until he has "bawled you out." I am a hot-tempered man. For many years I have studiously tried to cultivate a more placid temper. Theoretically I have succeeded,

but up to date Mr. Edison is the only man in the world who can hawl me out and get away with it. He hasn't done it for several years, but he may to-morrow, and if he does I expect it will benefit me. One day he summoned me to his library and asked me to explain something which I had said absolutely no consequence. I started to alibi myself. His eyes flashed with scorn. My alibi was unimpeachable, but the point was that I had no right to have an alibi. I was in the position of a politician who had permitted a crime to be committed without protest merely because the scene of its perpetration was beyond his beat. Mr. Edison gave me some tongue-lashing I have never received. It was an exact chronology of all the stupid and ineffective things I had done from the first day I entered his employ, but more importantly it was a recital of the things I had not done that I might have done. His arraignment of me was not altogether just; however, it was extremely beneficial. He punctured my self-complacency, unpunged my self-confidence. That "bawling out" was worth a great deal to me, and I am sure it was worth more to Mr. Edison. He may have been angry and probably was, but I believe his outburst was not primarily a show of temper. I think it was chiefly a purposeful test of my gameness.

EDISON is the gamest man I ever knew, and I don't think he has much use for a man who isn't game. He is also the most scrupulously honorable man I ever knew, and I'm sure he has much use for a man who isn't honorable.

Mr. Edison appears to be a believer in the better adaptation of you "give a call the other way around." If you "give a call enough rope, it will hang itself," and he sometimes applies this theory to his dealings with employees. He likes to see the ambitious men, and (Continued on page 5)

Few Golf Players Work for Thomas A. Edison

"THERE are no golf players in the Edison organization," says this writer. "There are three or four men who play occasionally, but there isn't a man who has his golf regularly in the approved manner. There isn't a case of golf tan—not even nineteenth-hole tan—in the entire organization. I don't think Mr. Edison has any prejudice toward golf. I doubt if he realizes that there are men who believe golf is essential to their well-being, and who imagine they are clearing their brains for the big things of to-morrow when they steal away to the country club from the duties of to-day. That there are no golfers in the Edison organization is not because of Mr. Edison's antipathy toward golf or other outdoor sports, but merely because keeping up with Edison doesn't leave any time for that sort of thing."

ears, chin, forehead, and hands, as well. Thomas Edison's activities have brought him in contact with many men in various walks of life. He has sat at countless conferences, deaf and indifferent to the conversational camouflage which most men use to mask their mouth type. I think, and thus arrived at the standards of judgment which he now uses. This is merely my opinion.

Perhaps Mr. Edison would not admit that his opinions of men are based on any such things. He is not even conscious of having made observations of this kind; but if you will cultivate reticence, study the faces of all the men you meet, and classify them by type in the light of their subsequent acts, I am pretty sure that you will ultimately acquire the habit of forming your preliminary estimate of a man very much as Mr. Edison gains his first impressions.

Edison is inclined to be incredulous.

Edison

(Continued from page 26)

is frequently willing to experiment with such a man for the purpose of determining that man's proper level in the Edison organization. When an experiment of this sort develops a man of unimpeachable ability and integrity, Mr. Edison is as much pleased as he would be at the successful result of an important laboratory experiment. He is careful, however, not to give his entire confidence to any man in his organization until such man has, in his opinion, been thoroughly tried and proved. It is frequently rather difficult to tell when Edison has decided to place implicit confidence in a given employee. Sometimes, although he appears to have extended his entire confidence to this man or that man, it subsequently develops that he had held continuously, in some form or other, what gamblers would call "an ace in the hole." In the organization of his associates he pursues a policy that is probably understood fully by no one except his son Charles.

In respect to men employed in certain kinds of work Mr. Edison has a habit of weighing the good against the bad, and if the good outweighs the bad, materially, he is occasionally quite lenient toward an employee's bad qualities, provided always that such employee occupies a position in which the evil results of his bad qualities can be guarded against effectually. Probably no one is more fully conscious than Mr. Edison of the evil effects of whiskey on both brain and body, yet I once heard him say: "There are some booze fighters who are brilliant men. If I know a man is a booze fighter I can handle him. I don't like boozers, but in the past I have had a few men of that kind who could get results. Of course, you must be careful about the work you give them, but once in a while you will find a booze fighter who is a good man—while he lasts."

MR. EDISON appears to have a method all of his own for determining whether an associate overindulges in strong drink. Several years ago he remarked to an employee who, to say the least, was not a heavy drinker, "Blank, you're drinking too much, better cut it out before it kills you."

"Blank protested. "Why, Mr. Edison," he said, "I drink very little. I don't drink anywhere near as much as that man you told me about once."

"What man was that?" Edison inquired.

"Why, that man who used to take five drinks of whisky every day and lived to be ninety years old."

Mr. Edison quietly replied: "Well, how do you know whisky didn't finally kill him? You'd better cut out those cocktails and high-balls. Take my advice—you never were meant to take any drinks."

I have heard it said that Mr. Edison doesn't like a fat man as an employee or business associate. It is true that he hasn't many fat men around him; but it would be difficult to keep up with Edison and remain fat. I am sure that he has

never expressed a prejudice against fat men. He might not be favorably impressed by a slow and ponderous fat man, but I feel confident that an active and live wire type of fat man would not be disqualified on the ground of embonpoint alone. If Mr. Edison seems to manifest a preference for lean men it is because they usually have a greater capacity for and a greater tendency toward physical activity. He appears to regard physical activity as a sort of precursor of mental activity.

MR. EDISON believes in attacking a problem from all sides. He is the only man I have ever known who is capable of reasoning—and almost invariably does reason—both inductively and deductively concerning any subject that engages his serious attention. He abhors what some people call "snap judgment." I think he regards intuition as merely another name for mental laziness. He not only believes there are two sides to every question, but usually expects to find half a dozen. To ascertain those half dozen different sides of a given question, and to solve them into an answer which is responsive to every phase of the question, is the only solution with which he is content. That is one reason why Edison has no close rival in the field of invention. It is also a reason why his judgment on a business problem is usually very sound. He likes men who will dig down to the roots of every problem they encounter. He has small patience with the man who is content to look superficially at a problem and theorize concerning the number and character of its roots. That is why he likes industrious men. You perhaps have a ten per cent greater brain equipment than I, but if I work twelve hours a day and you work only eight, Edison would prefer me to you. He recognizes, of course, that some men are smarter than others, but in his estimation there is no degree of ability that will outweigh laziness or lack of application. The nonchalant genius of business fiction has no place in the Edison organization. No man can last, or at least no man can achieve importance in Mr. Edison's system unless he is a tireless worker.

There are no golf players in the Edison organization. There are three or four men who play occasionally, but there isn't a man who has his golf regularly in the approved manner. There isn't a case of golf can—not even nineteenth hole tam— in the entire organization. I don't think Mr. Edison has any prejudice against golf. I doubt if he realizes that there are men who believe golf is essential to their well-being and who imagine they are clearing their brains for his big things of to-morrow when they steal away to the country club from the duties of to-day. That there are no golfers in the Edison organization is not because of Mr. Edison's antipathy toward golf or other outdoor sports, but merely because keeping up with Edison doesn't leave any time for that sort of thing.

light industry, Edison pointed out associates that it was a mistake, from the money-making standpoint, to base the charges of an illuminating company on the amount of *current* supplied to the user of electric light. "We shall make improvements in our lamps," he said. "These improvements will result in the consumption of less current. If you want to benefit by the improvements that we make in the lamps, you should charge for the light, not for the current." Edison's associates preferred the more obvious method of charging for the current consumed, and he did not urge the point. Very probably he was not inclined to oppose a policy which he believed would ultimately result in a lower cost to the consumer.

Events have since demonstrated that Mr. Edison was correct. The improvements made in incandescent lamps have brought about a lower consumption of current per candle-power of illumination, and the direct benefit of these improvements has accrued entirely to the consumer, although the illuminating companies have indirectly benefited by the more extensive use of electricity which resulted from the lowered cost to the consumer.

THERE are two Edisons: One is the Edison of chilly scientific mind, who reasons ruthlessly and relentlessly to a conclusion far beyond the average man's foresight. The other is an Edison vividly human, intensely sympathetic, extremely generous and incessantly active in the interests of mankind. Edison can be the lion that he resembles, he can even be unjust; but he is never avaricious, and he is unfailingly generous.

Some time ago a former employee of Mr. Edison said to me, "He is not, never was and never will be a good business man." That was one man's opinion. My own opinion is quite different. If Mr. Edison had time to make a thorough investigation of the facts, I would as soon have his advice on a financial matter as Mr. Morgan's, and I would accept his judgment on a retail merchandising problem as readily as Mr. Wanamaker's, or his estimate of a manufacturing proposition with as much confidence as Mr. Schwab's.

Such is my judgment of Mr. Edison's capacity as a business man, and I think it is a judgment entirely uninfluenced by my attachment to and admiration for Mr. Edison. The man whom I have quoted to the effect that Edison is not a good business man disagreed with Mr. Edison because the latter declined to be guided by the expediency of the moment and insisted on a policy that looked to the future. The wisdom of Edison's decision has already been demonstrated by large economies, although it did result temporarily in the inconvenience which Mr. Edison's former associate had prophesied at the time of their disagreement.

I have considered various instances in which Mr. Edison is reputed to have shown bad business judgment, and found them, without exception, to have been cases where his objects, in point of time, lay far beyond the vision of the men who disagreed with him. Edison's foresight is something more than that of the ordinarily far-sighted man. In business, I like to lay my plans two or three years ahead.

Mr. Edison believes in planning twenty years ahead—not merely day-dreaming of the future, but actually putting in motion to-day a force that is calculated to produce a given result ten years, or twenty years, hence. Frequently he finds it impossible to get a man who has the necessary vision to work with him successfully on a plan that has its point of culmination, perhaps, ten years in the future. Edison requires a degree of enthusiastic enterprise which cannot be simulated by anyone who does not thoroughly comprehend and fully agree with his ideas. More than once he has abandoned a cherished plan because he could not find a man of the right caliber. Not long ago Mr. Edison said in answer to my objections to a projected enterprise: "Those obstacles can be overcome, if you can find the right man; that's all you need to do—find the man."

Edison has probably never conceived a project that could not be carried through successfully if his lieutenants were capable of grasping all of his ideas and acting at all times in harmony with them. Mr. Edison has a swift nose uncommon to great men, namely, that when he has set forth the essentials of an idea, he expects his associates to comprehend every detail and latent possibility as fully as he himself does. They are not always able to do this, and when they are not he is momentarily inclined to underrate their intelligence as much as he previously overrated it. Experience has made him wary of embarking on any new business enterprise until he is satisfied that he has the right man to carry it to a successful conclusion, which is perhaps partly responsible for the occasional assertion one hears among his associates that "the Old Man has changed his mind again." Mr. Edison sometimes agrees to do a thing which previously he may have refused to do, but when this happens it is because the reason for his previous refusal has been removed. He had been waiting for the right man to develop or the right time to arrive, or some other important factor to be determined. He is sparing of words and does not always reveal all of his reasons for a decision. I have never known Mr. Edison to do a right-about-face without some good reason entirely consistent with his former attitude. He most assuredly is not a man of vacillating policies. I have known him to change a decision, but I have never known him to change a fundamental opinion, once it had been arrived at in the manner he employs to reach a final conclusion.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Edison plans far into the future, he does not discount the future in the sense of counting on future gains. One of his favorite business maxims is: "A profit is not a profit until it's in your pocket." If he spends to-day a hundred thousand dollars to effect a result to-morrow he counts that expenditure as a part of to-day's expenses. The assets, which he regards as assets, contain no futures. I doubt if anywhere there is a sounder business concern than Thomas A. Edison's industries.

I have stated that Mr. Edison attaches a great deal of importance to the caliber of the men who surround him. Except for occasional moments of exasperation, he is tolerant of the limitations of his employees, but, as previously

NEW YORK AMERICAN

Edison, Charles

Thomas Edison's Son Deferred in Draft

Charles Edison, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, has been sustained in his request for deferred classification in the draft. He claimed to be managing director of an industrial enterprise, Mr. Edison, who is chairman of the board of directors of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., since the declaration of war. The father, as a honorary president of the Naval Consulting Board, has been devoting his time to Government work, and Charles Edison has been in the navy at the management of the Edison Electric

NEWARK (N. J.) NEWS

OPERATE ON EDISON'S SON

Charles A. Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, suffered an acute attack of appendicitis yesterday, was taken to the Orange Memorial Hospital in the afternoon and was operated on at once by Dr. John Hammond Bradshaw, of Orange. His parents accompanied him to the institution. Dr. Bradshaw feels today that it is an average case, that no complications have developed and that everything points to the patient's early recovery. Mr. Edison complained of not feeling well Tuesday, but did not realize what the trouble was. The young man is chairman of the board of directors of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., of West Orange, and director of the various affiliated companies. He is an executive in the West Orange plant, and has become his father's right-hand man. He is now thirty-two, is twenty-six years old and a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He spent a year with the Edison Electric Company at the Niagara Falls, N. Y., West Orange Industries.

March 14, 1918

COMMANDED SHIP CALGARIAN, STRUCK OF IRISH COAST



Western Newspaper Union.

CAPTAIN H. G. KENDALL, Commander of the British armed mercantile cruiser Calgarian, which was torpedoed by a German submarine on the Irish coast, Captain Kendall was in command of the Empress of India, when she was sunk in the St. Lawrence in a collision with the collier Strathairn, in 1914.

SAN FRANCISCO (CA) CALL-POST

March 19, 1918

S. F. Electrical Men Will Honor Chicagoan

Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, will arrive in San Francisco tomorrow for an extended stay. The electrical men of San Francisco have made extensive preparations for his reception and entertainment, including a luncheon March 21 at the Palace Hotel by the Electrical Development League.

From the earliest days of electrical development Insull has been a leader in the industry. He came to America, from London, he met it in 1884. When he was 21 years old, he became private secretary to Thomas A. Edison.

March 25, 1918

MOBILIZE BRAIN POWER; SUGGESTION OF MARCONI

Victories of Science in War Not
Wholly Devoted to Purposes
of Destruction.

SCOPE FOR GREATER EFFORT

Wireless Telegraphy Far More Use-
ful to Us Than to Germany—We
Should Have Rapidly in Concep-
tion of Scientific Ideas.

BY GIULIENNO MARCONI.

(International News Bureau.)
There has been considerable progress in wireless telegraphy and in other sciences utilized by the war but, unfortunately, one cannot speak about it. The man in the street can see for himself the progress in aviation, which is mainly destructive, but some day he will realize what has been accomplished in a humanitarian sense. I assure you it is very interesting to social progress and civilization.

Wireless telegraphy is of greater use to us than to the Germans, for we are scattered all over the world and they are a compact block. The distances from which messages can be sent and the improvements effected in various ways will astonish scientists not in close touch with war developments when they read about them some day.

The entry of America has certainly exemplified the great utility of rapid communication over wide spaces.

ONE SUGGESTION IS PUT

SCIENTIFIC COUNCILS

I think that the allies should assign a greater role to science. It could be used more effectively, no doubt, in warlike work and in the artillery. What is needed is rapidly in the conception and execution of scientific ideas. This implies closer union amongst the experts employed by our numerous allies. There should be a complete mobilization of scientific brains and greater opportunities given for mutual consultation and discussion—in fact, the organization should resemble the war council.

America has set the example of a naval consulting board, which I had the honor of attending in Washington last July. It is composed of experts under Mr. Palmer.

We must remember that speed is wanted. We should push our scientific advances so quickly that the enemy cannot overtake them or copy them. Success would result, I think, from such a course, especially if the civilian populations showed an equal readiness with the soldier to endure hardships.

(When the war broke out the distinguished inventor took service with the land forces, but was afterwards transferred to the navy. It was as a naval officer that he took part in the retreat of the Italian troops, involving the sacrifice of their conquered territory.)

March 24, 1918

Men and Affairs

The last of the eleven Edison photo graphs which the Sunday Call purchased with money raised at a concert given in the Broad street Theater last night, was not sent to one of the contributors until a month ago, because of a desire to place it among Newark soldiers. Last week the following letter was received at this office:

Company "A," 25th Infantry,
Camp Gordon, Georgia,
March 16, 1918.

The Sunday Call,
Newark, N. J.

Gentlemen:
We, the members of Company "A," 25th Infantry, desire to express through you to the people of Newark our appreciation of their generosity in presenting this organization with an Edison Army and Navy Medal Photograph with records.

It is almost impossible to describe the enjoyment it gives to every man in the evenings, after our daily routine of duties is over. It is a real pleasure to sit around and listen to the music and songs suggesting home. Camp life is of necessity a routine existence, and notwithstanding the present exigency, which requires intensive training and service to keep our minds employed, nevertheless the occasional day-after-day amusements become very monotonous, and we are glad of any amusement that relieves the tedium, and right there is where your gift is so keenly appreciated and greatly enjoyed.

When we go to France, you may be sure the machine will accompany us, and serve to remind us "over there" of what we are struggling for. We may add that more than half of our company are from Newark or State of New Jersey, and Newark old slogan is also applicable to this company. Both Newark and Company "A," 25th Infantry, "Grow How."

Again assuring you of our appreciation, we remain,
MEMBERS OF COMPANY "A," 25TH INFANTRY.

From Captain John A. Knowles came a letter conveying the thanks of the officers of Company A for the gift. He said: "In addition to the pleasure that the men derive from your handsome gift, I may say that the officers of this company, and even of the entire regiment, have enjoyed the privilege from the photograph, as the Officer, Club is situated just across the street from 'A' Company barracks."

March 30, 1918

The submarine's toll of British shipping last week was a little short of twice the average and lasted for the last two or three months. Several explanations of that great increase will suggest themselves. The most likely one is that, which is said to be popular in Washington. The "Washington register" is that Germany is putting forth its maximum effort with the submarine just now as a part of the plan to terrorize the minds of its enemies and thus make them more vulnerable to the blows it is striking. The mysterious big gun has a part in the plot. The big gun, we may safely conjecture, has been in place for a considerable time; it could have done so much time ago as it can do now. But the crash of its shells would not have had the same portentous sound to the imagination than that they have now that the world witnesses the climactic spectacle of German might. Germany attends minutely to the stage setting; it neglects nothing that promises to heighten the effect of its deeds. Even the diurnal struttings of its sabers, across the stage, flourishing its sabers, is a part of the play whose purpose is to excite the imagination and enable the Germans to exaggerate the magnitude and importance of their achievements.

March 24, 1918

March 30, 1918

S. F. Engineer Named On Edison War Board

Alfred J. Babcock, electrical engineer for the Southern Pacific, has been appointed western representative of the National War Relocation Commission to this effect having come yesterday from Secretary Daniels' headquarters at St. Mark.

Thomas A. Edison is head of this board. Its function is to pass on inventions and devices for improving the efficiency of the navy. It is a committee of communication to which men who have ideas for improvement in carrying on the war, or in reaching proper departments in Washington,

SCORES A LEGAL POINT AGAINST-EDISON CONCERN

Frank L. Dyer, patent attorney and former president of Thomas A. Edison Inc., won a point in the suit against the concern for \$150,000 for alleged breach of contract and fraud, instituted by Miss Katherine Allison Welch in connection with patents secured by her brother, the late Alvin T. Welch, when Chief Justice Taft yesterday granted an order restraining the prosecution of an amended complaint in the figure of the plaintiff, in the previous complaint to follow the court order, caused the case to be held up by a staying order in November.

"EDISON, T.A. - FAMILY - CHARLES"

(D)

March 27, 1918

CHARLES EDISON MARRIED.

Inventor's Son Takes Miss Carolyn

Hawkins as Bride.

(Revised to The World.)

JOINT MYERS, Fla., March 27.—Charles Edison, eldest son of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, and Miss Carolyn Hawkins, youngest daughter of Mrs. Ada Jane Hawkins of Cambridge, Mass., were married this afternoon at Seminole Lodge, the winter home of the bridegroom's father.

The scene of the marriage was the favorite open air resort of the inventor, under palm trees and tropical foliage, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. A. Shere, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church of this place. Only the members of the two families were present.

The bride has been active in Red Cross work. The bridegroom is chairman of the Board of Directors of his father's many interests.

The couple will leave for the North next Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, to make their home in West Orange, N. J.

(44)

March 31, 1918

What To Do With Henry

It is clear that the restless activity, the unusual vision and the quite marvellous capacity for organization and production of Henry Ford are not being utilized at anything like 100 per cent efficiency. We say this quite seriously.

Henry Ford has made the most remarkable and the most enviable success in industry. As a captain of industry he is one of the greatest Americans we have yet produced. Measured by any objective standard, his achievement stands out above those of any other man of his day.

Almost single-handedly he has built up one of the greatest manufacturing enterprises in the world. With this he has won one of the largest fortunes ever known. And he has achieved this, not through any patent monopoly, but actually by fighting, single-handedly, the attempt to introduce a monopoly into the motor business. And he has won without a hint of unfair or oppressive methods.

Mr. Ford believes that we might go far toward winning the war if we were to build a huge fleet of little "two-man tanks." He says that we can easily build 100,000 in a few months if we get at it.

We do not think that Mr. Ford or any military man could say decisively whether or not such little tanks would be of great value. Certainly Mr. Ford cannot—at this distance from the theatre of war. His idea smacks a little of his proposal to build a swarm of "one-man" submarines.

Like Mr. Edison, Henry Ford is an inventor and a man of vision. Out of a multitude of ideas a few perhaps are of wide practical value. One of them might be of overwhelming service.

We owe it to the men at the front to utilize every ounce of American inventiveness and resources. Why should not Mr. Ford and perhaps a dozen or a score of other noted Americans, inventors and engineers be sent to the battlefields to study the problems with their own eyes and at first hand? They might do much.

But we hope Mr. Ford will not be sent to Europe before the order for a "hundred" submarine chasers is enlarged by at least four or five fold.

March 29, 1918

Thomas A. Edison's "Just our day's work" composed of 100 pages of a book, but of 100 pages there will be capable of containing 40,000 pages.

ITHACA (NY) OBSERVER

March 27, 1918

HOW EDISON JUDGES MEN.

Venerable Inventor Avoids Rules by Adhering to Experience.

If you have been regarding Edison as a genius and nothing else, you have been mistaken. The vice president of Thomas Edison, Inc., says in an article about Mr. Edison in the American Magazine:

"No one knows or probably ever will know exactly what standards of judgment Mr. Edison employs in forming his preliminary judgment of a man. There are traditions on the subject of character reading, but Edison would scorn to adopt the rules expounded in any of them. Whatever rules he uses are drawn from his own experience. Although partially deaf, Mr. Edison has not cultivated the faculty of lip reading. However, he is an expert reader of human faces. Very possibly, he long ago decided that it is less important to read a man's words than to divine the intent behind them. He is a close observer of men's eyes. Also, he appears to entertain a collateral interest in ears, chins, foreheads and heads.

Thomas A. Edison's activities have brought him in contact with many men in various walks of life. He has sat at countless conferences, sat and listened to the conversational camouflage which most men use to mask their motives, and has studied faces, cataloguing each type, I think, and thus arrived at the standards of judgment which he now uses. This is merely my opinion. Perhaps Mr. Edison would not admit that his opinions of men are based on any such classification of his observations. Perhaps he is not even conscious of having made observations of this kind; but if you will cultivate reticence, study the faces of all the men you meet, and classify them by types in the light of their subsequent acts, I am pretty sure you will ultimately acquire the habit of forming your preliminary estimate of a man very much as Mr. Edison gains his.

April 05, 1918

SUBMARINE BOAT PROFITS SLUMP

Higher Cost of Labor and Materials Blamed.

That the increased costs of labor and materials, together with the ineffectiveness of production incentives to the training of large forces in special work, helped lower the earnings of the company in 1917 is stated by Henry H. Caroe, president of the submarine boat corporation, in the annual report to stockholders.

The net income of Submarine Boat amounted to \$2,214,692 for the year. Dividend disbursements were \$1,147,212 and the profit and loss surplus was \$4,528.

The increased costs of producing submarines cut heavily into the earnings of the Electric Boat Company, which is controlled by Submarine Boat. The net profit of the company for 1917 amounted to \$2,379,537, as compared with \$7,812,081 in 1916. The company, however, carried to the surplus account \$2,850,025, as against \$1,376,119 in 1916.

Russian Boat Costs.

The Electric Boat Company, which had accepted a contract for the construction of a number of boats for Russia, lost heavily owing to the depreciation of rubles, in which the accounts were to be paid. The rubles, according to the contract, were to remain in Russia for the period of the war. The company is unable to realize on this account, and it has no deposit in banks in Russia, or represented in accounts unpaid, 11,599,309 rubles. These are carried on the balance sheets at 12 cents, the market rate on rubles Dec. 31, 1917. As a result of this loss with Russia the company was compelled to write off \$1,148,004 during the year.

Further boats which the company was constructing for Russia were not shipped, and arrangements have been made, President Caroe says, for their disposition to another Government.

Mr. Caroe said it was because of the ruble devaluation in Russia, along with the capital represented in material, that the directors of the Electric Boat Company decided last September to defer the payment of additional dividends to stockholders.

Electric Boat and Electric Dynamic companies had at the end of the year unutilized business amounting to \$52,000,000. The gross business of the companies for 1917 totaled \$24,000,000.

21 Keels Laid in Newark.

Mr. Caroe reports that there are at present twenty-one keels laid in the Newark Bay shipyard. There are also eight submarines undergoing official tests. The new submarines, according to Mr. Caroe, are proving satisfactory to the Government authorities.

The net income of the Electric Boat Company for the last year was equal to \$27.11 a share on the \$1,675,100 capital stock. This compares with \$44.46 a share earned in 1916.

April 06, 1918

MOVE AGAINST NON-ESSENTIALS.

Important War Step Will Be Taken Almost Immediately.

Washington, April 5.—An important war move by the United States within the next 48 hours will affect probably one-third of the output of non-essential industries. It will particularly affect the manufacturers of musical instruments, talking machines and articles of luxury, in which steel plays a part in construction. This was revealed today by an official in administration circles and is the result of urgent demands for steel for war purposes. The War Industries Board has been wrestling with this problem for the last ten days and the order restricting non-essential industries will take the form probably of an embargo through the War Industries administration and voluntary restrictions practiced by the manufacturers themselves in their construction program for the next few months.

For more than a year piano manufacturers of the country have been preparing for this move. As the outbreak of the war it was rumored that the Government would cut non-essential industries would be cut to the bone.

Last June Thomas A. Edison was called upon by a group of the piano manufacturers and strong pressure was brought to bear to have an enlightened policy pursued in the treatment of this question. Mr. Edison is one of the largest phonograph manufacturers in the country but the phonograph business is only a small part of his plant, which employs 8,000 persons. The Edison plant is doing 90% war work, at present, it is understood, and Mr. Edison is heartily in favor of the restriction.

NEW YORK GLOBE

April 19, 1918

1841 BOOSTING THE SUBMARINE.

The German Government efforts to keep alive faith in the U-boat has been by no means abandoned, as is evidenced by Admiral von Capelle's latest outgiving to the Teiching main committee. The case as he makes it is convincing. British ship construction, he says, is only one-tenth of one-sixth of the submarine construction. American shipyards, after prodigious efforts, produced last year only 750,000 gross registered tons of fighting vessels. The American destroyers have not accomplished their purpose. Submarines were increasing in number despite some losses, and they had no trouble picking off one or more victims from most of the convoys. They were sinking at the rate of 600,000 tons a month, or, if this figure seemed too high, at the rate of 450,000 tons a month.

While the admiral was about it he might as well have given a wider latitude of choice among his allies. He let up the first three months of this year that submarines sank 138 large vessels and 47 small ones for a total of 674,000 tons. This is at the rate of 225,000 tons a month, only half von Capelle's lowest estimate. Last year the British loss was at the rate of 247,000 tons a month.

As to the admiral's figures on American construction they are only 250,000 tons wide of the mark, a trifling discrepancy under the circumstances, while, if it destroys all confidence in everything he says, indicates a desire to deal more generously with the United States than with England. It is to be remembered, however, that the figures are for Germans rather than Englishmen or Americans, and therefore need not be considered too seriously except as evidence of the sort of delusions that are practiced by the German government to keep up the courage of the people.

April 24, 1918

AMERICAN HAS THE UNBELIEVER

"The Unbeliever," produced by Thomas Edison in cooperation with the United States Marine Corps, and based upon the romance now novel "The Three Kings" written by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, is at the American. The patriotic feature film, in addition to the technical scenes, Raymond Mottis and Mary Purdie, Crystal, Hollywood actresses, and the beauty of the human problem is a wonderful story, and is expressed in the splendid musical program arranged by John Wray Lewis and his orchestra. The scenes, including the U. S. Marine Corps quarter and an animated knowledge of extraordinary progressiveness, are satisfactory portions of the bill.

The action of the romantic love story and military patriotic spectacle was portrayed in the United States Marine Corps' announcement at Quantico, where the war effort was stated under the direction of Colonel A. S. Lenoire, and members of its staff. Among the military men who took part were Major Thomas Holcomb, Major James E. Bovey, Captain Thomas Garrett, Lieutenant J. P. Burke, Sergeant Percy Webb, Corporal Bryant and others of the Sixth Battalion.

Woven into the story carrying the inspiring military exhibition, is the story of the little Swedish girl, Virginia, rescued from an awful fate at the hands of the brutal lines by Philip Landholm, an enterprising young American whose attachment for service marked the last of his career teaches him the true meaning for true democratic conduct. The plot of the story contains every element of interest, the appeal to national pride and patriotism, the development of a really beautiful and a friendship that regards service as a privilege, and a great, though love story, in the production, the Marine Corps prove the truth of the well-known slogan, "First to Fight, Always Faithful."

NEWARK (NJ) STAR-EAGLE

April 12, 1918

The Price of Friendship

SWEDEN, they will recall, played Germany's game, taking the Swedish ships from the high seas, carrying the information of German spies in sealed government pouches. For her pains Sweden was rewarded by the occupation of the Aland islands at her very door.

It is now Spain's turn for the receiving of rewards. Spain has helped Germany by keeping Latin-American friends out of the war. She has given shelter to innumerable spies, winked at the establishment of submarine bases on her coast, suffered interned U-boats to break parole. Yet these generousities avail Spain nothing. She is threatened with a course in ruthless submarine unless she holds up supplies landed at Spanish ports for transshipment to Pershing.

Being a friend to the kaiser means giving aid, and in return, accepting a jolt on the jaw.

DUFFALO (NY) NEWS

April 23, 1918

RUMOR EDISON WILL RUN AIRCRAFT WORK

Few Officials, However, Give Report Credence—Major Impulse Special to the News

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Thomas Edison has been selected for director of the aircraft production, according to a rumor in circulation here.

The report could not be verified at the White House where it was stated that the President is not to make any announcement regarding the reorganization of the agencies for producing airplanes which has been made necessary by the revolutions of the present management.

Although it is said the President will select men of national repute as to be in putting Charles Schwab in charge of shipbuilding, there are few officials who place credence in the report that Mr. Edison is the man. Mr. Edison, it is pointed out, has suffered a great impairment of vigor due to advancing age and would be unequal to the stupendous task of speeding up airplane production.

To offset the damaging reports of the airplane fiasco made by the committed Democrat and Republican majority of the senate committee on military affairs the administration has directed the secretaries of War, Navy and Postoffice to compile a report of the progress of the construction program which will be made public.

It was stated the report of the Special Marshall board of inquiry which recommended a reorganization will be made public.

LOS ANGELES (CA) TRIBUNE

April 23, 1918

Edison Will Direct Aero Constructions

Report at Capital

White House Is Reticent, but Officials Admit Big Man Is Slated

The Tribune Learned Well

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Thomas A. Edison has been selected for director of aircraft production, according to a rumor in circulation here.

"The report could not be verified at the White House, where it was said that the President is not ready to make any announcement regarding the reorganization of the agencies for producing airplanes, which has been made necessary by the revolutions of the breakdown of the program under the present management."

Although it is said the President will select a man of national repute, as he did in putting Charles Schwab in charge of shipbuilding, there are few officials who place credence in the report that Mr. Edison is the man.

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NEW YORK LE LIE'S WEEKLY

April 06, 1918

If 'The Truth About the Submarine'

At last we have the truth about the submarine situation. The British Admiralty has finally consented to give out exact figures of shipping losses from the beginning of the war to 1918. Its defense of the previous policy of secrecy and concealment was not very convincing, but the important thing is that we now have accurate figures and can form a just estimate of the seriousness of the situation. Since the beginning of the war the losses of British and Allied merchant shipping by submarine sinkings and ordinary military disasters have reached a total of 1,837,972 tons gross. During the same period the Central Empires have turned out 6,666,715 tons, and enemy ships have been taken over and put into service to the extent of 7,589,000. This leaves a net deficit of only 2,652,297 tons, but a further consideration of the detailed figures shows that this aspect of the case gives an unduly favorable impression. We must remember that almost all available tonnage, both of enemy and neutral as well as belligerent register, has been forced into service, and no considerable further additions can be expected from these sources. Further an analysis of the figures shows that while the losses for 1917 were over 6,600,000 tons the additions by new construction in 1917 were slightly over 2,200,000. This means that during 1917, covering the period of intensified submarine warfare, the net deficit was almost 4,400,000. This is by no means as pleasant a situation as a cursory examination of the figures would suggest. The Allies must tighten their belts and prepare to make further sacrifices for food conservation.

"Edison Pioneers"

On Jan. 2, 1918, a call signed by Messrs. Frederick A. Scheller, Charles Wirt, Sidney B. Paine and William J. Hammer was sent to many of Mr. Edison's earliest assistants and associates requesting those who had entered his service before and including the year 1885 to attend a meeting at the Engineering Societies' Building, New York City, on the evening of January 24, 1918, with a view to effecting a permanent organization. The formation of such an organization had often been broached by the men who had been intimately associated with Mr. Edison and his interests at his famous Menlo Park, N. J., Laboratory, 65 Fifth Ave. (New York headquarters of the Edison Electric Lighting interests), the Edison Lamp Works, Machine Works, Underground Cable Works, and the various other commercial, engineering and manufacturing interests connected with Mr. Edison's electric lighting, telegraph, telephone, phonograph, electric railway and other interests in this country and abroad, and on Jan. 24, twenty-eight of Mr. Edison's early associates, shown in the accompanying illustration, met in the Board Room of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, thru the courtesy of the Institute, and took the initial steps to form an organization to be known as "Edison Pioneers."



Thomas A. Edison and Miller Bruce Hutchinson, Vice President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, at a Meeting, Mr. Hutchinson Emphasizing the Importance of the Edison Pioneers.

Many letters were read which had been received by men entitled to belonging who were unable to be present, and who on an all-around view of the movement and wished to be included. Others wrote requesting that the line of demarcation be drawn at various dates subsequent to 1885 so that they might be included, but it was decided that as perhaps one million persons have been connected directly or indirectly with Mr. Edison's various interests here and abroad, it was essential that the organization should at present be limited to the very earliest of those connected with the inventive, developing and commercial, prime of Edison's inventions, and later on taking in on some basis certain men whose work has been of most importance in Mr. Edison's later sphere of usefulness, such as the storage battery, moving pictures, etc., etc.

The following officers were elected: President, Francis R. Upton; vice-president, Samuel E. Mitchell and T. Commerford Martin; secretary, Robert T. Loefer; treasurer, Frederick A. Scheller; historian, William H. Meadowcroft.

Various committees upon organization, constitution and by-laws, etc., were appointed, and a letter was sent to Mr. Edison apprising him of the formation of the "Edison Pioneers", and after including many interesting reminiscences the gathering adjourned to meet at the Lawyers Club on Feb. 11, 1918, to celebrate Mr. Edison's 71st birthday by an informal luncheon. Over forty "Edison Pioneers" attended this luncheon on Feb. 11th, at which time the constitution and by-laws of the organization

were formally adopted and various steps taken to further the aims and objects of the "Pioneers." These steps among other things embraced the erection of a memorial on the Lincoln Highway where it is to pass Mr. Edison's old home and laboratory buildings at Menlo Park, N. J.; the cooperation with the Edison's Association of Illuminating Companies in the formation of an Edison Museum, the preparation of a Biographical and Historical Volume to be presented to each member and certain other important matters of which it is inadvisable to speak at the present time. It was also decided that the "Edison Pioneers" should be perpetuated by making the members' descendants eligible to membership. A birthday telegram of congratulations and hearty well wishes was sent to Mr. Edison, whose absence in Florida made it impossible for him to be present, and after addresses by President Francis R. Upton and others, the party adjourned.

Among the men already identified with the "Edison Pioneers" are Francis R. Upton, Orange, N. J.; Sydney B. Paine and W. S. Andrews, Schenectady, N. Y.; F. H. Potter, Charles A. Denton, Fremont Wilson, William J. Hammer, John W. Lieb, New Rochelle; F. S. Smithers, Frank S. Hastings, F. A. Wardlaw, H. A. McLennan, Charles S. Bradley, Peter Weber, C. Koch, Arthur S. Keyes, A. C. Pointer, W. Pelzer, W. W. Kiddle, Alexander Munsie, W. A. Douglas, A. S. Campbell, Henry Stephenson, New York; Philip S. Dyer, Easton, Pa.; Geo. S. Grover, Augusta, Conn.; E. G. Adams, Niagara Falls; Charles Wirt, Philadelphia, Pa.; John W. Lieb, New Rochelle; A. O. Tate, Philip Klein, Menasha, Wis.; John Ott, William Meadowcroft, C. N. Wurtz, W. S. Gilmore, Orange, N. J.; Samuel D. Mott, Passaic, N. J.; Samuel Ingham, Henry M. Byrd, Chicago, Ill.; P. B. Shaw, Williamsport, Pa.; William M. Brock, Paterson, N. J.; Wilson S. Howell, Pleasantville, N. J.; John W. Howell, George F. Morrison, Newark, N. J.; M. E. Moore, Roselle, N. J.; William Carman, Menlo Park, N. J.; Schuyler S. Wheeler, Amper, N. J.

CHARLESTON (SC) AMERICAN

April 12, 1918

THE SUBMARINE.

The sinkings by submarine seem on the decline. Last week the British lost 8 ships, the French 2 and the Italians 1. This is a very low record, the lowest since the week of November 11 last.

It appears from the sinkings reported in the past two weeks that the submarine is being brought under control. If the allied fleet can hold the U-boats to the record of last week and the previous one then they can produce ships much faster than the Germans can sink them. From these late reports it appears the worst of the submarine is over.

LOS ANGELES (CA) TIMES

April 10, 1918

AWARD CONTRACT FOR HARBOR POWER CABLE.

The Public Service Commission yesterday afternoon awarded the contract for the laying of the submarine cable across the main harbor. It will supply city power to the proposed plant of the Southwestern Shipbuilding Company.

April 11, 1918

TO LIVE LONG, BE CHEERFUL, HE SAYS

And to Be Old at 40, Eat Mastey
Lancheon, Advises Dr. Charles
E. Barker.

HE LECTURES AT Y. M. C. A.

Brooklyn Hears Some Simple Rules
for Longevity at Health and
Longevity Week

Dr. Charles E. Barker, who is de-
scribing a health and happiness week under
the auspices of the Central Y. M.
C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y., is advising
men living to be 100 and telling the women
way to grow old at 40. Dr. Barker, 60
as M. D., but a D. D. Here is some of
his advice.

"Sleep enough, but not too much; be
careful of your eating, particularly of
overeating; be habitually cheerful, and
take systematic, regular exercise if you
want to live to be 100."

"If, on the other hand, you wish to be
an Oldster man at 40, eat lots of meat,
eat the usual luncheon as fast as you
can, smoke five to fifteen cigars a day,
play golf once a week, ride in an auto
instead of walking in the open air and
worry about your business or family."

"When the waist line is larger than
the chest line," said the doctor, "look
out for a visit from the undertaker."

This was his greeting to an interviewer.
"But how about living to be 100, doc-
tor? Tell me about that." "I consider
that it is far more important that peo-
ple should learn to be more efficient,
have more energy and more vitality than
to be happier while they live and as
long as they live, than that they should
actually live to be 100 years old," was
the reply.

"But at the same time dis-
cusses of physicians and scientists in the
last few years make it possible now to
say that by a sensible, practical,
and scientific program of hygiene and
exercise, man can add all the years from
five to thirty years to the latter end of
their lives. Within the last few years
science has discovered that there is no
reason why a man may not get his body
into such magnificent condition that he
will be practically as young as he is at
any age and only die of old age—
that is, when worn out."

"How much sleep?" That depends
on the individual. Eight goes along
with five hours of sleep, and so on. Others
will take nine hours. For the
average individual it should be seven to
eight hours, to keep the nerve batteries
replenished. As to diet, before, chew
the food slowly, never eat between
meals, avoid particularly fatty, too
much, and use only a small amount of meat,
once a day should be used.

"As to cheerfulness, I may say that
any person under all circumstances may
learn the habit of being cheerful. It
takes persistence, patience and will-
power for a few months, but once you
find that it is just as easy to be cheer-
ful as to worry, which wastes all the
many years and makes no difference."

April 24, 1918

EDISON TELLS WHEN A MAN IS EDUCATED

Famous Inventor Says Man Should
Keep in Touch With Affairs
of the Day.

The saying "what constitutes an edu-
cation," Thomas A. Edison said a man
is educated—when he is familiar with every branch of the universe
in which we live—social, commer-
cial and scientific.

This holds out hope to the young peo-
ple looking upward to the world to-
day. They need educate themselves. No
better and more concise fund of infor-
mation is held out to men and women,
boys and girls today than the New
Universal Encyclopedia, now being dis-
tributed to readers of this paper. This
encyclopedia contains in one volume all
of the information concerning the world's
present-day activities. It is more than a
vocabulary, more than a mere list of
words—it is a complete treasury of
today's English.

This paper's offer of this remarkable
book has proven to be highly popular.
The demand for the dictionary continues
with increasing force. Already more sup-
plies have been ordered, and the pub-
lishers say they have equal demands
from other cities, making it hard for
them to keep up with orders. Since this
is purely an educational offer, and the
books are given out at nominal expense,
the mere cost of handling, the time limit
will soon be reached, and readers will
need to get their copies without delay.

NEW YORK (NY) JOURNAL

April 19, 1918

SAILOR HAS DEVICE

TO DESTROY U-BOATS

By International News Service.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A device
for destroying submarines, recently
adopted by the Navy Department, is
the invention of a Denver youth of
twenty, according to information just
received in this city from Washing-
ton, D. C. Russell, the young
boy genius who gave the invention
to the Government.

He is now an enlisted man in the
navy, and is the son of Captain Rus-
sell H. Smith, retired army officer and
veteran of several Indian wars.
Young Smith's submarine destroyer is
a series of wires suspended from
anchors buoyed that do not interfere
with surface-travelling boats. Con-
tact with one of the wires means
destruction.

April 14, 1918

SUBMARINE BOAT.

The submarine boat's earnings in
the first report shows net earnings of
\$1,284,000, equal to \$1.81 per share on
the 701,530 shares of no par value out-
standing. During the year \$1,147,215
was disbursed in dividends, leaving a
surplus for the period of \$100,884. The
profits report for 1918 shows a deficit
of \$107,815.07.

The submarine boat is a leading
company in the investment market, and
has a record of 100 per cent. return on
any stock. The net result of the re-
port for 1917 was \$2,370,597, against \$1,012,884 in the pre-
ceding year. The company has a total
dividend of \$2,000,000 compared with \$1,
870,182 in 1916.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

April 07, 1918

With the prospect of war between
the United States and Germany, the
Naval Consulting Board held a special meeting in New
York. Ideas were interchanged and all
necessary confidential information held
by the navy was given so that means
for combating the U-boat could be
quickly and successfully met.

Problems were formulated and placed
before specialists whose life study has
fitted them to produce a successful solu-
tion.

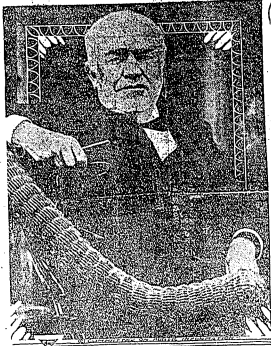
Working in harmony with naval ex-
perts, the outcome of this meeting has
been excellent results.

In the work of examination and con-
sideration of the great volume of in-
ventions, ideas and devices submitted
the board has rendered a signal ser-
vice. Beginning with March, 1917, the
Navy Department was so overwhelmed
with correspondence that it was well-
nigh impossible to keep up with the
letters, plans, and models were received
at the rate of from 500 to 700 a day.
In the last twelve months upward of
60,000 letters, many including detailed
plans, came accompanied by models,
have been examined and acted upon.

While a comparatively small num-
ber of inventions have been adopted,
some of the most of considerable value
the majority have fallen in the class
of having been already put in use or
discarded as the result of experience.

The navy has readily accepted any
idea or invention based on fundamental
principles of science, worked out in
a practical form and not at variance
with what experience has taught to be
simple and useful.

April 27, 1918

WIZARD OF ELECTRICITY GIVES ALL
HIS TIME TO GOVERNMENT WORK

Thomas Edison at work.

This most recent picture of Thomas Edison shows the electrical wizard pausing a moment in his work for the government. Edison is a tireless worker, seldom taking more than four or five hours of sleep a day, and he is spending all of the energy of his genius on work that will bring a speedy victory to America and

April 12, 1918

The submarine sank only four British ships of more than 1,000 tons last week. Only once since the intensive campaign was begun has its toll been less. That was during a week last November, when it got only one British ship of more than 1,000 tons. During the last three months the weekly sinkings have averaged above twenty, so that here is a decrease of 75 per cent. It is great enough to be noteworthy; but it is pretty safe to say that the country will note it without again rushing into the blundering conclusion that the fact proclaims the defeat of the submarine. No one may know just what this record signifies; but every one ought to know that it does not signify the defeat of the submarine. The low record in November was immediately followed by three months of abnormal destruction. That experience may be repeated. All that one can positively affirm of the submarine is that it has been serving Germany more potently than any other instrument it employs. It is the cause of the fact that there are a million trained and equipped soldiers in the United States who, if they were in France instead, would make the defeat of the Germans quick and

April 26, 1918

THOMAS A. EDISON has no use for a footstool, either. Mrs. Edison thinks it does her husband good to "sit out" once in a while. And so, Mrs. A. Edison modestly but resolutely bowed last night, the inventor, before the Detroit Society. He was at an "affair" of particular brilliancy. He was naturally the "lion" of the occasion, but, after the brilliantly dressed women shook hands with him, the inventor found a quiet corner and there sat, almost unnoticed. A friend stood near by and, unobserved, he watched the inventor. Every five minutes he looked at his watch. Finally he passed a deep sigh and the friend asked him why and why. He said there were only a few

April 12, 1918

AMERICAN SUBMARINE DEFIED WINTRY GALES

Voyage Across Atlantic Successful—Joins U-Boat Hunt. Finished Under Own Power.

Washington, April 12.—In the face of bitter winter gales, American submarines, primarily designed for operations on the Atlantic coast, have crossed the Atlantic to engage in the common fight against the German U-boats. They are now aiding allied naval forces, as are American destroyers and American naval airplanes, and they have been in the zone for some months.

Secretary Daniels revealed the fact that the submarines had gone "over there" in his address at Cleveland on last Saturday at a liberty loan celebration, but gave no details. It is now possible, however, to tell the exact time of the midwinter passage of the boats across the Atlantic. The fact of the most severe weather known in years, in the previous passage, the boat traditions of the service, have been maintained.

Departure Kept Secret. The first submarine to leave got under way in early winter. Arrangements for the trip were made without a hint appearing in the papers, and, in fact, until Secretary Daniels made no word of the participation of the underwater boats in the war against Germany was published.

The navy had some experience with long-distance work with submarines on which to draw. Boats have been sent to the Philippines to Hawaii and to Panama, but always in mid-season of the year and with orders of time for precautionary stops.

Made Trip Safely. This time, however, they met with winter, and a terrible winter at that, with the Atlantic in the roughest mood. The steps taken to get them across cannot be disclosed, but the fact that the department has no disaster record is pointed to as proof of their efficiency.

Officers and men of the submarines faced hard days as they put out. Cramped in narrow quarters and with storms in prospect, they eked out seas with complete confidence in themselves and their boats. A hectic report of uneventful voyage bore out that confidence.

In mid-December others got started. While it was fair on sailing day, ahead of the submarines a 100-mile gale was brewing. Into it they played, rolling and tumbling.

Strike Heavy Gale. Details of the commanders' reports have not been made public, but among the crews undoubtedly were men who recalled the first employment of the submarine at maneuvers when senseless all but put the fleet out of commission.

But there was no faltering. The boats were going to the front in real warfare this time. Even when towlines parted in some cases, unknown to the tug and accompanying craft, the submarines battled forward alone. A majority of them reached their destination under their own power, ready for duty.

Some of the boats were driven far from their course. They showed up at different ports, but promptly put to sea again and reached their stations.

One Failed to Return. One boat was the hard-luck vessel of the lot. Separated from the fleet in the first storm and its compass out of order, it turned homeward, only to strike two more gales in quick succession. However, it made port successfully and undamaged.

With new fuel and supplies aboard and a man or two worn out by the long struggle with the elements replaced, in a few days the boat put to sea again. It went through that time despite a fourth gale it encountered.

Little has been said of the work of the British and French submarines in the U-boat hunt. They are playing a definite part, however, and lurking close to enemy bases. There have been encounters between submarines which read like fiction. The service has been described as a trying one, for which men of courage and daring are needed. It is in this work, presumably, that the American submarines are engaged.

April 23, 1918

EDISON MAY BE HEAD OF AIRCRAFT PROGRAM

Name of Inventor Persistently Associated With Forthcoming Appointment.

ANOTHER REPORT FILED

Assistant Secretaries of War Have Presented Findings to the President.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—It is learned today that President Crowell and Edward L. Steadman, Assistant Secretaries of War, have finished and passed up to the President a joint report on the aircraft situation, to supplement the findings of the H. Steward Marshall Committee. This report, which the Assistant Secretaries of War, which will be released through the White House, will give the public its first precise information as to exactly what has been accomplished in locating out the nation's and plans at the factories.

Simultaneously with the publication of the aircraft report there will be announced a new deal for the aircraft administration. There is much speculation over the choice of the new official, but the selection has been carefully guarded pending acceptance of the appointment. The only statement obtainable in aircraft circles is that the man who has been decided on is an individual of great prestige who has not yet been mentioned and that his name is synonymous with achievement.

The latest name to be connected by rumor with the aircraft appointment is that of Thomas A. Edison. In support of this forecast it is said that one of the central ideas of President Wilson is to place the strongest public confidence behind the aircraft work by naming for its head a man of national reputation. If Mr. Edison should be named, it is said, he would not be expected to assume the unimpressive details of the organization, which will be in the hands of William G. Potter.

Name Would Have Effect.

Mr. Potter is already on the job and is in constant touch with the factories which are doing the work. It is said that the point primarily considered will be the psychological effect which a name like that of Mr. Edison would have on the country when coupled with the aircraft administration.

Nothing has occurred to give official color to reports concerning Mr. Edison's selection and many say they are being discussed in connection with the election.

The great public acclaim with which the appointment of Charles M. Schenck as director general of shipbuilding has been received is said to be responsible for the feeling that the next move of other men of a preeminently successful type for the aircraft work must be a move in the right direction.

The public will be kept kept longer in suspense, according to the feeling in Washington.

It is understood that legislation will be introduced soon to abolish the old aircraft board and this will be easy of accomplishment, since six of its nine members are already connected with the army and navy. The three civilians on the board, Howard E. Coffin, chairman; Harry H. Tinker and Richard P. Howe, of New York, are the members, are all serving in an advisory capacity and without compensation.

DES MOINES (IA) NEWS

April 10, 1918

American submarines have crossed the Atlantic and are operating against German U-boats, season. Passage of boats across the ocean in the face of most severe weather is regarded as one of the most remarkable feats accomplished by the navy. Not one disaster marred the trip and the boats reached port under their own power.

MANCHESTER (NH) UNION

April 10, 1918

Edison After U-Boats. Thomas A. Edison, America's foremost inventive genius, has settled down in Washington with the intention of steering until we get something that will stop the submarine" writes a "Washington correspondent. He has taken over the old office of the late Admiral George Dewey in the Navy annex and is engaged in important laboratory experiments designed to produce an antidote for the U-boat. He is in constant conference with experts of the navy department.

April 18, 1918

STEAMER BEAT SUBMARINE AFTER A 5-HOUR BATTLE

SHIPS DROPPED ON SUB'S HACK
NAME HINDER, QUIT.

At Wilcox, of a steamer from an American port gives a stirring account of a 10-mile fight with a U-boat in the Atlantic. It jumped from the firing of a torpedo, which just missed, at 11:45 a. m., until 5:00 p. m. During that time the steamer worked without ceasing to get every ounce of speed out of the boilers. The engineers got her up from a normal ten or eleven knots to more than fifteen and a half.

"The gunners were on duty every second," said the officer. "From the bridge we could see every shot from the submarine. We forced a big high target 500 feet long, and the enemy showed only a small dome five miles astern. A couple of hours' ineffective shelling made him a bit venturesome, but our gunners speedily showed him that it was unadvisable to come too close. We had plenty of ammunition and we used it lavishly. With constant practice, too, our gunners began to get better. Nevertheless, about three o'clock the German gunners got some better shells and shrapnel began to rain on our decks. The man in the wheelhouse was struck by a splinter. A shot pierced the scupper over the engine room. Another struck us near the engine room on the port side."

"For a while the light was dark. Then for half an hour no shots were fired, while the submarine maneuvered for position. Our ship was vibrating with speed. Our captain paced the bridge, keenly observant. When the U-boat finally got the position he wanted and renewed the shell fire our gun decided to let them have it as hot as our gun would stand. After a few minutes we landed our shell squarely on the German's back. It apparently disturbed him a good deal, for he stopped firing at once; then, at reduced speed, altered course and submerged."

NEW YORK (NY) JOURNAL

April 25, 1918

EDISON'S SON ASKS ROADS FOR TRACTORS

TRENTON, April 25.—William L. Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, in a telegram to Governor Edge complained that Morris County authorities stopped the transportation of his farm tractors over the roads. This was because of alleged damage to highways. He is operating these tractors at a distance less to aid the food production.

Governor Edge wired him that if a way could be found to reduce the damage to certain roads the county authorities would gladly consent to the transportation of the tractors. In this telegram to the Governor Mr. Edison said:

"Unless I receive proper authority to operate tractors without interference, I will close up, thereby leaving hundreds of acres in this vicinity uncultivated."

April 23, 1918

British and American submarines are mentioned in the *Worcester Telegram* as never before. They are making records that indicate the German submarines to the disadvantage of the Hun. The same is hardly even, because the Germans in U-boats have to lookout for the mine destroyers of several navies, for the guns of cargo ships and their consorts and for the submarines of the English and Americans. While the allies strive to watch out only for attacks by the German ships and their consorts on the mine and other armed ships at their friends, for the firing at periscope whether friend or foe has exposed his name in the sea. It is a serious error in striking its mine, a cargo ship, there may be one or more allied submarines waiting the straiter. Many such incidents have resulted in a German U-boat being sunk by a torpedo from an American or English submarine before it. There is a lot of maneuvering all around that portion of the Atlantic which lies a diving lead crawling along the bottom of the sea and suddenly coming to the surface to observe an enemy and send about at a large ship's crew on suspicion. The British enjoy the gun, but they run, who are called boys because they are so young and so active in their turn of the game, from warship to warship.

PALMIRA (NY) HERALD

April 30, 1918

EDISON'S GUN SAVES CAPITAL FROM GERMANS

Washington, D. C., April 28. (AP)—(By wireless, via Scrampton)—Washington is safe. The Hun army of 500,000 picked troops that attacked the capital yesterday morning has been driven into the Potomac.

Only slight damage was done by the Hun guns before they were silenced by the American batteries.

The President issued a proclamation today calling on the men and women of America to stand firm and promising that in a short time the Huns will be annihilated.

Only 300,000 American troops took part in the battle that drove the Germans into the river. The pages of American history record no deeds of greater valor than performed by the 300,000 men, most of them soldiers of the National Army.

Thomas A. Edison's new radium gun had its first record. It took the heart out of the army. This gun shoots radium. Long radium rays spurt from its muzzle and can be controlled so as to be used sounding like a siren, blowing down the enemy. The thin jet of radium cuts whole ranks of men in two the same as if a great scythe were swept down the line, its blade passing through the bodies of all men before it.

A half million American soldiers from Annapolis training camps are marching against a reserve force of the same number of Germans that had reached almost as far as Baltimore when today's battle started. Another force is marching against the left flank of the German reserve and hopes to cut off its supplies.

April 19, 1918

The New York telegraphic report that the Submarine Boat corporation at Newark, N. J., has just laid the keel for the twenty-eighth merchant vessel for the Emergency Fleet corporation, in its yards, which, if the steel delivery is promptly made by the railroads, will enable the concern soon to launch 5500-ton cargo carriers at the rate of one every two days, indicates that the eastern yards have finally begun to speed up in earnest, and are aiming to out rival the Pacific coast shipyards. Meantime, recent steps taken affecting Oakland harbor shipyards give promise of much greater activity in them in the future. There has been in the past, and their past record for producing results was an eye-opener for a time to most of the shipbuilders on the Atlantic coast.

HICKMISER (NY) TELEGRAM

April 23, 1918

EDISON'S GRANDSON GETS BOND UPON OPENING EYES

West Orange, N. J., April 22.—At the age of 22 hours, John Edison Stoen, grandson of Thomas A. Edison, received today a \$100 Liberty Bond purchased by the inventor. The baby was born at the Edison home yesterday and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dyre Stoen. Mrs. Stoen was Miss Madeline Edison.

LIMA (OH) GAZETTE

April 23, 1918

EDISON'S GRANDSON, AGE 22 HOURS, OWNS \$100 BOND

Famous Inventor Presents Daughter's Son With Share In Liberty Loan.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., April 22.—At the age of twenty-two hours, John Edison Stoen, grandson of Thomas A. Edison, received today a \$100 Liberty Bond purchased by the inventor. The baby was born at the Edison home yesterday and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dyre Stoen. Mrs. Stoen was Miss Madeline Edison.

HACKENSACK (NJ) RECORD

April 22, 1918

THOMAS A. EDISON BUYS BOND FOR HIS SECOND GRANDSON

West Orange, April 22.—Thomas A. Edison has a second grandson, born yesterday. He is John Edison Stoen, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dyre Stoen, of South Orange. He was born in the Edison home, Menlo Park.

Today when the child was 22 hours old, Mrs. Edison purchased a \$100 Liberty Bond for him. Mrs. Stoen was Miss Madeline Edison.

ELIZABETH (NJ) TIMES

April 24, 1918

EDISON THREATENS TO LEAVE LAND UNPLOUED

Trenton, April 24.—In reply to a telegram from William Louis Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, that Morris county authorities have adopted the transportation of his farm tractors over the roads because of alleged damage to the highways and that he is operating these tractors at a disastrous loss to aid food production, Governor Edge wired him at Morristown today if a way could be found to reduce the damages to certain roads the county authorities would gladly consent to the transportation of the tractors. Governor Edge added that the Morris County Freeholders had agreed to send for Edison and discuss matters. In the telegram to the Governor, Edison said:

"Unless I receive the proper authority to operate the tractors without interference of these small but very officious, officeholders, I will close up, thereby leaving hundreds of acres in this vicinity unplowed."

May 04, 1918

DANIELS SELLS LIBERTY BONDS

Edison Also Takes a Part at
Grand Central.

SECRETARY TALKS TO CROWD

Saunders Shakes Hands With Com-
muters Who Buy.

Commuters passing through Grand Central Terminal about 11 o'clock this morning were afforded an opportunity at the Liberty Loan meeting in the main concourse on the upper level that has been granted to none of their city-dwelling brethren who purchased their bonds at everyday booths.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Thomas A. Edison, W. P. Saunders, chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, and Dr. Miller T. Hutchinson of the Naval Consulting Board, arrived unexpectedly at the rally at 11 o'clock and sold bonds.

Brief addresses were made by Secretary Daniels and Mr. Saunders, and then, as well as Mr. Edison shook hands with each bond buyer. In a five minute talk urging the huge crowd that gathered when word spread around the station that the Secretary of the Navy and the Electrical Wizard were at the booth to buy bonds, Mr. Daniels said:

"To-day is the last day of the third Liberty Loan drive. To-night a message will go from New York to Berlin that we have gone over the top in winning bond sales at our boys in the trenches will go over the top in winning victory.

"When our boys come home," he continued, "I hope there will be no man there to greet them who will profane the day because he did not buy a bond."

Women Purchase Bonds.

Secretary Daniels commented on the wonderful spirit of the people and spoke of the remarkably large number of enlistments in the navy as well as the success that has attended the work of carrying troops and supplies to Europe.

When Secretary Daniels had finished his talk a number of women pushed through the crowd to the desk where they bought bonds. "I congratulate you," said the Secretary as he shook hands with them. "You ladies are always in the lead in this work."

The rally at Grand Central Station opened at 11 o'clock this morning when Jaff Davis, "King of the Hibloes," addressed a crowd of early morning workers and sold more than a thousand dollars in bonds before the Daniels party arrived at 11. The rally was to continue for eighteen hours.

No information was made public as to the destination of the Secretary's party. When they left the terminus at half past 8 more than \$5,000 in bonds had been sold.

May 01, 1918

THE EDISON IS A MASTERPIECE OF REPRODUCTION

That Thomas A. Edison, the inventive wizard, has mastered the art of recreating the human voice and orchestral instruments exactly as they sound in the original performance, with all the nuances, the appreciable quality of tone, was aptly demonstrated on Monday evening at the High School auditorium at the joint recital of Miss Marie Morrissey, Miss Irma Seydel and the New Edison. The secret of the new phonograph, however, the fact that Edison has been able to reproduce the overtones, the subtleties of sounds.

And one attempted to distinguish between the two tones, with a referee before him or with his eyes closed, he would have found it impossible to determine whether it was the recreation of the voice or violin or the voice or violin that was interesting the music. The speculation for the audience lay in guessing whether the living performers or the Edison was at work—or both, and here is where the music mystery seemed to hover over the recital.

The evening's entertainment brought out many surprises for the musical critics, and the dominant thought in the minds of the audience was, in that a specially constructed instrument for this special occasion and it was difficult for many to believe that the instrument was a stock phonograph intended solely for the home and that this instrument should be able to fill the entire hall.

A new era has dawned musically, Thomas A. Edison, the inventive genius, has met and matched the fairest music on earth. The recreation of musical sounds is about as near human as mortal can imagine.

Edison recreations are essentially the true representations of vocal and instrumental music as produced by living artists. They are the veritable substance of the living music, with all the nuances of the living artist.

In announcing his new musical instrument to the world, Mr. Edison faced a new problem. How should the public be made to realize that he had actually re-created music? The superlative and finely worded phrases had been used in the description of the old standards, and these again applied to the New Edison sounds, therefore, fall far short of the truth.

And up with his usual frankness and simplicity, Mr. Edison conceived a plan which, by its direct deft construction, he said: "Let the public hear the New Edison side by side with the living artists and permit it to judge for itself."

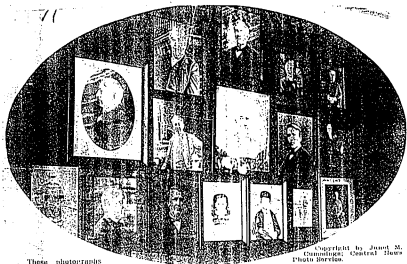
Mr. Edison called in the great artists who have brought the music to go out to the music centers of the country and, in the course of time, he has the music judge for themselves.

This art of a musical instrument, like a donkey parallel of human voices, as performers and instrument displaying their talents by side, both singly and in unison, demonstrate the genius of the maker, and stamps the New Edison as the most marvelous invention of the age.

Draft Men Set Up Enthusiasm.

By 10 o'clock this amount had been raised to \$20,000, much enthusiasm being added to the meeting by the arrival of delegates from Fort Snider. Several of the drafted boys and 52 in Brooklyn bound for Fort Snider. Several of the drafted boys made impromptu speeches and the crowd responded with enthusiasm. The men from Snider 52 were accompanied by a band provided by the Welfare Association of their neighborhood known as the Ocean Hill section.

Among the speakers who followed Secretary Daniels and Mr. Edison were Bomber Thayer, Private Collins, Sergeant Dawkins, Private Drew, Sergeant all of the Canadian army. These young men got a number of subscriptions by leading their bare into the crowd and during the speakers to bring them back with a specific section made.

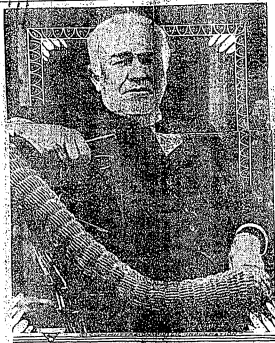


These photographs of Thomas A. Edison— from boyhood to the present, hang on the walls of his living room in his home at Llewellyn Park.

BIRMINGHAM (AL.) NEWS

May 02, 1918

WIZARD OF ELECTRICITY GIVES ALL
HIS TIME TO GOVERNMENT WORK



THOMAS EDISON AT WORK

This most recent picture of Thomas Edison shows the electrical wizard passing moment in his work for the advancement of the wireless worker, adding, taking more than four or five hours of sleep a day, and is expending all of the energy he can command to work that will bring a world-wide electric America and the Allies.

NEW YORK GLOBE

May 03, 1918

ATMOSPHERES

Charles M. Schwab believes enthusiasm and hope bring better results than fault-finding, and a constant dwelling on mistakes that are over and done with. Edward A. Wilens of Boston is apparently of the opinion that things get no better if there is grumbling, and an emphasis of gloomy views.

As to such matters, men differ according to their temperaments. Our own preference is for the Schopenhauer. Read the memorable bulletin of Napoleon to his army, the stately words to which he justly attributed many of his victories. Never did Napoleon, accomplished psychologist that he was, make the note of alarm and discouragement. In his private letters he is often dejected, but never in his public declarations.

[illegible]

In May, the American output of vessels will be in excess of 300,000 tons. Great Britain will probably not another 200,000 tons. The world's total for the month is likely to be in the neighborhood of 600,000 tons. "diminishing submarine losses are not sufficient to volume

promise not to be made than half a million upwards. It seems worth while to build up a large shipyard. Mr. Schwab is endeavoring to do so in some sphere of activity. This is the first thing to be done in the address of himself, so important does he consider it, and if there is a man among us whose judgment is so correct, who is to get things quickly done in to the success of Charles Schwab is that man.

Plans Near Complete For Agawam Launching

Special Arrangements Made to
Carry to Port Newark Those Who
Wish to See Ceremony

Schwab May Be at Exercises

Plans are about complete for the launching of the Agawam tomorrow noon at the yard of the Edison Electric & Manufacturing Co. at West Orange, N. J. The vessel will have a cargo capacity of 1,500 tons, dead weight. It is 343 feet in length and measures forty-six feet beam. It is expected to develop ten and one-half knots speed and will burn fuel oil, driving a steam turbine engine. The name, Agawam, was chosen by Mrs. Theodore Wilson and is an Indian word meaning "Great Salt Meadows." It is said that twenty-seven steel mills, fifty-six fabricating plants and more than 200 foundries and equipment shops contributed to the ship's construction. No machinery will be placed in the ship until after it is launched. The Calmar Railroad will run a special train from Newark, leaving here at 10:15 o'clock tomorrow morning. Special runners also will run to Port Newark from the tube station and from Edison Park.

THOMAS A. EDISON TO BE AUCTIONEER

The "Old Wizard" to Sell Autographed Re-Creation at New York Convention

Thomas A. Edison has autographed a number of the new "Velvet Surface" Edison Re-Creations and these will be auctioned at the Edison Dealers' Convention, June 6 and 7. The proceeds will go toward the purchase of Army and Navy Editions for the United States Transport Service. Instead of being confined to June 6 and 7, the Edison Dealers' Convention will really occupy the entire week of June 2.

The School of Mechanical Instruction will take up Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The mechanical and engineering departments of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., have many things of interest to explain to the dealers. Tuesday, June 4, will be the first convention for Edison and jobber men. These "men on the firing line" are being brought together to establish a better understanding and consequently closer co-operation between the three factors in the education and improvement of the dealer, viz.—the jobber's traveler, the Edison company's traveler and the various promotion departments at Orange, N. J.

The big event of this year's convention will be the sales play written by Mr. Maxwell, vice-president and manager of the National Phonograph Division, entitled, "The Hotted Line."

Other questions that have puzzled Edison dealers are going to be answered through the "Question Box." This feature is an institution of Edison conventions and is alone worth the price of the trip. Frank Holcomb, secretary of the National Edison Dealers' Association, is gathering these questions.

Barrage Fire: Edison Invention
Question: 1. What is a "barrage fire"? 2. Have you any Washington employees here working in search for several months on a war instrument invented by Edison?
Answer: Barrage fire is a form of artillery fire in which a line of guns, by means of exact measurements, is brought to bear upon a certain territory. Barrage fire forms a complete screen of projectiles behind which a body of troops is safe and through which no enemy advance. 2. The which no enemy advance. 2. The plan suggested by Thomas A. Edison to ask for 1,000 Washington employees to work in secret for several months on a war instrument.

TRAY HOMAGE TO EDISON
The regular meeting of the Erie Electrical Engineers club at the club yesterday last night, "What Electricity is Doing to Win the World War" was the topic of discussion. Aluminum furnaces and Waukegan appliances as they are being used, were discussed and a reel showing the life of Thomas A. Edison was shown.

Col. Carthy Gets Edison Medal
The American Institute of Electrical Engineers announced yesterday that the Edison Medal, awarded for remarkable achievement, had been given this year to John Joseph Carthy, now a colonel in the Signal Corps, United States Army, for his work in the science and art of telephone engineering. The medal will be presented at the annual meeting of the institute on May 17.

EDISON BACKS THE LOAN DRIVE

Charles Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, and chairman of the board of directors of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., speaking at the plant at West Orange, N. J., said:
"My father believes that the loan will be over-subscribed and more than eight thousand employees here are doing all they can to assist the Government. We have a working committee of two hundred and my father telegraphs that he is highly pleased that they have banded together to help along the loan. My father added: 'Our Government suits me because we make it ourselves and we will fight to maintain it, and all other Governments of which the people are masters, against any predatory aggression of barbarians.'"

Employment Department Organization of Thomas A. Edison Interests

By Mark M. Jones

This installment of Mr. Jones' series shows the position that the employment department should occupy with reference to the factory management, the executives and the workers. It tells how his own department is organized and built up, and is filled with helpful hints as to methods to be followed in obtaining prospects, selecting applicants, arranging for transfers and maintaining cordial relations in case of dismissal.

Mr. Mark M. Jones' early experience included the

position of street car conductor, clerk and chief clerk in the traffic department of a street railway company in Waterloo, Iowa. Later he was traffic manager with the William Galloway Company. Relocating in California, he held several positions connected with traffic, finally becoming industrial secretary of the National Chamber of Commerce. In 1916 he came East to undertake his present work as Supervisor of Personnel of the Thomas A. Edison Interests at Orange, New Jersey.

EMPLOYMENT is the main function of an industrial personnel department. It is so vital that much of the success of the department depends upon the manner in which the associated problems are handled.

Fascinating in many details, as humanity's ramifications provide the complexities of thousands of questions which employment experts must settle intelligently and with dispatch, the department also has serious responsibilities. Workers must be secured before rates are set for their work, before safety campaigns are inaugurated, activities for betterment and improvement of working conditions organized, or hospitals set up. The deep humanizing sentiments that underlie the working side of industry today challenge the best employment intelligence available. Patriotic necessity, too, focusses attention upon the need of keeping production up to the top notch of service and the transfer of employment responsibilities from the executives, who formerly hired all their help, to personnel departments has switched over to another track a long train of conditions that are today being revised advantageously to industry and workers alike with benefit to both parties.

The co-operation of executives with personnel departments bids fair to aid in marking out dependable employment pathways that will make for closer co-operation of all branches of big organizations in the serious business of maintaining harmonious relations between employing companies and workers.

The organization of the employment function is a natural first step in successfully administering an industrial pay-roll. In our case we set out to make an intensive study of the personnel problems of the Thomas A. Edison Interests. We believed that an employment office should be a purchasing department for human services, and should be manned by a staff of men and women with broad human sympathies. It should serve as a station where the human tide flowing in and out of the various Edison Interests could be sifted in accordance with the limits imposed by market conditions. In the process of sifting we sought to organize and set up one labor policy for all the Edison Interests.

An employment department, using a shop parallel, is both a purchasing and a stores department. It must know where human assistance—men and women—can be secured to meet the needs of the factory. It must select this assistance with care. It must classify and arrange. The department records of men and women who are available are like the compartments of a storeroom, and from them whatever is needed can be taken as called for. But dealing with human assistance is a far more delicate task than handling materials.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE A STOCK ROOM

Where an employment office such as ours is organized for the service of a great many functions, it takes on the aspect of a large central stock room, except that instead of having materials on the shelves its stock consists of the services of men and women. The point at which there is a demand for help makes the demand known through the issuance of a personnel requisition, which upon receipt at the central stock room or employment office is filled and the desired human assistance sent to the function making the request. When times permit or warrant the maintenance of a file of prospects, this file represents bins in the stock room from which properly classified human assistance is drawn to fill requisitions.

When the demand or need for human assistance comes in any one particular function, that fact is indicated by filling out a "return" which has the effect of releasing the individual from the function and returning him to the central stock room. This process is followed regardless of the reason for sending the person back, whether it be on account of lay-off, dismissal or leaving for some other reason. If upon return to the employment office the facts warrant doing so, the person's services are again placed in stock in the proper bin ready to be sent out on other requisitions. This plan offers the opportunity for a large number of transfers, and obviates the expense that would otherwise be incurred for individual activity on the part of each department wishing help. It provides one central marketplace for the meeting of supply and demand for a large number of independently operated units.

The reduction of labor turnover is one of the main purposes of a personnel department, yet by a strange coincidence our own employment function has had the unique experience of passing through a period of high labor turnover. This is due to our policy of engaging persons whose qualifications were such as to make them of value to the Edison organization and placing them on personnel work, although positions for which the particular persons seemed fitted were not open at the time they were engaged. They were thereby held in reserve and had the advantage of intensive study of the Edison personnel policy up to the time when they

were finally transferred to positions they now occupy.

AN EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT SERVES THREE MASTERS

An employment department must serve three masters, management, executive and worker. In behalf of the management, the employment office must so conduct its affairs that one policy is applied on employment matters for a large number of different functions. For the executive, the employment department must secure the kind of human services desired as expeditiously as possible and on the basis of its intimate touch with workers, keep the executive informed of any condition which may develop through its contact with his workers or which may affect his particular department through other sources.

To the worker, the employment office must stand in the position of the people's lawyer. It should be ready to represent him at any time when he may have the need for impartial and disinterested assistance. Where the facts seem to warrant, it should present the worker's case at the court of the proper executive in an impartial and disinterested manner. Should the circumstances not warrant taking up the case, it should clearly point out to the worker the reason why. If convinced that the worker should be dismissed, the department should "sell" a dismissal by carefully presenting the case to the person affected. It is most difficult to convince a person of the error of his ways, yet much may be done to soften the blow and avoid the resentment harbored by the worker who leaves without having all the facts carefully paraded before him in a skillfully organized manner. Experience shows that it is well to use the same care in dismissing that is used in engaging. It is a matter of human relations that extends out into the community and it does not require a large number of unjust dismissals to set up a reputation for an industry that will take many years to overcome. A reputation of that sort has an important bearing upon the class of men applying for positions, and as much care must be exercised in releasing men or allowing them to leave the organization as was used in getting them into the company's employ.

At the Thomas A. Edison Interests, the Employment Service Department was set up two years after the fire which destroyed a number of buildings, and its first problem was that of organization. At the same time it was necessary to keep operating and to supply all demands. Methods had to be developed and improved at the same time operation was being carried on. It was a process similar to the rebuilding of a bridge with trains passing over it at all times. Up to that time most employment was carried on by the individual departments and divisions. Some had employment clerks, while most handled this particular class of work as a minor activity in connection with many other daily duties.

GROUP OF INTERESTS SERVED

In carrying into effect the Edison Policy of centralizing the handling of matters of common interest to separate and independent companies, our first step was to centralize entrances and exits for applicants, so that they passed through the proper employment offices. Our main employment office was established at Orange and served the larger plants. A branch office was set up at Silver Lake for another group of plants, and as it is but three miles distant from headquarters, it has been operated in very close conjunction with the main office. The Employment Service Department thus became the service agency of the following:

The Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison

The Edison Storage Battery Company
Edison Phonograph Works
Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated

Each of these divisions has a large number of departments, so that the net result was to establish one central employment agency for the benefit of over 50 manufacturing and administrative units.

In addition to this, it became an advisory agency with services available upon request to other Thomas A. Edison Interests not located at Orange or Silver Lake, N. J., such as the Edison Portland Cement Company, the Wisconsin Cabinet & Panel Company, and others.

A standardized method of accounting in connection with entrances and exits had been lacking, and our next problem was so to focus information as to give us complete accurate detailed data with respect to conditions in each of these functions.

FIRST ENGAGED WORKERS FOR MANUFACTURING POSITIONS

The employment office was first organized for the engagement of men for manufacturing positions. It then took up the employment of women for manufacturing positions, and later the employment of all persons for clerical and executive positions. The effect has been to require any individual going on the pay-roll of the Thomas A. Edison Interests to pass through the Employment Department. Uniform application of this policy has been necessary to give us the proper information with respect to conditions in widely scattered functions. Coordination of this sort is a difficult thing, but we have had most generous cooperation from various function heads and feel that we have made excellent progress in this respect. The status of the employment office in our case is different from that of the average employment office in an industry where the general manager is the one supreme power. On account of the great diversity of operations and interests, the Edison employment department has been required to serve a number of general managers and division managers, and for that reason has had to proceed more on the basis of persuasion than might otherwise have been necessary. It could not be in the position of directly representing any one manager in an executive way. The development of a specialized function, such as employment, is just as much a matter of selling as the placing of some tangible product on the market. In organizing an employment office you are marketing service, and the staff of the office should at all times hold that point in mind. Salesmen often prove excellent men in employment offices.

The most important relationship of the employment office is with the foreman or department head. The foreman is the "king pin" in the average industry, and to workers he represents the management. Whatever policy he enforces is taken to be the policy of the firm, and it is coming to be realized that more and more attention must be given to the foreman and his training and record in the company's service.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE MUST HAVE POLICY OF LEADERSHIP

In connection with our research on the matter of personnel development, it has been evident in many cases that the employment office realized that more has started off with the idea of showing the foreman "where to get off," practically charging him with incompetence and inefficiency. It should be apparent to anyone that a salesman would not approach a

engaged if they have friends who might wish to work on certain classes of operations, and if so, to send them to you. The results secured in this manner depend largely upon local conditions, but we have found it helpful and have often followed the plan of distributing small tickets with a number and the name of our employment office on them to workers, in order that they might hand them to friends who could present them at our employment office.

We have occasionally found it of value to go back over records of persons no longer in our service, and have them followed up to see if they might possibly be interested in coming back. This is more effective with highly skilled operatives than with others, but is simply one idea that has worked out in a satisfactory manner in our own experience.

SELECTION OF APPLICANTS

After the prospects have been developed, a process of selection becomes operative. This again is a matter of conditions, as with a large supply of labor more time and energy must be applied to sifting than in times when the demand exceeds the supply. If you have a large number to choose from you naturally exercise some choice, but where the number is small, you are required to accept the nearest approximation to the ideal. The employment office thus becomes a sifting agency in days of excess supply, and a collecting agency in days of excess demand. A centralized employment office reduces the expense connected with developing applicants for if each individual function pursued its own way it might develop a prospect who would be of no particular use in that function and therefore be turned away. The prospect would thus be given no consideration in connection with vacancies in other departments, and the initial expense connected with developing prospects would be tremendous. A centralized agency has all of the demands of the organization before it, and if the prospect does not fit into one place there is a possibility of his being fitted in elsewhere. The initial expense is therefore reduced, and the reputation of the industry in the community is improved.

So far as workers are concerned, they naturally consider a group of industries operated under a similar name to be one firm. This is true, regardless of the fact that the industries may carry on widely different operations and the separate corporations be under entirely separate managements. In our case the Edison Storage Battery Company and the Edison Phonograph Works are two entirely separate corporations each with its own management. The workers, however, simply think of all our plants as "Edisons" and in judging "Edisons" think of it according to their experience in the department under the executive who represented "Edisons" to them. If, therefore, manufacturing units are grouped together in the eyes of workers, it is all the more important that standards for handling personnel be set up and that one policy prevail.

When a candidate for a position appears at the employment office, we seek to ascertain whether he has previously worked in any of the Edison interests and, if not, secure his employment record in other industries. If on the basis of his previous employment record and questioning along the lines of the position open, he appears to be qualified, his record is written on proper forms by a clerk and he is sent to the individual making requisition, accompanied by a messenger. An introduction card accompanies him, and in case the executive interested accepts the candidate, he signs the introduction

and returns it to the employment office by the messenger after inserting the date the individual starts work and the initial rate of pay. If the applicant is not satisfactory, the executive indicates the reason in the proper space on the introduction form and returns both applicant and form by messenger at once. Where the applicant is accepted, and that fact indicated on the introduction, the lower portion of the introduction form is detached in the employment office and goes to the proper accounting office as an indication of an authorized engagement. The time clock name number is given to the applicant at the employment office when he is

The form is titled "PERSONNEL RECORDS" and is divided into several sections. At the top, it asks for "NAME OF APPLICANT" and "EDISON INTERESTS". Below this, there are sections for "EDUCATION", "EMPLOYMENT HISTORY", and "COMPANY DETAILS". The "EMPLOYMENT HISTORY" section includes a table with columns for "DATE", "PLACE", "POSITION", and "REASON FOR LEAVING". The "COMPANY DETAILS" section includes a table with columns for "EDISON INTERESTS", "EDUCATION", "EMPLOYMENT HISTORY", and "COMPANY DETAILS".

CARD FOR RECORDING ENTRANCE INTO EDISON ORGANIZATION

engaged and a badge for identification is given at the employment office at start of the second day's work.

NATURE OF THE EXAMINATION

The nature of the examination at time of application depends upon the position open. When a stenographer or typist appears, we naturally give a proper examination for ability in the use of shorthand, also capacity for operation of a typewriter. We expect ultimately to have standard oral questions and in some cases limited written examinations for applicants. Such activities, however, only fit into the conditions of a market where supply exceeds the demand and the present time is not one in which any unusual expenditure of time or money for this purpose is warranted. The average industry now has little opportunity to select and must rather accept the nearest approximation to the ideal.

It is believed that methods of selection have hardly been explored as yet. There are great possibilities in this connection, and we expect some day to see rather elaborate organizations in industries for properly classifying men before they are actually assigned to a production position.

The addition of an individual to your organization or an "entrance," as it might properly be designated, starts a chain of records that are necessary if you expect to conduct your business on the basis of known facts. In our case an individual record is set up consisting of an 8 x 5-inch card and an 8 x 5-inch folder. The card contains the main facts, such as nativity, number of dependents, whom to notify in case of emergency, etc. It is filed according to name number, and name numbers are assigned according to departments. The first two figures in a name number generally link the individual with the department in which employed. The folder is filed alphabetically and provides an opportunity to retain various communications and other record information that may be secured in connection with the individual from time to time. The forms are so arranged that little, if any duplication of writing is necessary, and a four-way index is secured through their use. The first is according to name numbers; second, alphabetical; third, according to nationality, dependents,

etc.; fourth, according to classes of positions. The last two indices are secured through the use of celluloid tabs affixed to cards and folders across the top on designations previously arranged for the purpose.

RECORDS AND STATISTICS

Statistics bearing on the occupations of applicants, their residence, so far as proximity to industry is concerned, number engaged for each department, number leaving each department, reasons for leaving, term of service of those leaving and similar points can be covered through the application of the proper method at the right point in the flow of vital information through the office.

So far as addresses are concerned, it is known that changes occur frequently, and we endeavor to have a means of checking them up at any time. The pay coupon on the clock cards is used for that purpose, and it not only serves as a means of identification, but also as a receipt for the individual's pay for the period in question. At the same time it supplies us with his address. The filing of these pay receipts in the proper manner will make them available for address information at any time. Beyond this it serves also as an overtime

In connection with the persons leaving, we follow the plan of having them "returned" to the employment office, no matter what the reason for leaving may be. In the Edison Interests the automatic power to discharge is removed from any one person, and individuals who are removed are returned to the employment office, where their cases are handled. If the employment office agrees with the executive after an investigation, the usual process of removing the individual from the pay-roll is followed. If, however, investigation does not support the action of the executive, who might be the president or chairman of the board, the case is referred to the personnel manager. If the division manager does not see fit to reverse the action of the foreman and the Employment Service Department still feels that justice has not been done, it may then appeal the case to the chairman of the executive committee, whose personal opinion is final. The position of the employee is that of the people's lawyer, as before stated, and while it is responsible for securing a square deal, it has no authority to enforce its beliefs. The result, however, is no less effective than the usual procedure. The report of the investigation clarifies the situation, and results in good faith all the way around if the decision is reached.

Before we developed our organization to the present, we arranged transfers at the employment office in such manner that the foreman losing an individual or returning him for dismissal was not consulted. It was soon found that this caused the foreman to feel that he was not being supported, and it also gave the worker an opportunity to make trouble by relating to him the questions how he had "put it over" on the foreman and gained a fine job in another department. This naturally undermined the organization of the foreman and we sought to avoid it by consulting our men in every case before arranging transfers. Our men are usually very cooperative and the opportunity in any case to make trouble is small, and if so, we have them indicate it by signature on the back of the return form. This indication of willingness is then shown to the worker, who is informed that he is going on the other shift, because his former foreman has decided to make the transfer. With this explanation it results in a square deal for both worker and foreman, and the worker has a much better feeling.

KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH DEPARTMENT CONDITIONS

As previously stated, all men leaving for any reason

are "returned" to the employment office and before their pay is given them they are expected to call at that office for an interview. By this means we keep in close touch with the conditions in every department, and are often enabled to straighten out misunderstandings that would otherwise cause us to lose a worker of several years' experience. It also keeps us closely in touch with working conditions generally throughout the community. The average worker feels that the employment office is more his friend than any other agency. It secured a position for him, had faith enough in him to recommend him for

[illegible]

RETURN CARD FOR PERSONS LEAVING EDISON INTERESTS

it, and has been interested in seeing that he was properly protected during the time he was in the position. He, therefore, is ready to take the employment office into his confidence where he would not do so with others, and we are thus enabled to be more closely in touch with activities throughout the organization. It furnishes a most excellent point of contact for the management in follow-up of its policy of "one square deal."

When workers report grievances to the employment office, they know that they are confronting a man whose job it is to hear of them, to listen to them, to hear their complaints, to hear their grievances, but they touch all plagues of the worker's life from home to health. All grievances are heard and are dealt with the proper executive and the employment office serves as the people's lawyer in securing a proper adjustment. It does not start out with the attitude that the union foreman is wrong, that the worker is wrong, or that anybody is wrong, but assumes that all are right until an investigation proves otherwise. The two sides of a question are heard. A slightly

SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
LIVE BIRDS: PARROT NEED ONLY FOR DAY FINCHES: 20¢						

No. 1245

NAME _____

YOUNG AND BEYER • EDISON, 1224 AND 1225
TO PAYMASTER AS BLDG. ON PAY.

THIS SIDE OUT

No. 1245

NAME _____

Each employee shall punch only his or her own

His record, either than the clock imprint, is put entered on this card, except when an employee is working away from his base, in which case the time record may be inserted, but these insertions will be approved by the head of the department; or when an employee is absent from duty, in which case reason for absence will be inserted on the card and approved by the head of the department.

The moon hour is always to be recorded, whether the accident remains in the building or goes out.

All cards will be submitted to heads of departments for approval.

TIME CARD AND PAY COUPON

New Ship Is Begun in Way Where Agawam Lay

It Is Twenty-ninth Keel to Be Laid
at Port Newark Yards--New.

Spirit Seen. 714

Schwab Stimulates the Workers

In the cradle where yesterday lay the Agawam before one slid into Newmark Bay, today there is the beginning of a new ship. It is the twenty-ninth keel to be laid at the Fort Newell yards of the Submarine Boat Corporation. And among the thousands of men, who labor there, on the twenty-ninth other ship ways and through out the yard, there is an uplifted spirit, an increased vigor of mind and of purpose and a healthy rivalry to "show Charlie what we can do."

The first plate of the new keel was laid within a half-hour after the first of the bridge builders' ships—for such the fabricated steel carriers are—looked the water. But the spirit was there before, and yesterday's launching and what followed only fed that spirit. The food was the personality of Charles M. Schwab, director general of the American Steel Corporation.

As Henry M. Caran, president of the Submarine Boat, expressed it is introducing the steel man to his audience:

"He shakes your hand and tells you a few stories. Then he tells you what is to be done, and why, and says to you, 'And you'll do it for me, won't you, Henry?' And you do, that's all there is to it."

When Schwab arrived at the launching stand yesterday it was a silent, quiet, "weather-depressed" crowd that awaited him. Thomas A. Edison sat midway of the front line of chairs, intently studying the war-gray hull towering above him. Schwab saw him.

stopped, held out his arms.

"My dear old friend!" he cried. Edison arose, and the clasped hands became an embrace in which the two big men hugged each other tightly. A French general conferring the Croix de Guerre and a corps commander receiving it could not have shown a more Latin disregard of usual Anglo-Saxon

After that the crowd on that island was a happy family. The distinguished guests, mere spectators and the newspaper photographers all belonged to the same clan. After Marjorie had been crowned, it was time to christen the ship, seemed to share the generous vitality and wholesome good nature of her always smiling face. She took the water from her, sipping poses, and she gave them her time with a modest good nature that was even young women who were used to be so to her. She was wearing an epoch making ship. She tried to look every way it once, and almost successful. For every "not" her happiness. She had the luck to be the most beautiful of American Beauty roses, in "bot" "movies" and "utilla," to their hearts.

Miss Ward Studies Chastetym

Miss Ward studies Christening. Miss Ward partakes also of her uncle's thoroughness. She carefully informed herself of the best method of insuring, so slip-up in breaking the bottle of champagne against the great steel hull, and when the drops were cut through and the triglocks released the great hull, single shot, fell as the arm brought the bottle's full length against the steel, and the cannon caught the flash of the wipo as it swayed over the prow.

She reaped her reward later, for at the luncheon that followed laughter and speechmaking by Mr. Curren, after declaring Mr. Schwab the "biggest dreamer" who was going to make the dream of American autophagy a reality in this war and peace competition, thanked Miss Ward for her share in the triumph and presented to her, in behalf of the company, an elliptical wrist watch, studded with diamonds.

— Builders bridges and sky-scrapers —
The structural steel man—made the
Lanagan man. 49, them at least. One of the
recollections recalled the taunt of the reg-
ular steel men, who said that the ship-
building ship was first proposed, who had
declared that "no bridge-builder could
build a ship." The Lanagan man's
recollection of that taunt in the
mind of John P. Nicholson of the Lucka-
nagan man. The Lanagan man, who
yard, when the big army ball began
to slide down the way. For his watch
the Lanagan man, who was in the
water and rode out into midstream;
his eyes did not leave her for a mo-
ment. The Lanagan man, who was
something that wasn't on the program.
That when she was brought to and he
even look, graceful in spite of her bul-
lity hat, wearers in their with a wild

"Hee-ey!" yelled "Nick," in the deep voice that has been elected cheerleader at the yard. "The damned thing

A scene of another sort was enacted almost at the same moment. As the ship was heaving to by the tug, and was about to climb one of the ladders leading up from the launching way to the stand, life was John Scollan, superintendent of hulls and bows bridge-builder. He had been a great part of the direct responsibility for the building of the ship, and he had been one of the launching crew as they cut the rope and threw the triggers, watching for a sign and ready to sound it.

On the stand he met his chief, B. F. Worden, general manager of the B. & O. And for the second time that day two men embraced. In Mr. Worden's case words failed, but tears did not, and he wept for a fraction of a moment on the shoulder of his chief lieutenant of construction. Scollan's eyes were wet, too. The few who saw the incident had a momentary impulse to take off their hats.

Mr. Schwab has the "sense of climax." He staged a scene of his own contrivance, at the end of the ceremony as the speaker, that made not only every man "his man," but every woman present his admirer, an admiration as loyalty go out instinctively to the man who acknowledges "spontaneously" the worth of those who have labored well.

Schwab Given Credit Where Due.

Looking out over his audience, he called first one man, then another, and another to the rostrum. "There you are," he said, "the first man who had stood at the head of the year organization in its first-getting. A feeling was one of admiration for a man who had transformed a quagmire of ship yards, putting its first hull in the water, and then, after a year, a ship, and with men before used prevailing had been from confusion. With ship building."

Next Vice President Sulphur of the ship yard, he called him and congratulated him on his achievement. "He's the man in whose brain was the idea," he said, "and he's the man who have just seen in the launching of that ship. Look, look and congratulate him."

"'Where's Passamot?' he cried. From the fringe of the crowd came a short, stocky man, with white beard parted in the middle and flowing in short, dreamy from either side of his face. He was the Marquis du Passamot, head of the Great Lakes Engineering Company, which is building ships on the lakes. 'Here's another man who's going to build ships for me—are'n't

"And Stone—Stone of Hog Island called Schwab. "Here, Stone, stand here and say you're proud of this y even though it has beaten you at firat launching. Stone's building a just like this at Hog Island. He's a big problem, but he's mastering 'Aren't you, Stone?"

"And there's Westinghouse—come Westinghouse. Here's the engine-bulldozer. He's going to build engines enough for every hull we can put in the water. That's so, Herman, isn't it?"

"You bet."

"Scollan? Where's Scollan? Come on, Scollan, tell us how you built this ship. Friends, here's the man who did it. He's the man who seen that it's done. He's the boss bridge-builder who turns his hand to ship."

Behind Schwaab sat Edison. At the outset of his talk the ship building director had called the aged inventor to the stand. "I can't say a word until I have the inspiration of my old friend right beside me," he said. And when he had inspired all the rest, Schwaab turned to him again. Pulling him gently up from his chair, he threw one arm around the inventor, and grasped with his other hand Edison's right hand, with which the latter had tried to strike his pretenses.

"Here," said Schwab, "is the greatest of them all. Here, in the man who typifies in his own person what America is capable of doing, it's the promise of what America can and will do." Here's Tom Edison, God bless him!"

And twenty minutes after that almost epic scene the steel man, standing over a luncheon table, put down a demitasse and called a small boy to him.

"Here, you get Uncle Charlie a piece of candy, will you?"

"What I will," said the boy. And

Fig. 2. Ovals.

June 10, 1918

EDISON HERE; HAS THE INVENTION TO RID SEA OF SUBS?

What is Edison's latest device to chase the U-boats from the seas?

That is the question that has captured the attention of official Washington and the nation as a whole. As a "greater friend of science" in connection with high officers of the navy today.

"Mr. Edison maintained silence before leaving the Poughkeepsie Hotel for the Navy Department, offices this morning.

Visit Significant.

Maritime experts attached considerable significance to the inventor's visit to Washington at this time, when the nation's shipping is menaced by the presence of German submarines off the Atlantic coast. Mr. Edison, as chairman of the naval consulting board, has been an important factor in naval affairs since the outset of the war.

Yesterday, Mr. Edison, the inventor's son and secretary, and today that the scientist would confer with government officials, but the subject of the discussion was of confidential nature. Mr. Edison was retained by his laboratories, at Orange, N. J., tomorrow.

In a statement issued last night, the secretary stated that the rumor of a laboratory in New York on Chesapeake bay to test out anti-submarine devices was without foundation.

Work Day and Night
Mr. Edison has been working day and night on various inventions. The strain of his labors shows on the genial scientist. He has hopes of perfecting a submarine-destroying device and has worked for months with that object in view.

Mr. Edison conducted experiments with an invisible ship last fall. He was on the high seas with naval experts for ten weeks. He also tested a torpedo-destroying device. This apparatus was to be installed on liners and merchant ships. The experiments were highly successful, but the inventor desired to improve on the models before releasing them for general

CLEVELAND (OH) LEADER

June 02, 1918

Awards "Wonder" Prize to the Phonograph

\$1 PRIZE WINNER

Contributor, Sunday Leader.

The phonograph, in my opinion, deserves its place as the world's seventh wonder. After a lapse of over thirty years from Edison's original invention of mechanical sound reproduction, he gave the world a new and better instrument, returned to the subject with an entirely new viewpoint, with perfect recreation, as the result. An instrument

that does not betray itself in the very presence of the artist when right before his eyes, playing or playing in direct competition, is nothing but baffling and marvelous.

"What an important! By it a new musical epoch opened. The problem of artistic reproduction is solved. The greatest art brought to our very doors. Complete gratification." G. C. "Ampere"

June 02, 1918

PLANS TORPEDO-PROOF SHIP

Inventor Claims to Have Device for Outwitting Hun U-Boats

After experimenting for two years on how to invent a torpedo-proof ship, so as to reduce the great loss of vessels that runs the submarine zone, Lewis H. Hoffman, of San Francisco, patented his plan for a ship that will suffer little or no damage after it comes in contact with a torpedo. The plans have been made known by Mr. Hoffman to officials in Philadelphia.

This ship, as described, will be constructed of an upper and lower hull, spaced apart sufficiently to permit an approaching torpedo to pass between the two compartments without touching the vessel. Provision is made, however, for loading the injury as much as possible in case the torpedo should strike a side.

ATTLEBORO (MA) SUN

June 20 (?), 1918

Edison Declares Luxuries Aid War

"No legitimate industry is non-essential except as it interferes with the conduct of the war, and then only to the extent to which it interferes." No manufacturer can properly declare that can be accepted fairly as a guide to the production of goods in the manufacture of the so-called necessities. . . .

"We hear a good deal of talk about luxuries. Luxury is a relative term. What is luxury for one man is almost a necessity to another. No matter what is said or done, the increased earning power of the American people is going to result in the increased purchase of luxuries, and the urge to possess luxuries will do more to speed up production than all the price controls, bonus plans, and proclamations that can be devised. The laziest and most non-productive man in the world is the man whose wants are the simplest. The fellow who has a family that wants luxuries and is endeavoring to gratify them is the man who is usually working the hardest and producing the most."—THOMAS EDISON, before the Convention of the Phonograph Dealers in New York.

June 15, 1918

CONVENTION ELECTS WELLS PRESIDENT

Brooklyn Edison Official Now
National Electric Light
Head.

POST IS RESPONSIBLE ONE.

Seelman, Jr., Vice-Chairman of
Commercial Section.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 14.—

A signal honor was just conferred upon Walter F. Hartman, W. Wells, vice-president and general manager of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn.

He was yesterday elected president of the National Electric Light Association at the convention of that organization held in Atlantic City.

The administration of this great national association during their term is a great responsibility. The association represents hundreds of millions of dollars of capital invested and thousands of men and women employed in the electric lighting and power business in the United States and Canada. It is largely through this organization that the United States Government works in its manifold and important relationships with this type of public utility.

The electric light and power companies must, of necessity, be in very close harmony with the Government in its prosecution of the war, and the direction of these relationships is now largely in the hands of Mr. Wells.

The new executive of the National Electric Light Association has been vice-president and general manager of the Brooklyn Edison Company for the past five years and has been a prominent figure in the electrical development of Greater New York almost since its beginning. He was born in Rahway, N. J., in 1870, was educated at Rutgers College, and joined the Brooklyn Edison Company first as a draftsman in 1895. From 1895 to 1897 he was electrical superintendent of the company, which position he resigned to become assistant general manager of the Manhattan Edison Light Company, one of the pioneer electricity supply companies of Manhattan. When the New York Edison Company was formed, Mr. Wells was made one of the district superintendents of the operating department.

He superintended the installation of the electric plant at the Immense Waterworks station at Thirty-eighth street and East River. Upon its completion he became superintendent in general charge of its operation. He returned to Brooklyn in 1905 as general superintendent of the Brooklyn Edison Company, in charge of the majority of its activities. On January 2, 1918, he was elected vice-president and general manager and director. Mr. Wells is also vice-president and general manager and director of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, vice-president and director of the Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, and a director of the National City Bank of Brooklyn.

Monday, June 03, 1918

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

Edison Issues Thrift Plea

Thomas A. Edison is chief speaking officer at the annual convention of residents of New Jersey in the "One Thousand Dollar War Savings Club in New Jersey," the qualification for membership being a pledge of economy and to invest \$1,000 in war savings stamps during 1918. A letter written by Mr. Edison is being distributed to prospective members. In it he says:

"We are not fought with money, but with men and materials, and the responsibility resting upon both of us is a great example to the less fortunate in the nation by saving, investing, going without, and giving up, will, if properly carried out, be of infinitely more value than actual money devoted to the purchase of stamps. A man's generosity is measured not by what he gives away, but by what he keeps for himself."

"His going without is not measured by what he does, but by what he continues to spend. The wealthy man may give away much, but keep more for himself than he really needs."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

June 22, 1918

Eight-Hour Day at Edison's

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 22.—Employees in the Edison plant in West Orange obtained the eight-hour day to-day as a voluntary gift from their employer.

The workday has been ten hours. Granting the eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime, will mean an additional expense of \$500,000 annually to the company. Eight thousand employees are affected.

"We are not war profiteers," said George E. Clark, special assistant to Charles Edison. "Government work has been taken up instructions from Thomas A. Edison at a 10 per cent profit. The eight-hour day means a 10 per cent increase in wages, and therefore Mr. Edison will make no profit out of war work."

Mr. Wells has been active five many years in the National Electric Light Association, having held the offices of treasurer, second vice-president and vice-president. He was also president during 1915 and 1916 of the Association of Edison Illuminating Companies. In June, 1914, Rutgers College conferred upon him the honorary degree of electrical engineer. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Franklin Institute, Illuminating Engineering Society, Morchiana of New York, Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, New York Electrical Society, and Brooklyn Engineers Club. His social clubs are Crescent, Brooklyn, Engineers, Engineers' Country and Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Mr. F. Seelman, Jr., assistant to the general sales agent of the Brooklyn Edison Company, was elected at the convention to the Commercial Section.

June 15, 1918

EDISON'S MEN OBSERVE DAY

Exercises Conducted at Plants in
West Orange with Noonday
Patriotic Meetings.

Flag day exercises at the Thomas A. Edison plants in West Orange yesterday afternoon inspired a feeling of patriotism among the 7,000 workers employed by the noted inventor. A throng of men and women stood in the large auditorium of the Edison plant in West Orange, N. J., to observe the day. The flag was raised on the administration building by Arthur Gilchrist, and the "Edison employees' band" played "The Star Spangled Banner," the Edison Choral Society sang the anthem, the crowd joining.

George T. Owen presided and Ed Meeker led in singing "Over There," "Keep the Home Fires Burning" and "America." Mr. Owen recited the pledge in the flag, with the workers standing with bared heads, and the audience also chanted "The American's Creed." The formal address was given by former Councilman Thomas J. Leonard of Orange. Mr. Leonard said, in part:

"Wherever it may be, or whatever the form of tribute, we can be sure that today in the Old World and the New Flag Day is being observed as never before in its history by a nation welded more closely than ever before by a common cause and a common purpose."

"Our flag has never been misused—and God willing it never shall be raised—in a war of conquest or domination. Ours was the first nation to found its national life upon the declaration that 'Governments derive their powers from the just consent of the governed,' and declaring the divine right of the people to govern themselves, and in defense of that principle our forefathers threw down the gauntlet to a tyrant king and flung the starry banner to the breeze."

"For this same ideal of the personal freedom and the political liberty of men we have fought every war of our history. Freedom for the colonies, freedom of the seas, freedom of the slaves, freedom for Cuba—these have been our wars, and today we are again fighting the same old fight of freedom, and we fight for ourselves, and we fight—and shall continue to fight—to the last breath, and the last man and the last woman."

Mr. Owen announced that the next day would be given to the new handstand adjoining Mr. Edison's laboratory on Monday, and Friday noon. Workers will assemble on Tuesday and Thursday noons for community singings.

June 14, 1918

Luxuries to Help win war, Says Thomas A. Edison

NEW YORK, June 11.—Thomas A. Edison does not believe in suppressing luxuries during the war; on the contrary, he believes it would be harmful to do so. A statement on this subject from the famous inventor was read at a convention of phonograph dealers in this city. He wrote:

"No legitimate industry is non-essential except as it interferes with the conduct of the war, and then only to the extent to which it interferes. No statistician can prepare figures that can be accepted safely as a guide to the curtailment that should occur in the manufacture of the so-called non-essentials."

"What we need to do is to speed up." It is not a question of what we must not do, but a question of what we must do. We must win the war. We must provide all the arms, ammunition, ordnance, airplanes and equipment that can be transported to Europe, and we must build ships as rapidly as possible. We must make all the other goods that we can possibly make. We must keep on creating new wealth. We must keep our manufacturing organization in good running order. We must continue to go after foreign trade, and we must prepare ourselves for the intense competition for foreign markets that will come after the war.

"We hear a good deal of talk about luxuries. Luxury is a relative term. What is luxury for one man is almost a necessity to another. No matter what is said or done, the increased earning power of the American people is going to result in the increased purchase of luxuries, and the urge to possess luxuries will do more to speed up production than all the price controls, bonus plans and proclamations that can be devised. The nation and the world are progressive

man in the world is the man whose wants are the simplest. The fellow who has a family that wants luxuries and is endeavoring to gratify them is the man who is usually working the hardest and producing the most.

"Some of you may have been told that music is a non-essential. My views on that subject are probably well known to you. The time is not far distant when music will be recognized as a greater essential than books. Don't let anybody make you believe that music is a non-essential. Merchants who sell good musical instruments are performing a useful service to the nation."

"There are strenuous days, with the rate of civilization hanging in the balance. However, the world is safer today than it was in July of last year, when you gentlemen were assembled in this same room. Germany prepared and trained for this war as a pugilist trains for a championship fight. She expected to deliver the knockout punch in the fall of 1914. Her boasted invincibility proved to be gravely at fault. Today, after nearly four years of warfare, Germany is still trying valiantly to land a knockout punch."

"Like a champion pugilist, who feels his strength ebbing rapidly, and knows he can last but a few more rounds, the Hun is stalling everything on the chance of landing a lucky smash. General Foch, like a clever boxer, now parries and gives ground, but the time will come when he will strike, and he will be behind his blow the latest moral and military forces has ever been invoked on the of battle—the gallant veterans of France, the dauntless, the daring Italians, and all of thousands of our own boys, who will write daring as the proudest page in this history."

June 20, 1918

MINING ENGINEERS MEET

Greater War Work Plans to Be Discussed by Chiefs.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—Heads of virtually every "war work" division of the Government will discuss vital war problems with 200 of the country's leading mining engineers to be held at the American Institute of Mining Engineers at a dinner held tomorrow evening.

To learn new ways in which the mining engineer can contribute his services, already great, towards the winning of the war is the aim of the gathering. There are some 700 of the institute's membership of 1700 devoting their entire time to war service.

Those who will discuss future work for the institute in the war are members of the institute. They include Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator; Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; John D. Ryan, Director General of the Aircraft Production Board; Victor McCord, chairman of the War Trade Board; W. L. Saunders, chairman of the Fuel Administration; Sidney J. Jennings, president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; Benedict C. Crowley, Assistant Secretary of War; and Togo Yamamura, of the War Industries Board.

Members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers are active in the whole field of war work, including the Fuel Administration, Reserve Corps of Engineers and Signal Corps branches of the army, and many Aircraft Production Board and Fuel Administration, War Industries Board, War Trade Board and the Department of the Interior.

CHICAGO (IL) HERALD-EXAMINER

June 05, 1918

Why Take So Much Trouble?

Thomas A. Edison is reported as talking a hard, which seems a non-essential industry in view of the fact that, somewhere in one of his trunks, John Philip Sousa's music have a perfectly good set.

READING (PA) HERALD
June 04, 1918

The televisor, an instrument which records both sides of a conversation, is said to be Thomas Edison's latest invention. It is a screen on which a dictating machine, which has special receiving appliances and a socket, in which the ordinary telephone receiver is placed. The message may be confirmed at any time by use of the dictating machine.

NEW YORK AMERICAN
June 03, 1918

Edison Compares War to a Prize Fight

Thomas Edison, the inventor, talked emphatically about the war, for the first time yesterday in a message to a convention of phonograph men at the Waldorf-Astoria. He compared the war to a prize fight. In part he said:

"The rate of civilization is hanging in the balance. However, the world is safer today than it was in July last year. Germany prepared and trained for this fight as a pugilist trains for a championship fight. Germany prepared and trained for this war as a pugilist trains for a championship fight. She expected to deliver the knockout punch in the fall of 1914. Her boasted invincibility proved to be gravely at fault. Today, after nearly four years of warfare, Germany is still trying valiantly to land a knockout punch."

"Like a champion pugilist, who feels his strength ebbing rapidly, and knows he can last but a few more rounds, the Hun is stalling everything on the chance of landing a lucky smash. General Foch, like a clever boxer, now parries and gives ground, but the time will come when he will strike, and he will be behind his blow the latest moral and military forces has ever been invoked on the of battle—the gallant veterans of France, the dauntless, the daring Italians, and all of thousands of our own boys, who will write daring as the proudest page in this history."

June 18, 1918

MINING ENGINEERS WILL BE HOSTS AT DINNER

Gathering Here to Be in Honor of
Directors of American Insti-
tute; War Problems.

More than 500 of the leading mine engineers of the country, now stationed in Washington and engaged in important war work, will give a dinner at the food administration cafeteria, 18th and D streets, at 7 o'clock Friday night, in honor of the directors of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Various war problems to which the engineers have been assigned will be discussed to maintain interest in the profession.

Invited to Speak.

Among those invited to speak are Herbert C. Hoover, food administration; Charles M. Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; John D. Ryan, director general of the Aircraft Production Board; William B. Egan, chairman of the War Trade Board; W. L. Bauman, chairman of the War Relocation Board; Bonnell C. Cope, chairman of the War Industries Board; Mark G. Bess, chief of the War Fuel Administration; F. A. Delano, member of the Federal Reserve Board; Edgar Deming, president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; and Francis S. Peabody, chief of explosives section, bureau of mines.

The activities of the members cover a wide field and include the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, Ordnance and Signal Corps branches of the Army and Navy, aircraft production, food and fuel administration, War Indus-

tries Board, War Trade Board and the Joint Staff of the Interior. Several members of the institute have also joined the royal engineers of the English Army.

Usually Meet in New York.

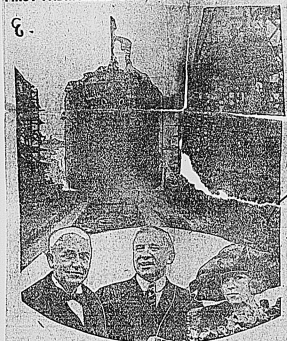
The meetings of the board of directors of the institute are generally held in New York and the change to Washington for this meeting is in recognition of the large number of mining engineers in Washington. Arthur H. Worthington is secretary and in charge of Van H. Manning, director of the bureau of mines. Francis S.

Peabody of Chicago, in charge of the enforcement of the explosive regulation act in Washington, will be the toastmaster.

PASSAIC (NJ) NEWS

June 05, 1918

FIRST FABRICATED SHIP, AGAWAM, LAUNCHED



This photo shows the S. S. Agawam going into the water. She is the first fabricated ship built and was launched at the Submarine Boat Corporation's yard in Newark. Agawam is one of the Indian names chosen for the fabricated ships by the wife of the President, who has been a close student of the shorthorns of the United States. Insert—Thomas Edison, Charles M. Schwab, and Harry C. Underwood, who is a close student of the shorthorns of the United States. Agawam—Copyright, Underwood & Fabricated ships by the wife of the Underwood.

LEWIS

? VILLE (NJ) TIMES

June 7, 1918

OPERATOR TAUGHT BY EDISON SUCCEUMS HERE

Funeral services for Zachary Taylor Underwood, 71 years old, former ticket agent of the Pennsylvania railroad and the oldest veteran telegraph operator of Louisville, will be held at 8:15 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Underwood residence, 179 West Jefferson street, and at 9 o'clock at St. Patrick's church. Burial will be in St. Louis cemetery.

Mr. Underwood died Sunday of paralysis at his home after a lingering illness. When 13 years old, Mr. Underwood became an apprentice telegraph operator, having the distinction of being one of the first to serve under Thomas A. Edison. He served in the Pennsylvania railroad system where he was chief ticket agent at the depot at Jefferson and Main streets for nearly thirty years. Besides his widow, Mr. Underwood is survived by a sister, Mrs. Emma Sumner, of Jacksonville, Fla., and four sons, Harry C. Underwood, a Sergeant with the old 1st Regiment, Samuel T., William T. and Zachary Taylor Underwood.



Thomas A. Edison, Charles M. Schwab and Miss Mary E. Ward, sponsor, at launching of the Agawam.

NEW YORK WORLD
June 16, 1918

EDISON GOES WITH AIDS TO CAPITAL

Secretary Says He Will Confer There With Government Officials.

(Special to The World.)
BALTIMORE, June 15.—Thomas A. Edison, his son Theodore, and two laboratory assistants, who arrived here yesterday, left this afternoon for Washington, where it is believed Mr. Edison will be called into the conference which is considering the latest phase of the U. S. boat problem.

His secretary said there was no foundation to the report that Mr. Edison intended making his home on the bay for the purpose of conducting tests that would be extended to put an end to the U. S. boat menace. The secretary added that Mr. Edison was making one of his periodical trips to Washington, where he expected to be in conference with Government officials for a few days.

PHILA. (PA) INQUIRER
June 09, 1918

EDISON VISITOR AT THE WATER GAP

inventor and Son Spend Short Time as Guests of J. P. Cope

Former President Taft Makes Brief Stop at East Stroudsburg

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Pa., June 8.—Without doubt, the most interesting and interested person to visit Monroe county during the past week was the well-known wizard inventor, Thomas A. Edison, who with his son spent a few days here.

Mr. Edison was shown the beauties of Nature and the picturesque scenery of the Water Gap, which, together with the excellent roads, he praised very highly.

Another interesting visitor in the country also for a few hours Monday was ex-President William H. Taft, who made a brief stay in East Stroudsburg. A large number of people, both residents and summer patrons who knew the ex-President was expected, were on hand to greet him and he had his genial smile and hearty handshake for all.

The Water Gap continues to boom. On Saturday there were three hundred at the Kittanning and the Glenwood had a capacity house. The hot weather of last Saturday and Sunday drove the people from the cities in great numbers and the numerous cars of the week passed many more from the southeast towing to his themselves to the summertime where they will find a safe haven, and at the same time a much-needed rest, with cool breezes and sights of every kind.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hoyer, of Philadelphia, who are spending the first part of their vacation at the Water Gap, were seen on Sunday at the Kittanning on their way to the Glenwood.

Mr. J. H. Storer, of Philadelphia, has taken an interesting trip to the Water Gap for his vacation. He is spending the first part of his vacation at the Water Gap, and then will go to the Glenwood.

The Misses Marie Benda and Marie McGrath of Philadelphia, are the first of the season to arrive at the Water Gap. They are spending the first part of their vacation at the Water Gap, and then will go to the Glenwood.

The Rivermen have been enjoying a few days of vacation at the Water Gap. They are spending the first part of their vacation at the Water Gap, and then will go to the Glenwood.

Thos. Edison Says Extreme Economy Injury

Nation Must Continue Wealth Production in Wartime Says
Great Inventor

New York, June 23.—Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, today expressed his opinion that extreme and developing the production of industry to "essentials" in a letter read at the recent convention of talking machine dealers in New York.

"We must keep our manufacturing organization in good order," Mr. Edison wrote.

The letter follows:

"We are in this war, and we must see it through to a conclusion that justifies the sacrifices we have made. There is but one result with which we can be satisfied—Germany must be cured forever of the desire to wage war.

Opposes Hysterical Economy.

"We must give and we must do to the full limit of our respective abilities, that the war may be won in the shortest possible time. On the other hand, we should oppose in all proper ways the hysterical and immature notions that from time to time are advanced by men who, either through inexperience in business or indifference to the interests of the country, propose measures of incalculable harm and of relatively small advantage.

"No legitimate industry is non-essential except as it interferes with the conduct of the war, and then only to the extent to which it interferes. No establishment can produce things that can be accepted safely as a guide to the curtailment that should occur in the manufacture of the so-called non-essentials.

"What we need to do is to speed up. It is not a question of what we must not do, but a question of what we must do.

Must Create New Wealth.

"We must win the war. We must provide all the arms, munitions, ordnance, airplanes and equipment that can be transported to Europe, and we must build ships as rapidly as possible. We must make all the other goods that we can possibly make. We must keep on creating new wealth. We must keep our manufacturing organization in good running order. We must continue to go after foreign trade, and we must prepare ourselves for the intense competition for foreign markets that will come after the war.

"We hear a good deal of talk about luxuries. Luxury is a relative term. What is luxury for one man is almost a necessity for another. No matter what is said or done, the increased earning power of the American people is going to result in the increased purchase of luxuries, and the urge to possess luxuries will do more to speed up production than all the 'pious' protests, bonus plans and proclamations that can be devised.

The fastest and most productive man in the world is the man whose wants are the simplest. The fellow who has a family that wants luxuries and is endeavoring to gratify them is the man who is usually working hard and producing the least.

EDISON DECRIES EXTREME ECONOMY, HURRY TO NATION

Country Must Continue Wealth Production in Wartime, Says Inventor.

One Man's Luxury Declared
Another's Necessity—Last Year Want the Least.

New York, June 23.—Thomas Edison vigorously opposed the carrying of economy, to the danger of extreme and developing the production of industry to "essentials" in a letter read at the recent convention of talking machine dealers in New York.

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The letter follows:

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Security League Urges Branches to Bar Heart Papers

The National Security League, generally considered the strongest national patriotic party in the country, sent to its members throughout the United States yesterday a bulletin containing the plea of the league's branch at Summit, N. J., that heart papers be excluded from all patriotic communities. At the same time, the league sounded a warning against a "poor at any price" policy, no matter in what form it might be cloaked, until the ultimate triumph of the Allied arms had been established.

Publication of the resolution of the Summit, N. J., branch was not made until the meeting of the league's national executive committee was held last week. In the meantime, another branch of the league, that of Passaic, N. J., had also adopted a similar resolution. The executive committee, at its national campaign to enlighten the people as to the nature of the matter and to urge its adoption. The request will be taken up formally at the next meeting of the executive committee.

The attitude of the league toward all-passion propaganda of the time was set forth in an editorial. After warning against "poor at any price" advocates' arguments the editorial said:

"We in America have only commenced our share of suffering. If this trend of feeling is allowed to spread there can be no doubt as to our destination. Once hostility to us is kindled, sympathy for Germany, 'contentment' or other objections to war, are as nothing in their effect upon our part in the struggle and the destiny of the world—which now admittedly rests upon our shoulders—compared to this desire for the war's ending simply that peace may reign. Peace to-day with Germany understood would be a living menace to America as a nation and to every man, woman and child who wishes to continue to be known as an American."

In its report of the action of the Summit branch the bulletin repeats the following excerpt from the resolutions adopted:

"The National Security League, Summit branch, hereby indorses the action of the people of Summit in voluntarily excluding the heart newspapers from Summit, and urges similar action in all other patriotic communities in the country."

The executive committee of the league, before whom all questions of national interest come, includes the Governors of Rhode Island, Nevada, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Wyoming, Montana, Oregon and New York among its members. The committee are: Robert Bacon, James M. Braden, Theodore Roosevelt, William F. "Yellow" Morgan, of New York; Thomas H. Eddy, of Kansas; John C. Brown, of Pennsylvania; Charles L. Knox, of Pennsylvania; and George L. Knox, of Pennsylvania.

The league has been active in efforts recently against German newspapers and the use of the German language in the schools. The league also initiated the exclusion of German and public speakers from all parts of the country to counter German propaganda with American propaganda.

"In a letter to E. E. Schattschneider, president of the league, which was published in the league's bulletin, General Fehring said:

"We are pleased to read myself of this opportunity to express our views upon the splendid world that is being done by the National Security League."

June 12, 1918

BRINGING THE MOTION PICTURE TO CHURCH

Three years ago Thomas A. Edison said: "The Motion Picture is going to be the great educational factor in the future. It is going beyond anything we can prophesy today. In a few years you will find it aiding the minister in his pulpit, the teacher in the school-room, the scientist and the surgeon in the laboratory and clinic. It is going far—far! May I live to see the dawn of the film as an educational and civil force."

There is no question of the work now being done by the film in schools, churches, and Y. M. C. A. centers. A year or two ago educational and religious workers were fighting the picture as a menace. Today they are joining forces with it. Today we find the young men's Christian Association, through its International committee furnishing motion pictures, to America's vast new army in camps from coast to coast.

From promoting attendance in Sunday schools and visualizing a sermon, its possibility of usefulness goes all the way to galvanizing a whole town into activity. In Capistrano, N. Y., near Hornett the Rev. Hardy E. Robbins injected new life into a community with a film.

"There is a remarkable sweep of religious interest in the motion picture throughout the United States."

"We have received a vast number of letters from churches in the last few months, verifying the truth of the foregoing statement," says Herbert P. Sherwood, assistant secretary of the National Board of Review.

"We point out to each church that the motion picture can be used in two directions: first as an entertainment feature; second in direct connection with the religious services."

The Rev. Henry Medd, pastor of the Methodist church at Bay Shore, N. Y., announces motion picture services with special music. He presents a scientific or educational film, or perhaps a photograph illustrating some phase of life upon which a sermon may be based; adds a twenty minute talk; gives a program of music and has increased his church attendance 500 per cent.

The church can with proper handling, make vital use of the film.

In New York City, the Judson Memorial Baptist church shows motion pictures every Sunday afternoon to entertain thousands of foreign children—Italians, Hebrew, Greek, Russians, etc.

The church is located in Washington Square district, on the edge of the big foreign district. The "Happy Hour"—with its pictures and music—has become a tremendous success and is a part of the church's Sunday school. The pictures are used as an adjunct to the lessons.

On Thursday evenings the church movies are open to grown-ups as well as to children. A small admission fee is charged to see these pictures.

The Rev. Christine F. Bolinger of Grace Methodist Episcopal church of New York City, presents motion pictures to children and adults every Sunday afternoon and Sunday night, utilizing photographs to illustrate the subjects of his sermons.

Rev. Harry E. Robbins of Canasary, N. Y., believes that many of the social problems among mill workers and coal miners and the unrest among farmers in outlying districts are in reality due to a lack of recreation. One day was as dull as another and the populace were missing the romance of being alive. Rev. Robbins began to do things. He started a men's club and imported brilliant and pool tables from New York. After the club was installed he obtained permission to open the opera house which had been "dried" for several seasons and installed a motion picture outfit. Surely, he made his venture a community affair and called the other pastors to help. The Roman Catholic priest co-operated and became an "ambassador" in the work. Some of the other ministers at first hesitated to join in the movement but later did so. The pastor's opera house is first not intended to make money but to pay—and has kept on the right side of the ledger ever since.

The Commercial club of Syracuse, N. Y., an organization of women is also using the film in the interest of community betterment. The names of many more civic organizations—Y. M. C. A.'s, etc., that are using motion pictures toward solving social and industrial problems could be mentioned, but lack of space forbids doing so.

The motion picture develops the soul of a playgoer, gives birth to new ideas, quickens the conscience; broadens the mind, develops the teaching faculty, and educates the brain. The moving picture playhouse is the clubhouse of the workers. There he takes his wife and his little ones for an hour or two of relaxation and recreation after the toil of the day and at light cost of his pocket.

A great democratic institution, a remarkable leveler as well as a most successful educator is the screen with its silent story of the events of the world—prominent men and women of today as well as all that is worth inferring of the past, and those who walked upon the night stages of history.

Every actor, every playwright, every poet, every dramatist, on the screen is an incentive to those in front to do as he does, and likewise—(Exchanges)—add

June 22, 1918

EDISON PLANT MEN SURPRISED

Orange, June 22.—The workers of the Edison plant at West Orange were today granted an eight-hour day to become effective next Monday. The men now work ten hours. The announcement was made at a Monday meeting by George D. Clark, special assistant to Charles Edison, chairman of the board of directors of the Edison interests. The plant has an open shop and the eight-hour day was granted voluntarily. It will mean an increase of five hundred thousand dollars a year in wages, it is declared. The men will also be paid time and a half for overtime. The announcement will be of benefit to the strike.

In making the announcement Mr. Clark made a plea for increased production and for an honest day's work. He pointed to Thomas A. Edison as an example of what men could do. He declared that any employee who would hamper production was a traitor to himself and to his country. He urged the workers to stand behind the army and the navy.

"We are not war profiteers," he said. "Government work has been taken on instruction from Thomas Edison at ten per cent. profit. The eight-hour day means a ten per cent. increase in wages and therefore Mr. Edison will make no profit out of the war work."

Mr. Clark pointed out that since 1907 the company has declared no dividend and every dollar was plowed back into the plant or used to improve working conditions.

NEWARK (N.J.) LEDGER

June 23, 1918

TRIPLE LAUNCH AT SUBMARINE FOR FOOTH

Three new ships will be launched at the yards of the Submarine Corporation on the Fourth of July, while a fourth will slide down the ways at the plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation in Elizabeth. A fifth vessel will probably be launched on July 3 at the Bethlehem Company's yard on the Passaic River. The triple launching at the Submarine Iron Corporation yard on Independence Day will be a national record and prominent officials of the government and Shipping Board probably will attend.

THOMAS A. EDISON, AMERICA'S "WIZARD"; HOST TO FAMOUS BLUE DEVILS OF FRANCE

Chasseurs Alpins Are Guests for One Day at Laboratories and Home of World Renowned Inventor
—Mr. Edison Personally Welcomes Each Soldier

ORANGE, N. J., June 28.—One morning not long ago the employees of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., were thrilled with the news that a number of the Blue Devils of France would pay a visit to the Edison Laboratories in Orange that day. About noon these famous soldiers arrived in automobiles driven by members of the Newark and Orange National League for Women's Service.

answered with the "Star-Spangled Banner," led by the Edison Band. A few more pictures were taken and then came an unexpected and delightful surprise. The Blue Devils sang one of their own battle songs, and had there been a roof the applause and cheers certainly would have raised it.

Through a densely packed crowd the Chasseurs Al-



Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison and the Famous "Hun-Hunters" of France, Seated in Front of Edison Laboratories at Orange, N. J. Mrs. Edison is at the Left While the American Genius is Seated at the Right

As these French heroes entered the gates of the old red laboratory building at Lakeside Avenue and Valley Road Mr. Edison appeared to personally welcome them. Each member was introduced to Mr. Edison, who presented them with an Army and Navy medal and a choice selection of the new Velvet Surface K-Creations. When these fighters return to their beloved France they will carry with them this pleasant reminder of one of the greatest Americans they have met on their visit to the United States.

After a number of pictures had been taken and the movie man had ground out a few hundred feet of film, the Chasseurs formed ranks, marched out of the laboratory and around to a specially constructed platform to receive the cheers of the Edison workers.

They were introduced by Mr. Mendocroft, Mr. Edison's assistant, and then Sergt. P. A. Serret delivered very appropriate speech emphasizing the love of "see for America, saying in part: "We men of France are aware of how much America loves our country. You people in America can have no idea of how France loves America."

The cheers that greeted this remark left no doubt in the hearts or minds of these gallant fighters of America's love for France.

Master Lester Steel, an American boy of French parentage, then sang "La Marseillaise" and the crowd

joined in the song. The Chasseurs then proceeded to the Edison Club where they were to stay. The Edison Club is a fine building and the Edison Club is a fine building and the Edison Club is a fine building.

After luncheon the party returned to the storage battery building and under the guidance of H. A. Bachman inspected the plant from roof to cellar. These soldiers know the need of storage batteries and Edison storage batteries are well known to them. Sergeant Serret was prevailed upon to say a few words to the workers and responded as follows:

"You soldiers of the factory, you soldiers of France greet you. This war will be won by the country which has the most men, guns, ammunition and airplanes. Particularly airplanes.

"Your job here is as noble as the soldier's. You are doing a wonderful work for your country and the Allies by your hard work. The results of your labors are absolutely needed by the men at the front. The soldiers are waiting for you—waiting for your work."

"You have been informed of the impossibility of successful warfare without aviation. What you are doing here will build up aviation and aid materially in winning the war."

Development of the Health Department of Thomas A. Edison Interests

By Mark M. Jones

How to increase human effectiveness is one of today's problems in American industry. An important aid in its solution is the factory health department, that treats injuries, illness during working hours and occupational diseases, overcomes the sanitation of the plant and conducts health education. This article describes one department to do this work was developed and brought to its high stage of efficiency.

Mr. Mark M. Jones, early experience, included the

position of street car conductor, clerk and chief clerk in the traffic department of a street railway company in Waterloo, Iowa. Later he was traffic manager of the William Galloway Company, Relocating in California, he held several positions connected with traffic, finally becoming industrial secretary of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. In 1916 he came East, to undertake his present work as Supervisor of Personnel of the Thomas A. Edison Interests at Orange, N. J.

ADMINISTRATION of health department activities is essentially maintenance work. The department must maintain personnel as efficient producing units capable of such effort as their primary qualifications may warrant. Its work is also a matter of morale. It must do its part in establishing an individual "atmosphere" in the plant, and must occupy the position of the grandmother to whom the youngster may go when indisposed, or when he cuts his finger and needs a bandage. He should receive treatment that causes him to wish to return, and the sympathy that causes him to feel that after all it is a good thing to work in a plant that takes such good care of him. It is just as important that the injured receive the sympathy that would be accorded a child by his grandmother. It must be a very "human" institution, and it is no place for cold personalities.

While a well organized health department is a humanitarian agency, it is not out of the dollars and cents realm. It can inspire in the management of an enterprise the same feeling enjoyed by a certain prominent lawyer who said: "When I can do good and make money at it, then all my functions are working in harmony." There is no obligation resting upon industry to look after the health of its workers, and as it bears so directly on the joys and sorrows of workers, no other function can be carried on with a greater feeling of satisfaction to the management. At the same time it pays.

The human body is a more highly adjusted mechanism than any machine in industry, and an industrial health department must lead the movement for wider knowledge of its care. Workers must come to appreciate that it is far more important to understand thoroughly the workings of the human body than any machine they might apply their energies to. While self preservation is considered the first law of nature, the average person is woefully lacking in the knowledge necessary to carry it into effect, as many industrial accidents demonstrate.

WORK OF OUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The work of a health department must be built upon a strong foundation of confidence. If confidence in the hospital staff is lacking, workers naturally will not avail themselves of the service. If visiting the hospital means a clash of personalities and proves an unpleasant experience, all the fine equipment which might be crowded within its walls

will be of little use. The Edison Health Department is the result of the enthusiasm of a strong personality. Doctor Charles W. Banks, who heads it, is a surgeon of wide experience, with an unusual capacity to administer to wounds of the spirit as well as those of the flesh. His untiring devotion has created in a remarkably short space of time a specialized staff organization for handling all phases of health in the Thomas A. Edison Interests. The department is concerned with:

1. Occupational diseases.
2. Casualties.
3. Illness.
4. Sanitation.
5. Health education.

The primary aspect of the Health Department's work is the treatment of casualties. Hospitals should be conveniently located for immediate access in case of serious injury, and must occupy the same position in this respect that the large hospital occupies to the many activities of a city. Our hospitals are equipped to render any service to the injured, from the resetting of broken bones to amputations. They are open to workers for service at any time during working hours, and treatments for illnesses have greatly increased in number. Supervisors noting that certain workers do not seem to act naturally, make inquiry and send them to the hospitals if a matter of health is involved, so that it is generally possible to do something for them that will brace them up and enable them to return to production at once, rather than lose the balance of the day or several days through leaving the plant and not consulting a physician. So far as illness is concerned, it also provides a most important check upon the quack who preys upon illiterates and certain foreign nationalities. It affords workers the opportunity to secure a quality of service that could never be otherwise obtained. Our health department carefully follows matters of sanitation and works in close cooperation with the safety department in improving conditions and preventing illness and injury.

HEALTH EDUCATION

A health department can accomplish most important results along educational lines. The great need for this is apparent to anyone coming in contact with industrial workers. The barn can be locked before the horse is stolen in a large number of cases, and we are planning through lectures and special

imity to the hospitals. It was found, however, that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" and that first-aid men might be inclined to over-estimate their own abilities to the sorrow of the worker. To have iodine spilled on the hand during the treatment of a small cut, and then bound up, produces a result that is not particularly pleasant, and experiences along that line are not infrequent among ambitious first-aid workers. We have found it far better to insist that all cases come to the hospital, in order that anything may be caught in its incipency and development prevented rather than cured after a dangerous stage has passed. Neglect in the case of neglect is generally far more serious than the original injury, in industry as well as on the battlefield.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

In the treatment of occupational diseases particularly in chemical industries, the health department is called upon for original research of pioneering nature. Workers handling coal tar products suffer from maladies now better understood than a short time ago, but still presenting many serious problems.

The industrial hospital service should be prepared to handle without charge any illness that may develop as the result of occupation. It should then cooperate with the operating head to make certain that everything possible is done to prevent recurrence of such cases. Cooperation of this nature has enabled us to bring down the number of occupational cases to what might be considered almost an irreducible figure.

In addition to providing an agency for the administration of health matters, the hospitals afford a most important point of contact with the organization generally. The joys and sorrows of workers are more quickly registered at hospitals than at any other point, and we make it a uniform policy to investigate and straighten out any irritation that attention is called to in the hospital. The attitude of the worker before the doctor or the nurse seems to be entirely different than when in the presence of his foreman, and as he feels less restraint he usually voices his innermost thoughts. In this way many minor difficulties of a nature that sometimes cause workers to leave come to light and can be corrected. In those cases where workers feel that the work affects their health, they may appeal to the doctor for advice and assistance. Where it appears that health is actually affected, they are naturally transferred at once, and where it is not the case an explanation from the doctor accomplishes more than the foreman could ever expect to do. The information is imparted at the right time and place by the right person when it comes from the doctor. The worker is then "sold" and the difficulty quickly adjusted.

INFLUENCE OF HOSPITAL STAFF

Workers feel that a hospital is a sympathetic agency with no interest other than assisting them to good health and happiness, and do not hesitate to appeal to it when it can be of assistance. It seems very clear from our experience that the uses and value of the health department depend largely upon the hospital staff and the equipment provided. The young, inexperienced doctor is a liability rather than an asset. He does not inspire a feeling of confidence. On the contrary workers feel that they are being practiced upon. It is far better to have a surgeon with wide experience on casualty work at the head of the staff than the novice who is only starting his

career. The experienced surgeon can accomplish great results, not only from a health standpoint but from that of creating an atmosphere which causes men to feel "it is a great thing to work at Edison's; they take the best of care of their workers." If the novice is used it should only under the immediate supervision of an older, more experienced surgeon. Experience plus quality plus organizing ability make the most successful industrial surgeon. The equipment of a hospital also inspires confidence and is an invitation to workers to use it. The poorly equipped, semi-temporary first-aid room, such as is often found in industrial shops, comes to be regarded as a necessary evil and is only used when absolutely necessary. One inspires confidence, the other does not; one is widely used, the other only in cases of absolute necessity. One accomplishes great results while the other does not justify its existence; one is an asset, the other a liability.

Work of this sort affords those responsible for it a great pleasure. It is the most direct influence upon human efficiency that can be applied. As stated before, however, it has a most distinct color and cents aspect. Human efficiency is directly reflected in the amount of lost time occurring in the plant. The educational work of the health department will prevent illnesses in the first instance. Intelligent treatment will speed recovery and thus reduce the number of days of absence. Every day's absence means less production, and the health department is thus directly linked with actual manufacturing. Treatment of illnesses prevents leaving the plant and reduces lost time.

Much can be done to reduce malingering. The health department of Thomas A. Edison Interests has accomplished more satisfactory results in this respect than ever was anticipated. It has speeded recoveries to the point where, during its first year, it reduced the number of cases in which compensation was paid approximately 75 per cent. This was not only of direct financial benefit to the organization, but to the worker as well. His income when incapacitated is naturally impaired, and the sooner he recovers and can use his resources without impairment, the sooner his income again reaches normal. It is now a rare thing to have more than one week's time lost as the result of a casualty.

Human efficiency is no less a problem than mechanical efficiency in American industry to-day, and the modern health department must play an increasingly important part in maintaining personnel. Its alertness and judgment control the destinies of human beings, and such an obligation cannot be lightly discharged.

July 14, 1918

THOS. A. EDISON FOR U. S. SENATE, PLAN OF JERSEY DEMOCRATS

Washington Hears of Movement
and Links Candidacy With
That of Ford. *W. X.*

ADMINISTRATION CANDIDATE

Wagler Bureau.
201 Colorado Building.
By C. C. Brainerd.

Washington, D. C., July 12.—Washington political circles heard a report today that a movement is afoot here among New Jersey Democrats to nominate Thomas A. Edison for United States Senator. The report, naturally created a lot of interest wherever it was circulated and was immediately linked with the candidacy of Henry Ford for Senator in Michigan, which was launched at the instance of the administration. If Mr. Edison should become a candidate in New Jersey, he would at once be looked upon as an administration candidate, and the fact that he would become of nationwide interest. It was reported here that Thomas P. Martins, Secretary of State of New Jersey, would come to Washington to consult with administration representatives concerning the plan to nominate the famous inventor on the Democratic ticket.

The New Jersey Democrats have been utterly at sea for a long time in their search for a Senatorial candidate to succeed the late Senator Hughes. They have an uphill fight against the Republicans who, under ordinary conditions, are conceded to be practically sure of the Senatorship, in which will be filled at the November election. Up to the present time no man has been brought forth who is acceptable to all the Democratic interests or who is regarded as having a fair chance to win.

The Republican candidate, if he is practically settled, will be Governor Walter Edge, who has had senatorial ambitions ever since he became chief executive of the State, and the Democrats admit that Edge will be a hard man to beat. The candidacy of Mr. Edison, if he should consent to accept the primaries, would create extraordinary interest. What might come of it in a political way no politician here is willing to make a prediction. So far as is known to Washington, Mr. Edison is identified with no political party. While it has been understood that he is Republican in his leanings, under normal circumstances he is known to be a strong Woodrow Wilson man. He voted for Mr. Wilson in 1916. His candidacy in New Jersey would bear close resemblance to that of Henry Ford in Michigan. Mr. Ford is nominally a Republican, but he is a Wilson man first and last, a fact that makes him unacceptable to most of the Michigan Republican leaders. At the President's solicitation he consented to enter the Democratic primary race, and now he is again in the same position. The New Jersey Democrats, however, are not known to have taken any definite action to the effect of nominating Mr. Edison to the United States Senate. The same would undoubtedly be true in the case of Mr. Edison.

July 15, 1918

EDISON NOT ASPIRANT FOR SENATE, SON SAYS

Commenting on a report in newspaper despatches that Thomas Edison contemplated running for the United States Senate, Charles Edison, the inventor's son, at his home in Orange last night, described it as a "wild rumor."

"My father is too busy to even contemplate such a thing," the son added. "He is not here to deny the story, as he has gone down the coast for a trip. The report probably started because Henry Ford is running in Michigan, and some one thought Mr. Edison, who is one of his close friends, might do likewise in New Jersey."

TOWN TOPICS (NY)

July 04, 1918

At a great patriotic rally at the Municipal Pier, Chicago, Lord Dunsore sat patiently listening to other speakers, never feeling the shuffling impatience of the crowd, who came to hear the Earl, the descendant of a one-time Governor of Virginia, the hero of the Boer war, and the organizer of his own regiment that has covered itself with glory at the front. Finally his time came to speak, which he did in a quiet, though impressive manner. Sam Insull, who is coming more and more to the front during these war times, presided. Sam has worked his way up from the lowly station of stenographer for Thomas Edison to becoming an authority on all business "electric," and rarely allows any opportunity to slip by for presiding at a public meeting. Mrs. Insull, too, is very much to the fore. She has given up all recollection of her actress days and cannot even be persuaded to recite or to take part in private theatricals, but plays the part of chateaubain, both in her own home at Libertyville and in the big marbled Edison Building in Chicago, where she gives large parties for soldiers and sailors.

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

July 12, 1918

Wasteful Fuel Economy.

Pulverized coal as fuel for warships is found by the United States Naval Consulting Board to offer special advantages in ordinary economy. Simple adjustment of the burners gives prompt emission of a dense smoke screen, steam production may be rapidly increased and the fire room force is greatly reduced. It also, moreover, in conserving the supply of fuel oil.

NEW YORK WORLD

July 15, 1918

EDISON NOT FOR SENATE.

Inventor's Son Says Report Is a

“Wild Rumor.”

Commenting on a report in newspaper dispatches that Thomas A. Edison contemplated running for the United States Senate, Charles Edison, the inventor's son, at his home in Orange last night, described it as a “wild rumor.”

“My father is too busy to even contemplate such a thing,” he is quoted as saying. “He is not here to deny the story, as he has gone down to the States for a trip. The report probably started because Henry Ford is running for Congress and some one thought Mr. Edison, who is with his close friends, might do the same in New Jersey.”

BOSTON (MA) TRAVELER

July 11, 1918

**SON OF EDISON
JOINS TANK CORPS**

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 11.—William L. Edison, a son of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, and honorary chairman of the navy consulting board, enlisted today in the tank division of the United States army and left immediately for Fort Slocum.

ROME (NY) SENTINEL

July 11, 1918

Edison's Son in Tank Division.
MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 11.—William L. Edison, a son of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, and honorary chairman of the Navy Consulting Board, enlisted today in the tank division of the United States army and left immediately for Fort Slocum.

NEW YORK WORLD

July 07, 1918

**DR. HUTCHISON QUILTS
EDISON FOR U. S. WORK**

Dr. Miller Reza Hutchison, for several years associated with Thomas A. Edison, as chief engineer of the laboratory in West Orange, N. J., has resigned to devote his entire time to Government work and his duties as a member of the Naval Consulting Board.

Dr. Hutchison, as well as William H. Meadowcroft, speaking for Mr. Edison, made absolute denial yesterday of a rumor that differences between Mr. Edison and his chief engineer were responsible for the resignation.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

July 13, 1918

HOG ISLAND NEARS CAPACITY

Workers Number 25,000 and, as Keels Have Been Laid in Shipyard—Philadelphia, July 12.—The Hog Island shipyard is nearing completion, according to Francis T. Bowles, director of operations, who to-day announced that thirty-five keels had been laid and that the number of workers at the yard had reached 25,000. This, Mr. Bowles said, is but 2,000 short of the number of employees that will be required to operate the yard at full capacity. All the ways are expected to be completed in August.

Members of the Naval Consulting Board were to make a tour of the shipyard to-day.

NEW YORK

July 08, 1918

DR. HUTCHISON RESIGNS.

Engineer Quits Edison to Devote His Entire Time to War Work.

ORANGET, N. J., July 8.—Dr. Miller Reza Hutchison of West Orange, associated for several years as chief engineer of the laboratory in West Orange with Thomas A. Edison, President of the Naval Consulting Board, has resigned from the Edison interests to devote his entire time to the prosecution of the war. Dr. Hutchison is a member of the Consulting Board.

Dr. Hutchison and William H. Meadowcroft speaking for Mr. Edison, denied a rumor that differences between the two had caused Dr. Hutchison to leave the lab.

Milestones in the Life of Thomas A. Edison

THOMAS A. EDISON, leader in American scientific thought, has accomplished so many wonders in his lifetime that to enumerate them would seem to require a lengthy article, but the following tabular outline of the scientific milestones in his wonderful career give a succinct and comprehensive survey of his activities. This paper was presented before a meeting of the San Francisco Development League by Frank D. Fagan, 1847.

Born February 11th, at Milan, Ohio.

1857. Started chemical laboratory in cellar of his home.

1859. Became newsboy and "candy butcher" on trains of Grand Trunk Railway, running between Port Huron and Detroit.

1862. Printed and published a newspaper, *The Weekly Herald*, on the trains. The first newspaper ever printed on a moving train.

1862. Saved from death young son of J. U. Mackenzie, station agent at Mount Clemens, Mich. In gratitude, the father bought Edison telegraphy.

1863. Spent nearly five arduous years as a telegraph operator in various cities of the Central Western States, always studying and experimenting to improve the apparatus.

1868. Entered office of Western Union in Boston as operator.

1868. Made his first patent invention, electrical vote recorder. The application for patent was signed October 1, 1868.

NEW MONUMENT MARKS PLACE WHERE TELEPHONE WAS CONCEIVED

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, tells us that Brantford, Ontario, Canada, is right in claiming the invention of the telephone. The invention, according to Dr. Bell, was conceived in Brantford in 1874, forty-four years ago, and born in Boston in 1875. Dr. Bell was present at the telephone congress as well as leading telephone men from the United States and Canada. The present action of the telephone industry by Prof. Bell has thus been commemorated by the erection of a magnificent granite and bronze memorial, which is located in one of the city's parks.

1870. Landed in New York City from Boston boat, poor and in debt. Shortly afterward, while looking for work, was operating when apparatus broke down. No one but Edison could fix it, and he was given job as superintendent at \$300 a month.

1870. Received his first money for inventions, the stock ticker, \$10,000. Opened a business of a typing shop in Newark, where he made stock tickers, etc.

1871. Assisted Sholes, the inventor of the typewriter, to make the first successful working model.

1872 to 1876. Worked on and completed many inventions, including autograph, automatic telegraph systems, duplex, quadruplex, and multiplex telegraph systems.

1876 to 1877. Invented the carbon telephone transmitter, which made telephone a commercial art, and which was patented in 1871 with his later invention, the phonograph, to form the telecyclic.

1877. Invented the phonograph. Patent was issued by United States Patent Office within two months after invention, without a single reference.

1879. Invented incandescent electric lamp. The invention was perfected October 21, 1879, on which day the first lamp embodying the principles of the modern incandescent lamp was put in circuit and maintained its incandescence for over 40 hours.

1879. Invented radical improvements in construction of dynamo-electric machines, making them suitable for generators for systems of distribution of current for light, heat and power.

1881. Established first commercial incandescent lamp factory at Harrison, N. J.

1880 to 1882. Invented and installed life-sized electric railway for freight and passengers at Menlo Park, N. J.

1882. September 4, commenced operation of first commercial central station in New York City for distribution of electric current for light, power and heat.

1891. Invented the motion picture camera. By the invention of this mechanism, with the continuous tape film originated by Edison, it became possible to take and reproduce motion pictures as we have them at this day.



Photo © by Central News Photo Service
A Recent Photo of America's Foremost Electrical Scientist, Thomas A. Edison. Who is Working for the Government on New Inventions of Great Importance.

1900 to 1910. This period covers the work resulting in the invention of the Edison Alkaline Storage Battery, and its commercial introduction.

1914. Edison, being the largest individual user in the United States of carboric acid (for making phonograph records), found himself in danger of being compelled to close his factory by reason of the embargo placed on exportation by England and Germany, the sources of supply, carboric acid being used in making explosives. Edison devised a plan for making carboric acid synthetically, set gangs of men working 24 hours a day to build a plant, and on the 10th day was making the acid. Within four weeks plant could turn out a ton a day.

1914. On the night of December 30th, Edison's great plant at West Orange, N. J., was the scene of a great conflagration. Early next morning gangs of men were at work clearing up the wreck. Hundreds more were in the plant during the day and work was continued during the day. Within 30 hours, the first day of the plant had given full orders for the complete rehabilitation of the plant.

1915. Early in the year 1915 Edison found that he was in danger of being unable to obtain a continuous supply of leucol, from which he made his synthetic carboric acid. He decided to erect his own leucol plant. He experimented and perfected it in his laboratory at Orange, N. J., and arranged with two coke companies to put in his leucol plant. The first was installed at the Camplants. The second was installed at the Johnstown Steel Company's plant at Johnstown, Pa., which was installed and put into operation in 45 days. Four other plants have since been installed.

The same year Edison conceived the idea of helping the textile and rubber industries of America by making machine oil and machine oil, which had previously been imported from Germany. He installed a plant in 45 days, commencing deliveries in June, 1915. He is now manufacturing 4,000 pounds a day.

1917. Since the United States entered the war, Mr. Edison has been constantly co-operating with the United States Government in various experiments, making them at Orange, N. J. and elsewhere.

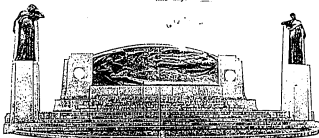


Photo Telephone News
It Was at Brantford, Ontario, That the Telephone Was Conceived by Alexander Graham Bell. This Beautiful Monument Now Commemorates the Achievement.

August 24, 1918

Direct Production of Electricity

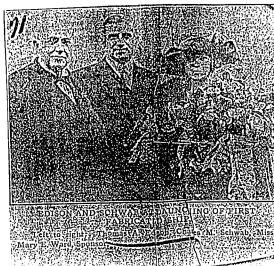
To the Editor of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN:

Ten or twelve years ago we heard a good deal about the tremendous saving in fuel that would be effected by the direct production of electricity from coal or other fuel. At this time, Mr. Edison was quoted as saying that within 10 years at most, the power plants with their expensive and complicated machinery would be obsolete. However, so this is not the case, and as there has been a lot of experimental work done, an article in your magazine announcing the most promising ideas would be most interesting to your readers, and especially to engineers and firemen of this coal district. There are quite a number of our class that have a fairly good chemical and chemical training, and owing to the growing scarcity of fuel a good deal of experimental work is being done, which may produce important results. What is most needed, however, to push this work along, is some office or bureau devoted solely to fuel saving devices, to which ideas could be confidentially submitted for criticism by scientific experts, and where assistance, financial and otherwise, would be given to promising ideas. I know men who can ill afford it, that are working on ideas, which although they look promising have been previously thoroughly tried out, and found to be impracticable. Again there are men who are working secretly, throwing away time and money, in the hope of some day getting a valuable patent. This is certainly not a subject for patents, it is a vital necessity which demands an early solution, at the same time suitable financial recognition should be given to successful ideas. As Stephenson happily solved the problem of steam locomotion by turning the wheel up the flue so may this problem be solved, not by the complex ideas of some scientist or college professor, but rather by a comparatively simple idea of some practical working man.

AN ANTI-MATERIAL FIRM.

Kingston, Pa.

August 23, 1918



SAN JOSE (CA) MERCURY

HERALD

August 18, 1918

COHOS (NY) REPUBLICAN

August 24, 1918

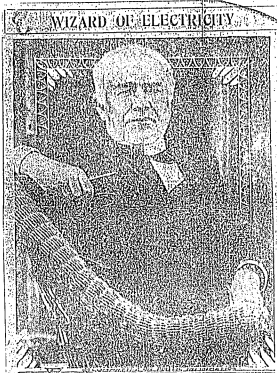


Edison and Ford Going on Trip in Mountains

Edison and Ford, who are on a trip to the mountains, are expected to return to the city tomorrow. They are accompanied by a large party of friends and family members. The trip is expected to last several weeks.

William L. Edison, the second son of Thomas A. Edison, who is following in his father's footsteps as far as "scientific genius" is concerned, has enlisted in the United States Army Corps after declining an officer's commission. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in the First Regular U. S. Volunteer Engineers, with a temporary rating, during the Spanish-American war. He is now thirty-eight years old.

August 23, 1918



This most recent picture of Thomas Edison shows the electrical wizard pausing a moment in his work for the government. Edison is a tireless worker, seldom taking more than four or five hours of sleep a day, and he is expending all of the energy of his genius on work that will bring a speedier victory to America and the allies.

August 23, 1918

Charles E. Wilson, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in China, said that the Chinese government has been seen in the United States "as a government that is not to be trusted."

"I got long ago, I went into the office of H. H. How, New York secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce, and he said, 'I have withered.' The society talked about without comment until he came in."

"You're not Thomas Edison's son, are you?" he asked.

"No," I said, "but my name has been changed many times."

"Well, in London, I heard you, 'don't do it,' and I said, 'I don't do it.' You fellows that can write the name of your country."

"I realized that just what I could not do in a few days waiting for the ship to come, and I was told by his majesty of the 'Britannia' of the ship when he got through. And it wouldn't be a good idea to go to the ship in an air flying man, either."

"I think that is one of the best things that I have ever heard of. Other—because he does not make any difference between the American treatment of us and the account."

August 23, 1918

EDISON PROTEGE HOME ON VISIT

Youngest member of the Navy Cross-winning band, when the 100th Central Postal Directory was sent to the front, he was sent to the front as a "mail carrier" and "judge of despatches" to the regiment, "arrived very early in the morning, and found the men waiting for me on the beach," says Osherson. "I had a short leave, and then I was back in the line." He was killed in the next battle, the battle of the Argonne, with the 100th Central Postal Directory. Osherson was killed in the same battle. He was killed in the same battle. He was killed in the same battle.

BROCKTON (MA) ENTERPRISE

August: 26, 1918

Dropping the "Mr." Before Wilson.

A TEACHER in Kansas City has asked the Star of that place if it is in good taste to refer to the president in newspaper headlines or elsewhere as "Wilson." The reply of the Star is interesting and illuminating and may tend to clear up confusion in some minds over the matter.

fr. Hero R 155: "The title is appropriately paid with the president's name; in general he did not always. The omission of the title is not disrespectful; on the contrary, the more distinguished the man, the more the omission of the title is sanctioned by good usage. We speak of Webster, Calhoun, Lincoln, Gladstone, habitually without the 'Mr.' [sic, with the same meaning]; we call them 'Webster,' 'Calhoun,' 'Lincoln,' 'Gladstone.' The same holds true of the titles 'Kipling' when 'Mr. Kipling' is not intended, 'Lloyd' when 'Mr. Lloyd' is not intended, 'Kerensky' when 'Mr. Kerensky' is not intended. When reference is made to a well-known man by his name without title or even initials there is no implied compliment. The implication is that there is but only one Lloyd, Kerensky, Gladstone, only one Wilbur. Whether the speaker is male or not depends largely on the context, and the speaker's sex is not indicated by the title."

[illegible]

August 24, 1918

INVENTION OF EDIPHONE IS CELEBRATED AT ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION IN ORANGE

Edison Salesmen from Every Part of the Country Meet to Honor the Great Inventor—Mr. Edison Presented with a Gold Ediphone

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 18. The forty-first anniversary of the invention of the Ediphone, from which the modern talking-machine was developed, was celebrated at Orange, N. J., on Aug. 12. The attendance numbered fully 100, and besides Mr. Edison himself the sales organization of the Edison Co. was represented by delegates from Maine to California.

There was a convention meeting in the morning, at which many interesting sales problems were discussed.

ended the sessions of the convention.

One of the most interesting developments of this convention was the adoption of "An Edison Salesman's Creed," which gained the unanimous approval of the Edison sales force. The creed is as follows:

"If the development that we need as sales men is, I believe, that by selling the Ediphone I am rendering it as close to my neighbor as I can, and helping him to win the war, by better work at the end of less time, money and energy; that everything that saves time, money and energy helps to win the war, and that to win the war is the one supreme task to



Mr. Edison, in Center of Group, Is Seated Between the Original Ediphone, the First Talking-Machine Ever Made, and the Gold Ediphone Presented to Him—Others Are Members of Orange Organization and Salesmen from Every Part of United States

The members of the organization presented Mr. Edison with a gold Ediphone in appreciation of his development of the Ediphone to the talking-machine masterpiece of today.

In the accompanying illustration Mr. Edison is seen holding the tube of the first talking-machine ever made, the Ediphone. The table on which Mr. Edison is resting his left arm holds the gold Ediphone referred to above.

After a luncheon at the Essex County Country Club various trips were taken through the Edison Works, which ended the meeting for the day.

The next day, Tuesday, the delegates met again at 10 Fifth Avenue, New York, where addresses were made by many of the visitors as well as members of the Orange organization. After this meeting they adjourned and attended in a body the "Ziegfeld Follies."

On Wednesday there was another meeting at 10 Fifth Avenue, followed by a banquet at Murray's, which

which I must dedicate my life.

"I believe that my work is growing more important every day, and that it is my duty to do everything in my power to develop myself physically, mentally and spiritually so that I may become a better salesman and thus take my place among the master creators of my time."

"I believe that this organization, in convention assembled, is helping together men who are giving their best effort to the bettering of American business, have helped people no more clearly than ever before my duty to myself, my employer, my company, and to the nation of which I am a citizen, and I want to dedicate myself to the task of seeing that the I have learned and all that I shall learn in the world of perfect the Ediphone system wherever it will best serve my fellow men."

"I believe that in Thomas A. Edison, the head of the greatest institution I represent, whose long life has been a life of service, the whole of which, no man of his own time has so correctly estimated, I have before me an example that will set me and strengthen me as I face obstacles, hardships and discouragements, and that the thoughts of what he has done for me will ever go forward with courage in my heart and aid in my purpose to give, as he has always given, the best that is in me to make the world a better place in which to live and work."

"With the determination I am returning to my home city and with the purpose dominating my life I shall work faithfully, and efficiently during all the days of the coming year."

"This is the ideal toward which I am working."

My Experiences Working for Father

Perhaps they will be useful to other young men who have to answer the question "Shall I or shall I not take a job under Father?"

By Charles Edison

NOT long ago, I went into the office of a New York notary public with some papers. I wanted to have witnessed. The notary read along without comment until he came to my name.

"You're not Thomas Edison's son, are you?" he asked.

"Well," he laughed, "I guess you don't have to worry much! It's pretty soft for you fellows that can work for your old man."

I smiled—but I just wished he could put in a few days working for Thomas A. Edison! I'd like to hear his opinion of the "softness" of the job when he got through. And it wouldn't make any difference whether he went in as my father's son, either.

I think that is one of the chief reasons why I do work for my father—because he does not make any difference in his business treatment of me on that account.

This whole question of working for father is a serious problem with thousands of young men; and with their "old man" too, for that matter. I know how I had to wrestle with it. And I also know that if Thomas Edison were like some fathers, nothing would induce me to hold a job under him.

It was always an understood thing in our family that some day I was to go into business. But I never gave the matter much thought until I went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During the three years that I spent there I did study it a good deal, and I came to a definite conclusion. Of course I thought then it was a sensible one, and, what is more important, I still think so.

When I was graduate, and my father said something about my taking a job under him, I told him I thought I'd like to work somewhere else for a while. Right there he showed his wisdom. Instead of arguing with me, he said, "All right! Go ahead." He didn't even insist on getting a job for me. He let me curial one by myself. It was with the

Boston Electric Light Company and my salary was fifteen dollars a week. I stayed there a little less than a year, making an infernal nuisance of myself poking around in various departments, but learning a lot about the work, and also learning to stand on my own feet in a business way.

MY FATHER didn't interfere, he just let me go ahead, even when at the end of the year I started out with a friend to do a little traveling. We two boys headed for the West with only a few dollars in our pockets. We paid our way with odd jobs here and there, and finally landed in San Francisco with one dollar and a half between us.

Still my father didn't interfere. Of course he knew I wasn't loafing. I was not really doing much work, but I was learning a lot of things useful to me. The boy who goes straight from school, or college, into his father's office will never know from his own experience what average, normal business relations are.

From the very first he is "the son of his dad," and not only to his father but to everybody around the place. It is a bad plan. Even though he is going in with his father later, a boy ought to take his first job with someone else. Everybody, including his father, will have more respect for him if he has shown that he can make good by himself.

Usually two things are wrong with your father as an employer: One is that he is likely to let you do things "pretty soft," the other is that he will not treat your ideas and suggestions with the respect he owes for those of other men. You are still his little boy to him. Anyway, he knows you haven't any experience. He didn't let you get away! So he treats you with patronizing indulgence.

That's where I had the drop on my father. I had knocked around in a few organizations before I went with him. I had picked up some ideas of my own. But, even though I had, I know from observation that if he had been like many men

he would have ridiculed my notions, just because they were mine. I want to say that there isn't any better way than that of making a boy hard working for his dad, and also of making him of no account in the business. Luckily for me, Thomas Edison has more sense than to do it.

I remember the first job he gave me when, after five months in San Francisco, I came back to work for him. Of course, I wanted to make a good showing; but when he asked me to figure the cost of some disk records my heart sank. I was an electrical engineer, and this seemed to me a job for an accountant. But he looked at him and said:

"All it takes is common sense."

Well! I didn't say anything more! I tackled the job and I found he was right.

Of course I could always go to my father for advice and he would give it to me. But so far as my feeling that the relation between us affected my standing in the company, I might as well

Thomas A. Edison's Son Denies That His Father Really "Works"

"CHARLIE" EDISON writes of his father as follows:

"Father spends all day and most of the night on his machines and problems. But, for all that, I don't know that he ever really 'works.' He is simply having a good time."

A volume of truth in that! Edison works without noticing it, because he is so interested. Lots of men enjoy their work enormously, but very few in the world approach the degree of interest and enjoyment that Edison has attained.

There is another point about Edison: His tremendous enthusiasm over his work probably accounts, partly at least, for his popularity. People like an enthusiast—providing he is intelligent and a real producer. Whenever I read about Edison working twenty hours a day I feel like writing him:

DEAR SON—Go to it! We all wish you might live to be two hundred years old. You have given us a lot more than your inventions. You have given us a wonderful example of the fun a man can get out of his work. I wish there were some way for you to organize a school for middle-aged men, since you yourself are the exact opposite of a middle-aged man. Can't you tell the rest of us how to get as much interested in our jobs as you are in yours?

THOMAS EDISON.

have been working for Charles M. Schwab, or anybody else. Father has no patience with inefficiency. If I hadn't made good after a fashion he would have fired me, and if he hadn't, if he had let me stay just because I was his son, I should have had a sort of contempt for him.

As it is, I would rather be Thomas Edison's employee than anybody else's. And I think that plenty of other young men would gladly work for their fathers if they too, could be sure of being treated as employees. Lying on my desk right now is a letter from a friend who has just been graduated and who is facing the same problem that is worrying other boys. He writes:

Father has been after me the last couple of months to go into the business with him, into the factory as one of the employees. I've been worrying about this. I honestly don't know whether it would be the best thing for me. Father and I get along pretty well, better than most fellows and their dads, and yet I feel that I ought to go elsewhere for at least a few years. I see so many of the fellows in this city who work for their fathers, and they are either always kicking or strapping around at home. It just doesn't seem possible for a fellow to work for his father and not take advantage of the fact that his dad man is the boss and that, if he does lay down on the job, he won't be fired.

To come down to cases, Charlie, the real reason for writing this letter is to get your advice on the thing. You've been working with your father a few years now. How are things going? Are you glad or sorry that you decided to go with him. How about it? Do you think I ought to go with Father?

I know just how he feels. He isn't looking for a soft snap—and he's afraid he will get it! He wants to be "on his own." And I'm going to tell him that he's dead right. That's where he ought to be, for a year or two at least.

THE curse of the soft snap has ruined plenty of fine young fellows. I know the chap who really had lots of ability, but his father offered him a desk job that involved only nominal work and he took it because it meant a good time. Well, he woke up one day to find that the business was a grove of bankruptcy. He was five years out of college and had to begin all over, a grown man competing with boys at a boy's wages.

Just now I am very much interested in the struggle of a certain organization to keep alive. The whole trouble with it is that "Son is working for Father." In this case, Father happened to be the president of the company.

The vice president retired. Three men had been working like dogs in anticipation of this very thing, and of course they expected that one of them would get the position. Nothing of the kind! The president simply booted his incompetent son into the place. One after another, the three valuable men resigned and went elsewhere. The result is that the president is trying to swing his own job and theirs, too; for of course he can't get competent men in their places if he is no more loyal to his subordinates than he has shown himself. The whole spirit of the organization has changed, and the business is going to pieces.

Another danger of this father and son business is the part the mother sometimes plays. I heard of a case recently where a

home was broken up because of this very thing. The mother nagged her husband into taking the boy into the business, even though he was absolutely incompetent.

The father tried to start him at the bottom and train him up, but the mother fussed and insisted on his pushing the boy ahead. The man had sense enough to know he would wreck the business if he did. They quarreled and quarreled, until finally the father fired both his wife and his son! He told a friend that he would have gone either bankrupt or crazy if he hadn't.

Just on principle, I think it's not a good plan to mix family and business. I know my father doesn't care to have his relations working for him. And it is up to those that do to try harder than the other employees to make good. Instead of being jealous of me when I went into our business, I think the other men in the company pitied me. They knew I wouldn't have it "soft" from my father—and I haven't. But he has been mighty square to me.

Of course I think he is the finest boss in the world. For one thing, I have never known him to do a dishonorable thing. I have even known him to do things that seemed foolish to me, at the time, in living up to his word or a contract. For instance, a year or two ago we contracted to sell some materials to a firm at a certain price. Before we could deliver the goods prices rose enormously. So much so, in fact, that the buyers themselves realized that we would lose money, and offered to pay a higher figure. I was all for accepting their offer. But was my father willing? I should say not! He said to us:

"A contract is a contract and must be lived up to. Even from the point of view of straight business, it pays in the end."

My father was right, as usual. Some time after we had fulfilled our contract—that one sale, the same thing happened again. But this time we were purchasing the materials of the same firm in which we had been selling goods before. We offered, as they had, to release them from the terms of the contract, and they, in turn, refused to take advantage of the offer. It happened three times. So that, apart from the ethics of the thing, it was good business, just as Father had said.

Father hates deception or cheating, anyway. He was trying to buy a certain piece of real estate one time, working through an agent, of course. One night when we were at dinner the agent came in, quite excited, to tell Father he had discovered that the deal belonged to a widow who was sick and who had no idea of its value. He said he thought he could get it for a song. When he had finished his father said angrily:

"You say that woman every cent the deal is worth! And if I ever catch her trying to cheat anybody out of his rights, I'm through with you for life!"

FATHER and I agree on many things, but there are some, of course, on which we differ. For example, I cannot and will not work twenty hours out of the twenty-four, as he does. Father seems to find relaxation by changing from one piece of ten solid hours at work; after that I want

a complete change. However, I can get it from very simple things—just going over to New York and walking along the street, watching the crowds, talking with my friends, or even with total strangers. A human being is more interesting to me than any machine ever invented.

Father spends all day and most of the night on his machines and problems. But, for all that, I don't know that he ever really "works." He is simply having a good time. Sometimes I think he would have accomplished just as much if he hadn't put in so many hours at it—but I don't know. I certainly would not advise the average man to follow his schedule. If he did not have a wonderful constitution he couldn't have followed it himself.

His interest in work is infectious. To keep up with him everyone has to hustle, including myself. The men in the shops catch the spirit from him, too. I happened to go down to the works one Sunday recently and I found fifty men at work in the various departments.

WHEN I asked them what they were doing there when they humbled something about "having nothing to do, so I came down here. In reality, they were so interested in what they and him doing the day before that they couldn't let it alone, even on Sunday.

It is this interest in a man's job which is the dividing line between success and failure. I know of one case, though, where a man's interest in his job is holding him back. I had been keeping my eye on him and had decided to promote him. But when I tried to do it, he shied off and wouldn't be promoted. His salary would have been larger and his position more important, so I asked him why he refused. "Well, Mr. Edison," he said, "there are two reasons: First, I like the thing I am doing now; and how do I know I shall like Ferguson's job? And the other reason is that I honestly don't want the responsibility. I'd be worrying and fretting over the new job, whereas I am happy and interested as I can be now."

Well, how are you going to promote men who don't want it? I'm sorry! I have met a good many men like that. It seems to me it is a dangerous sort of content. Some day they may be restless in what they are doing, and suddenly want the opportunity they are letting slip now. There are two ways of being in a rut and the worse one of the two is to be so satisfied with your rut that you don't care about getting out of it.

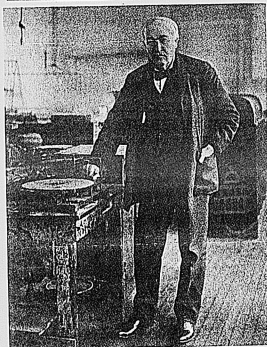
As I said before, it is a stimulating thing to work for Thomas Edison, no matter who you are. To be perfectly frank, I don't think I would trade this experience for anything, there because of being his son, except in one respect. I have had the opportunity of meeting the great men who have come to sit so close by his father. While they are talking, I sit quietly back and try to skim the cream off the conversation.

I have listened by the hour, for instance, to my father and Henry Ford talk together, and I would trade this for anything. They discuss every imaginable subject—religion, politics, young men.

When they get into an argument it is great fun to listen to. If the battle shows signs of (Continued on page 35)

— 20

"Working for Father"



Photograph by Press Illustrating Co.

The Edisons. Father and Son

THOMAS A. EDISON needs no introduction. The work of his brain is in evidence everywhere. Perhaps no human being has put his mark more definitely on this planet than he has.

Charles Edison, his son, is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Thomas A. Edison interests and is first assistant to his father. Today, because Thomas A. Edison is devoting all his time to government work, Charles Edison is Operating Manager and Chief Executive of all the Edison organizations.

He graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and got a job for himself at \$15 a week. It was not until he had proved that he could work for other men that he went into his father's business. He is not an inventor. His abilities lie rather along business lines. He is twenty-seven years old and married. He lives at Orange, New Jersey.

BUGBEE SAYS EDISON SPURNED OFFER OF U. S. SENATE NOMINATION

If there is any merit in soothsaying and telepathy, or any truth in the tales that the old folks of Ireland are wont to indulge in, President Wilson's left ear must have burred yesterday—for, forsooth, Newton A. M. Bugbee, chairman of the Republican State Committee, before taking his departure from the metropolis of New Jersey to the capital city of the state, where he looks after its finances, took another fling at the national leader of the Democratic party.

Speaking before the Republican County Committee, Mr. Bugbee charged the President with deserting to parliament politics in violation of the war. Yesterday, Mr. Bugbee charged President Wilson with endeavoring to induce Thomas A. Edison, the noted inventor, to accept the Democratic nomination for United States Senator.

counting without his lust," said Mr. Bugbee, "become Mr. Edison turned down his offer, as ~~everybody knows~~, he is a dried in the wood Republican."

According to the political story related yesterday by Chairman Bugbee, several months ago, when the Democratic nomination was "up in the air," Mr. Edison found in his mail one day an invitation to call at the White House. Of course, Mr. Edison took the first train to Washington, and when he reached it, executive chamber he found a personal invitation to "sit in" as the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate to represent the state in which he has brought so much honor. Again according to Mr. Bugbee, the noted inventor spurned the invitation, being a good Republican.

Thus, smooth the story as told by Chairman Bugbee, before he took his departure for Trenton.

NAVY INVENTION TEST SHIFT.
Inventors who wish to submit their projects for the consideration of the Navy Department, hereafter must forward plans and other details to Washington. Hitherto preliminary examinations have been conducted at No. 12 Park Row. Henceforth this work will be handled by David W. Branton, Navy Consulting Board, Navy Department, Washington.

Edison's Discovery
Over ~~the~~ ^{the} country went to war with Germany there has been a general expectation that Thomas A. Edison would discover something that would do much to put the enemy out of business. Edison has been confining himself closely to his laboratory night and day for months, denying himself practically to all visitors, but newspaper readers have been unable to learn anything of particular importance he has accomplished. In an address before the State bar association in St. Louis, last week Gov. Chris. H. Brough, of Arkansas, announced that Edison had made two very important discoveries. One was an electrical device to be attached to ships which would detect a submarine at a distance of sixteen miles and gives the alarm. If this proves a success it will serve to put those skillful murderers of the sea out of commission and hasten the end of the war. The other discovery is a deadly gas that no gas mask will ward off. In two months the destruction of all who are attacked with it. It cannot be successfully combatted and there is no hope for its victims.—Palmyra Spectator.

The Wizard, Uncle Sam and the Kaiser

Thomas A. Edison, the Wizard of Electricity, makes a point ~~connection~~ with the Fourth Liberty Loan which is worthy of consideration. It has been told to us before in different words, but clothed in the language of the great inventor it goes straight to the bull's-eye. He says:

"With Uncle Sam winning you will have more money in the end than if the Kaiser got over here. The loan must come out of every American pocketbook, for the citizens' pocketbooks are the real Treasury of the United States, and this war cannot be won unless they are kept wide open."

The Wizard knows what he is talking about. Most of us have felt the effects of the war in one way or another, but this is no time to pause in well-doing. We must lend to the limit, and in doing so keep in mind that we will have more money in the end than if the Kaiser got over here."

WILHELM'S WAY.

A Tale of Edison and How the Kaiser
Knew It All.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I have
just finished reading your issue of
yesterday. I found a copy of
a little newspaper printed in Phila-
delphia in 1885 wherein the editor told
the following story:

"By name of the Holy Roman Em-
peror, Thomas A. Edison bears the rank
of Count. He is a subject of the
Emperor whose title is him. In fact,
he has a box full of evidence of royal
favor, which are treasured only by his
wife and rarely shown upon by him."
This being so, what an experience he
had with the present German Emperor.

"While in Berlin he received an invita-
tion to visit William the Warrior in
his palace, and on the appointed day a
state carriage, gorgeous in golden orna-
ments, drawn by six horses and with
outdoors, called for him. The emperor
absented the emperor's subject, and he
as he would reach the imperial
palace in his own way. He walked.
When he reached the designated place,
the Emperor in a change of dress to take
his seat to the royal presence, he found
himself surrounded by his subjects
and he was to have audience
with their august master. Edison, some-
what disappointed, returned to his hotel,
where, shortly, he was waited upon by
a court official conveying Wilhelm's re-
quests for the mistake and request
that he would visit the palace next day
and bring with him one of his phono-
graphs.

"He did so.

"The Emperor took him to his pri-
vate cabinet—no one else being present
—carefully closed all the doors and then
brought him to take the emperor's
invention apart and explain to him all
its workings. This was done, and the
inventor was invited to attend a court
reception next day, and before the pho-
nograph with him. "Then," called
the great American inventor, "let the
Emperor surround me with a wall of
sound, each one decorated
with the insignia of his rank—Edison,
I think, calls them 'dog collars.' When
he produced his mysterious invention
the Emperor took it in hand, eyed it
critically, no thought he had never seen
it before; then took it apart and ex-
plained to the amazed courtiers exactly
how it performed its wonders. He
never said a word about his invention
of the day before."

"I have heard it whispered that be-
neath his breath Edison muttered of
the German Kaiser, 'An unmitigated
fraud.'"
I. G. R.
New York, October 8, 1918.

Advertising F. Yelling
11-30-19

Arthur J. Palmer, who has been assistant advertising manager of the Thomas A. Edison Company, Inc., will now step into the position of advertising manager, made vacant by the death of Leonard G. McChesney.

Leonard W. McIlhenny, Advertising Manager of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., for Edison



Mr. McChesney was a newspaper man before becoming associated with the Edison interests, and was the first representative of the Newark Evening News in the Granges. On June 1, 1892, he began the connection with the Orange Chronicle, a weekly newspaper. He acted as editor of that publication for several years, and was secretary and treasurer of the Chronicle Publishing Company for ten years.

CHY

Mr. McChesney was a member of Long fellow Council, Boyd Arcanum. He was first elected a member of the Orange Board of Education in 1897, and served as school commissioner for six years. He was at one time President of the Board.

One way to save valuable time these days, when every minute counts, is for workers who have to go from one floor to another to walk the short distances involved, when the elevator is delayed.

WANTED — TO JOIN THE THOMAS A. EDIS

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

[Dec. 12, 1918]

HARVEY H. GREEN

Harvey Hinchman Green, for eighteen years paymaster of the Thomas A. Edison Industries, died yesterday at his home, 41 Park Avenue, West Orange, N. J. He was sixty-four years old and had lived in the Orange for thirty years. He was a member of Newark Lodge No. 1, F. and A. M. He leaves two daughters and one son.

NEW YORK JOURNAL
[Dec. 12, 1918]

Harvey H. Green Is Dead.

Harvey Hinchman Green, for eighteen years paymaster of the Thomas A. Edison Industries, died yesterday at his home, 41 Park Avenue, West Orange, N. J. He was sixty-four years old and had lived in the Orange for thirty years. He was a member of Newark Lodge No. 1, F. and A. M. He leaves two daughters and one son.

NEWARK, (N. J.) NEWS

[Dec. 11, 1918]

**Harvey H. Green Dies; Paymaster
For Eighteen Years at Edison's**

Harvey Hinchman Green, for eighteen years paymaster of the Thomas A. Edison Industries, died yesterday at his home, 41 Park Avenue, West Orange, N. J. He was sixty-four years old and had lived in the Orange for thirty years. He was a member of Newark Lodge No. 1, F. and A. M. He leaves two daughters and one son.

Born in this city sixty-four years ago, Mr. Green was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James A. Green, and had lived in the Orange for about forty years. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Mabel Blunk of West Orange and Mrs. Jesse D. Fairbridge of Glen Cove, Long Island, and one son, Walter H. Green, of Orange. Mr. Green was a member of Newark Lodge No. 1, F. and A. M.

Endicott & Selling, Dec 14, 1918

Advertising Hop" Meaning Artificial Stimulus

Address Delivered at New York Advertising Club Luncheon on Wednesday, December 11, 1918

By WILLIAM MAXWELL,
Vice-President Thompson & Edison Co.

DOWN in Nashville, Tennessee, where I used to live, it was quite generally believed by the small negro children that the unwary picaninny was likely to be captured by the medical students at Vanderbilt University and vivisectioned on the operating table. In coming here today before you veteran advertising men to talk to you about advertising and selling, I can appreciate the feelings of those little negro children. If there is anyone who knows anything about advertising, it ought to be you advertising men and I am convinced that advertising men, particularly advertising agents, have a great deal about selling, as they have been selling themselves to me for a number of years.

The longer I live the more I am convinced that I don't know very much about advertising and salesmanship. I am constantly discovering elementary principles of these two allied professions. It is very seldom indeed that I learn anything that is not elementary. In other words, I am not yet out of the primer.

Selling the inventions of Mr. Edison and the products of the Edison Laboratories is quite different from selling an ordinary product. Advertising agents who seek our account and publishers who endeavor to sell us space by outlining copy which they think we could use effectively, almost habitually make the mistake of endeavoring to fit us with a ready-made suit—that is to say, they tell of some great success which some other manufacturer has made by using a certain kind of advertising and they propose to duplicate his success in our case. At the present time a certain publication is endeavoring to sell us what they call "Institutional Advertising." Apparently they have in mind a series of advertisements such as Swift & Company, the International Harvester Company, or the American Telephone Company might run. They lose sight of the fact that we are just as different from other business institutions as Mr. Edison is different from other inventors. Mr. McCormick expanded the reaper into a full line of agricultural implements, but everything which the Harvester Company manufactures is intended primarily for the farm. Mr. Swift utilized the pig and the steer to such good advantage that he has built an enormous business of many ramifications, but chiefly his business is that of a food purveyor. Mr. Edison, above all else is a man of versatility. If he had been like the average man, he would have stayed in the telegraph business, which I believe was the field of his first important invention, or have

ing perfected the incandescent lamp, he would have continued to devote himself to inventions of that nature. It is characteristic however, of Mr. Edison that no one field of research is sufficiently broad to engage his attention exclusively. As a result, we find him today manufacturing chemicals, Storage Batteries, Primary Batteries, cement, Dictating Machines and Phonographs. Each product is employed for totally different purposes and sold in a different way through different channels of distribution and to a different class of buyers. We have found from experience that the best results demand a separate sales organization for each product. But this is not the only problem which Mr. Edison's genius imposes on those who sell his inventions. If Mr. Edison started out to develop the warmest current in the world and his research work proved that Alaskan seal was the warmest material for such an overcoat, that is the kind he would give us to sell. Invariably the highest possible quality is his goal, both as an inventor and a manufacturer. I do not need to tell you that high quality entails high cost of manufacture and a relatively high selling price.

Of the various products manufactured by the Edison Laboratories, the Edison Phonograph is the one most extensively advertised and possibly is the only Edison product that can be fairly advertised to the general public. In developing the Edison Phonograph it was Mr. Edison's ambition to produce an instrument so realistic in its reproduction of musical sounds that the reproduction could not be distinguished from the original sounds when both were heard in direct comparison. He spent a very large amount of money in research work and developed a Phonograph which is known as the Official Laboratory Model. This instrument sells at \$285. His assistants were permitted to develop cheaper models, but they discovered that it was impossible to produce this instrument on a basis of price equality with competitors. Accordingly we were obliged to enter the market under what was quite generally regarded as a price handicap. Our largest seller today is the Official Laboratory Model, which sells at \$285, and while I of course have no accurate information as to the average selling price of our competitors' goods, I am quite sure that our average selling price is at least double that of any other manufacturer. Indeed, canvasses which we have made indicate that our average selling price is perhaps three times as much as that of our various competitors. Please understand that I do not make this statement in a spirit of boastfulness. If we

were able to make a cheaper Disc Phonograph that would give the same results as our present product, we would gladly do so. I stress the point of our comparatively high selling price in order that you may better understand our advertising and selling problems. We have constantly at work in our Laboratories highly paid Phonograph researchers, but the tendency and result of their work are the improvement of the product rather than the lowering of its cost. This is a characteristic of the Edison Laboratories which every man in the Research Department has absorbed from Mr. Edison.

It is natural for advertisers to want to use copy that will sell the goods they are advertising. We make a line of Phonographs known as the Diamond Amberols, which sells at a much lower price than our Disc Phonograph, and we find that this lower priced Phonograph can be sold extensively by advertising. A certain advertising agency has done this successfully for a number of years. They also are employed by several of our distributors to advertise our high priced Disc Phonograph and, in their determination to write copy that will be the highest price line, they employ the same principles that they have used for years in exploiting the less expensive line. As a consequence, two schools of advertising have developed among our distributors. Some, perhaps the majority, adopt the view held by ourselves that if advertising is represented by an index of 90 in the sale of a \$70 Phonograph, the same advertising is represented by an index of 10 in the sale of more than 20 in the sale of a \$210 Phonograph and that, by the same token, salesmanship practiced at 10 in the sale of a \$70 Phonograph must be about 80 in the sale of a \$210 Phonograph. Accordingly they regard their advertising of the Edison Disc Phonograph largely as a background for their sales effort and endeavor to coordinate with their newspaper advertising a very high degree of sales efficiency which involves intensified canvassing, circulating, etc.

The distributors who hold the foregoing view continue their sales efforts practically unabated, throughout the entire year. On the other hand, the distributors who believe that newspaper advertising, unaided by any other form of sales promotion should be able to sell high priced Edison Phonographs, have fallen into the habit of concentrating their advertising and coincident sales effort within a period of about four months and remaining comparatively inactive during the remainder of the year. The reason for this is not hard to find. During the Christmas season, that is to say during the period before and after Christmas, in which the buying impulse is active in human beings like the buying impulse of an animal at certain seasons of the year, selling copy naturally gets better results than at

(Continued on page 12)

SING HOP" MEANS ARTIFICIAL STIMULUS

(Continued from page 6)

"**A**lright. To this fact can be attached the belief that the Phonograph move or less seasonable article, although as a matter of fact the Edison Phonograph is probably used by its owners more frequently in the summer than in the winter time.

Even, however, during the so called Christmas season it is difficult to sell high priced Phonographs by advertising alone. Accordingly the school of Edison advertisers who believe that advertising should sell a \$255 Phonograph have adopted the method of advertising the terms on which the instrument is sold, rather than the instrument itself. That this results in a temporary stimulus to business can not be denied, but we must also admit that a drink of booze has a temporarily stimulating effect on the person who drinks it. We are so much impressed by the similarity between booze and this kind of advertising that we call it "Advertising Hop." A men feels badly and takes a stimulating drink or a shot in the arm. Almost instantly he feels better. A subsequent reputation has apparently the same result, but as time progresses, larger doses are required and the sinking spells between doses grow more acute. Abnormal forms of advertising have somewhat the same result—particularly when the advertiser seeks to accomplish the difficult feat of making his advertising actually sell a relatively high priced article.

When a man feels that he has to get drunk to have a good time, he is in a rather bad way and when a dealer in high priced merchandise believes that he must advertise sensationally to do a profitable business, it seems to me that he, too, is in a pretty bad way.

We don't think a great deal of "advertising hop" but we may experiment with it a little at one of our experimental stores. However, we feel a good deal as the Maine man expressed himself when a friend asked where he was going. "Down to Bangor," he answered. "What are you going to Bangor for?" his friend persisted. "I'm a going to Bangor to get drunk, and by golly how I do drink it."

We operate four experimental retail stores, one in New York, another in Newark, a third in East Orange and a fourth in San Francisco. These stores, although conducted for profit, are continually used as sales laboratories for the purpose of developing and testing new sales methods that seem appropriate to our product. At present we are testing in our Newark store a new and decidedly novel method of demonstration which promises to be of considerable value to our dealers. Should we decide to experiment with advertising hop, it will be at our San Francisco store—as far away from home as possible.

Our San Francisco Manager is a rather conservative gentleman and he may object to the experiment, but per-

haps we can persuade him. However, if we try advertising hop, it will be in the summertime and not during the Christmas season. If advertising hop is really a potent instrumentality in the sale of high priced Phonographs it should not be wholly impotent in fly time. Perhaps a year hence we shall be able to give you the confessions of an Advertising Hophead, but thus far the interlocking newspaper copy which we furnish to our dealers has been in accordance with our magazine copy. This latter has for a long time been the despair of the several advertising agents who feel that they could write much better copy. "It isn't selling copy," they tell us, and when we reply we don't particularly want selling copy, they look at us either in alarm or pity. To our minds, our magazine advertising should be a good deal like the back drop of a stage set that gives the desired atmosphere to the scene. The dealers' newspaper advertisements are the stage settings, our numerous sales helps are the properties—and the salesmen of our dealers are the actors. The actors, otherwise salesmen, are our chief concern. Bad salesmanship is the bane of most manufacturers of high priced merchandise. The New Edison Phonograph should be properly demonstrated. It rarely is. I do not mean that it is not properly played. I mean that he is the exceptional salesman who starts his demonstration properly. We have staged two plays with professional actors for the sole purpose of showing how the demonstration of an Edison Phonograph to a prospective buyer should be begun. These plays have probably been witnessed by two thousand Edison salesmen, but I'll venture to say that not more than two hundred of them are following the methods thus depicted, although practically all do not believe they are doing so. One of our greatest difficulties is to impress on a salesman that he should properly prepare the mind of his customer for what the customer is to hear. This necessarily means a little delay at the out set of the demonstration. Subliminal, like to break the ice quickly. Many of them try to close a sale before they have fairly begun it.

The various methods of demonstrating and selling the New Edison Phonograph which we have developed in our experimental stores would be of no particular interest to you. The interesting fact is that they are all tried thoroughly before they are advocated to our dealers and I believe it will pay any manufacturer to maintain an experimental retail store or department or salesman under conditions identical with those which surround the average merchant who handles the manufacturer's goods.

In advertising and selling it is difficult to approximate every viewpoint. For example, we have a man in Orange

who plays the ruse. The other day he said to a friend, "I won a little bet yesterday and I've got forty dollars. I'm going to wait until I see something I think is extra good and then I'm going to bet the whole works; and either get a lot of money or go broke." His friend objected: "Your wife says you need a new overcoat. Why don't you take that money and buy yourself a nice overcoat?" The horse player looked at his friend indignantly for a moment and then replied: "My wife nor no one else is going to get me to throw my money away on no damned overcoat."

I'd like to meet the advertising agent who can write copy that will sell that man an overcoat wouldn't you?

Unusual Anniversary Celebration

Last Monday the New York Globe completed its 125th year. Such an anniversary would ordinarily be celebrated by issuing a special edition—an anniversary special—in which many pages of display advertising would adorn the story of the paper's progress. But the Globe people have taken a different road, which is greatly to their credit. Although some of their patrons offered them larger space than usual in participation of a special edition, they were told that the Globe did not approve of such practices, and would continue to solicit advertising only on its merits for regular editions—an unusual stand for a newspaper to take when there was such a rare opportunity for holding up its patrons.

In a commemorative supplement to the regular edition of Monday evening's Globe was given a brief account of the career of the paper from the date of its establishment by Noah Webster, from which is quoted:

"For New Yorkers this history possesses a peculiar interest, covering as it does the period of the city's growth from a population of little more than 20,000 to nearly 6,000,000. Mr. Webster's first issues were taken by about one-third of the city's residents and read probably by one in six. One-third part of the present residents of New York buy The Globe, which means, if the proportion of new readers to every subscriber holds good, that the paper is still read by one in six, an example of simultaneous development that is unusual considering the rapid change in character as well as in size of the city's population."

McGraw-Hill Will Publish Export Journal

The McGraw-Hill Publishing Company of New York announce the publication of an export journal to be written in Spanish, for circulation in Latin-American countries. It is to be known as *La Ingeniera Internacional*. In advertising in the United States it will be limited to machinery and allied products.

Unbound Clippings Series Clippings (1919)

These clippings cover the year 1919. Most of the items are taken from newspapers, but there are several longer magazine articles as well. Some of the articles pertain to Edison's recording of a personal phonograph message marking the end of the war—reportedly the first time that the inventor had ever allowed his voice to be recorded. There are also clippings about his summer camping trip in the Adirondacks with Henry Ford, John Burroughs, and Harvey S. Firestone, including accounts of their visit to the new Ford Tractor Factory in Green Island, New York, and interviews with the press where Edison expressed his opinions about the League of Nations and other issues relating to postwar political and economic reconstruction. Other clippings concern the deaths of traffic manager John T. Rogers and former associates Philip S. Dyer and Frederick Sargent; efforts to promote the phonograph; and the initiation of "Americanization" classes for the foreign employees of Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

In addition, there are numerous clippings about Charles Edison, including his promotion to general manager of TAE Inc. following the resignation of Carl H. Wilson, his announcement of a new management strategy to prevent labor unrest, and his appointment as treasurer of the National Social Unit Organization. Also included is a long letter from Frank J. Sprague disputing the claim that Edison invented and perfected the electric railway, as well as clippings about Henry's Fords libel suit against the *Chicago Tribune*.

Approximately 20 percent of the clippings have been selected. In addition to numerous duplicate versions of most of the stories, the unselected items include clippings about the death of Theodore Roosevelt; Henry Ford's testimony in the libel case; prohibition; and Bolshevism.

A small amount of additional material for 1919 can be found in Cat. 44,516 in the Scrapbook Series. Newspaper articles and other documents pertaining to Charles Edison's role in the Liberty Loan and Victory Loan campaigns, 1917-1919, can be found in four unselected scrapbooks (Cat. 44,511, Cat. 44,512, Cat. 44,513, and Cat. 44,514) at the Edison National Historic Site.

January 02, 1919

CONVERSE IN MORSE CODE

Thomas A. Edison and His Assistant, Miller R. Hutchinson, Have a Perfect Understanding.

Thomas A. Edison's friends, who know how deaf the inventor really is, wondered at the ease with which he presided when the new naval consulting board met in Washington last fall. At a matter of fact, says the New York Sun, Mr. Edison fooled every member of that distinguished body of men, including President Wilson and Secretary of the Navy Daniels; he heard little that was said, but he provided successfully because his assistant, Mr. Miller R. Hutchinson, kept him informed of everything by means of a telegraphing finger tip that touched Mr. Edison's knee under the table.

A few years ago Mr. Hutchinson felt a victim of the whooping cough and lost his voice temporarily. Mr. Edison suggested to Mr. Hutchinson that he learn the Morse code. He did so, and the two men communicated with each other by tapping the dots and dashes with their fingers.

And so, when the inventor went to Washington to preside over the destinies of the new board, he took Mr. Hutchinson with him, and pointed him at his right hand. Mr. Hutchinson tapped to Mr. Edison everything that was said, sometimes verbatim and sometimes boiled down into fewer words. He was able to read Morse messages to Mr. Edison at the rate of thirty words a minute, and, as the speeches were delivered in a more or less deliberate fashion, he was able to keep up with almost every sentence of every address.

Mr. Edison and his assistant also work the Morse code with their eyes. With them a quick wink means a dot and a long wink means a dash, and they talk to each other in this way when they wish to convey a message of a private nature when they are surrounded by other persons and are too far apart for the finger-tapping method.—Youth's Companion.

LOWELL (MA) COURIER-CITIZEN

January 03, 1919

And they are not like American "millionaires," vulgarized by their Bergamotte-Roths electrical imposture and one-time friend of Edison's. They won't stand up, no matter how much you pay them. A little tribute to the American spirit of which we may be proud! We may have our troubles among ourselves, our uneasiness between employers and employees as to division of the proceeds of toil, but your real Americans, whether he works for himself or somebody else, responds easily and with unswerving intensity to the call to get busy. He is capable of continuous speed which, contrary to the popular antithesis, is the very guarantee of accuracy and dependability.

January 20, 1919

Former Colony Club To Become a Home For Working Girls

Once Gathering Place of the
City's Most Aristocratic
Women and Owned by
Mrs. Nicholas Brady

The old Colony Club, once the gathering place of the city's most aristocratic women, under the leadership of Miss Anne Morgan and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, is to become a home for working girls. Until recently the Colony Club was a centre for Red Cross nurses awaiting overseas orders.

—Mrs. Nicholas Brady, the present owner of the famous old Colonial Building, at 120 Madison Avenue, is having it remodelled into quarters for thirty girls. It is to have a cafeteria where the music room used to be. The swimming pool and gymnasium will be retained. The building will be open in about a week.

Mrs. Brady, who is the wife of the president of the Edison Company, and a daughter of Patrick Brady of Hartford, purchased the property in 1917 for \$400,000. During the war the building housed many patriotic organizations, starting with the Vacation War Relief Committee and the Committee for Detested France, which made it for workrooms and a warehouse. Bandages and pajamas were made for the needy population of France. Later, it became the headquarters for many minor organizations of a similar character, and ended by housing the Armenian Relief Committee.

Last summer the swimming pool and roof garden again came into their own, and furnished pleasure for hundreds of Red Cross workers passing through New York on their way to France.

The Colony Club was opened in 1907 and at that time it attracted much attention because of its luxurious furnishings and the hush of girl affairs which were held there. By 1915, however, the club had outgrown these amenities and moved into a new 2500,000 building at Sixtieth Street and Park Avenue.

HOLYOKE (MA) TRANSCRIPT

January 03, 1919

Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison are warm friends. Both men are friends and their sons as managers of their plants. Yesterday Charles Edison became general manager of the Thomas A. Edison, Inc. plant and the phonograph works.

"T.A. EDISON, INC. - GENERAL"

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

January 04, 1919

(D)

Edison Garage Is Incorporated.

With Charles Edison of East Orange as one of the incorporators, a new garage company has been formed at West Orange, with a capital of \$100,000. The concern, which will have its offices in the Edison laboratory, Valley road and Lakeside avenue, West Orange, will do business under the name of the Edison Storage Battery Garage Inc. The other incorporators named in the certificate, filed yesterday with the county clerk, are Stephen B. Mambert of East Orange and Harry G. Thompson of Glen Ridge. Harry F. Miller is named as agent.

ADVERTISING & SELLING WITH
ADVERTISING NEWS

January 11, 1919

Personal Notes

Charles Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, has just become vice president and general manager of the Edison companies at Orange, N. J. Mr. Edison succeeded Carl H. Wilson, who has been associated with Thomas A. Edison for more than thirty years, and who still retains his membership in the companies, but has retired from active duties on account of ill health.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

January 24, 1919

John T. Rogers, traffic manager of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., of West-Orange, N. J., left for Tasmania after a week's illness in the Newark Private Hospital. Mr. Rogers resided at No. 41 Berkeley avenue, Newark. He was born August 3, 1873. He became affiliated with the Edison company in 1906 and was the head of the traffic department for ten years.

JAMESTOWN (NY) JOURNAL

January 21, 1919

Thomas A. Edison the great electrician, was one of the first to buy his full of Franklin Thrift stamps, \$1,000, and in doing so he remarked: "Prosperity is on the way as soon as we clear up the war debt, and the individual will get his share of that prosperity in proportion to his willingness to work for it."

ELIZABETH (NJ) JOURNAL

January 20, 1919

EDISON PRACTISES THRIFT.

ORANGE, Jan. 20.—Thomas A. Edison bought \$1,000 worth of Savings Stamps at the opening of the campaign for the sale of the new issue of Franklin War Savings Stamps in his organization at West Orange. This amount is the limit allowed individual purchasers.

TRINITY (NJ) GAZETTE

January 22, 1919

E A GREAT INTENTION.

Mr. Edison is not to be rather crusty with ~~himself~~ his workrooms when there are too many questions.

One day a rather inquisitive journalist pointed at a model. "What's that?" he asked.

Mr. Edison even was getting very weary of the man's endless questions, replied usually: "That, my dear sir, is a model that works the 'sound'. You put the lamp in and the longer it burns the faster the 'sound' works."—*Trinity's Weekly.*

January 16, 1919

Edison Assessments Up Before Essex Tax Board

Bloomfield Properties Valued at \$311,000 Discussed by Com-

pany Officers.

Say Stock, Counted, Was Removed

Assessments on properties owned by Edison interests in Bloomfield and taxed on a total valuation of \$311,000 were discussed this morning before the Essex County Board of Taxation by R. W. Kellew, secretary of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., and Peter Halden, general counsel for the Edison interests. Three properties were concerned.

The hearing was postponed to give Messrs. Keller and Holden an opportunity to obtain an approximate idea of the total value of the personal property owned by the Edison interests in Moonfield and Belleville for submission to the board, an apportionment to be made on the basis of ownership by

On property valued at \$24,000 and assessed against the Edison Storage Battery Company it was agreed, on request of Mr. Holden, that the assessment be changed to apply against Thomas A. Edison personally. The only question raised was to whom the tax bill should be sent.

On property adjoining, assessed on a valuation of \$291,900, it was stated that \$20,600 of this was assessed on personal property, consisting of a large quantity of chemicals, which were in existence in 1917, but which were sold and removed before May 28, 1918, the date on which 1917 taxes were assessed. Manufacturing in which such chemicals were used ceased on October 1, 1917, Mr. Kellow explained, because of the fact that the raw material markets were such that the goods could not be worked up at a profit.

It was thought by Messrs. Kellew and Holden that the total personal property assessment on the properties at the present time should not exceed \$150,000, but no figures were obtainable today. It was to allow such figures to be procured, showing the apportionment of personal property, that the hearing was adjourned.

The third property up for consideration was valued at \$45,000 on the land, no assessment being made for personal property. No disposition was made of this unit, the entire matter to be considered at a future hearing. The total amount of taxes assessed on the basis of \$311,090, in valuation figures up to \$7,339.60.

January 17, 1919

Edison Buys \$1,000 of Stamps As an Example to Employees

As an example of thrift to his employees Thomas A. Edison this morning purchased \$1,000 worth of the new 1913 issue of War Savings Stamps. The campaign in the various plants of the inventor has been started under the direction of his son, Charles Edison, chairman of the Edison War Committee of 500. The drive will continue throughout the year. A plea for thrift has been issued by Mr. Edison to his employees.

COLUMBUS (OH) STATE
JOURNAL.

January 12, 1919

TRUCK COMPANY IN
CONVENTION HERE

A convention of the branch and department managers of the Lawrence Motor Company was held at Columbus Thursday and Friday. It was attended by branch managers from Indianapolis, Dayton, Cleveland, Erie, Pittsburg and Wheeling.

This is the first organization meeting since this company moved to Columbus in November and was for the purpose of making plans for 1915. The company's business was very successful during 1915 and warranted the material growth of the organization and its territorial scope, which has ensued.

The general opinion prevailed that the coming year would be a banner one in the demand for trunks of the gas and electric street type and the Industrial type. Kentumdam prevailed.

Among those in attendance from out of the city were: J. H. Cuteman, manager at Wheeling; L. T. Smith, manager at Erie; Hugh J. Cassidy, manager at Indianapolis; J. B. N. Cardozo, manager of the electrical department, Cleveland; A. N. Eckardt, manager at Pittsburg; J. H. Baber, manager at Dayton, and D. O. Jones, treasurer at Elizabeth.

There were also present at the meeting C. A. Street, sales manager of the Walker Vehicle Company, Chicago; I. S. Fink, district representative of the Republic Motor Truck Company; George F. Simon, Western representative of the Edison Storage

...Lansing Company, Detroit, Mich., together with a number of associate dealers from the Columbus territory.

January 18, 1919

WAR STAMP SALE STARTED WITH A RUSH IN 1919

**Second Federal Reserve District
Buys Large Numbers of the
New Issue On First Day.**

THOMAS A. EDISON IS
A HEAVY INVESTOR

The new War Savings Stamp campaign, which opened yesterday (Friday) started off with a rush. New York State, the twelve northern counties of New Jersey and Fairfield County, Connecticut, comprising the Second Federal Reserve District, all bought heavily of the baby Government securities.

Thomas A. Edison was among the first whose purchases were recorded. He was a limit subscriber, buying \$1,000 of War Savings Stamps. Mr. Edison made these thrift remarks in connection with the opening of the new campaign.

"Prosperity is on the way as soon as we clear up the war debts," he said. "and the individual will get his share of that prosperity in proportion to his willingness to work for it."

"Thrift has always appealed to me as an avenue to success. The Government needs thrift and the individual needs thrift. That is the reason that I subscribed at once for the full limit of War Savings Stamps. The money will help the Government. I hope my young men will see that in helping the Government through the purchase of stamps, that they are also helping themselves towards individual success and prosperity. We will establish the habit of thrift."

New York City was ablaze with searchlights from battleships and big buildings yesterday in honor of the opening of the W. S. S. drive and to commemorate the 213th birthday of Benjamin Franklin, discoverer of electricity and the father of the thrifty housewife.

January 18, 1919

THE EDISON PIONEERS.

Organization of the Men Connected With Thomas A. Edison in Invention and Development Prior to 1886.

An organization was effected in 1918 known as Edison Pioneers, the object of which is to bring together the men who were associated with Thomas A. Edison in his earlier work of invention and experimentation and to perpetuate the memories of those pioneer days. The membership of the Edison Pioneers is limited to persons associated with Mr. Edison or connected with his work prior to and inclusive of the year 1885. The officers of this association are as follows:

President, Francis R. Upton.
Vice-presidents, S. Z. Mitchell and T. Commerford Martin.
Historian, William H. Meadowcroft.
Treasurer, Frederick A. Schiller.
Secretary, Robert T. Lovier, 32 West 40th street, New York.

Among the membership, comprising about one hundred persons, are the following well-known electrical men, in addition to the officers named: Dr. Edward G. Acheson, W. S. Andrews, John I. Beggs, C. A. Benton, C. S. Bradley, Col. H. M. Bylesby, Charles L. Edgar, Charles L. Edlitz, W. E. Gilmore, Edwin T. Greenfield, John W. Howell, Wm. J. Hammer, F. S. Hastings, Samuel Insull, Alfred W. Kiddle, J. W. Lieb, Geo. P. Morrison, Frederic Nichols, John G. Ott, Charles R. Price, Louis Rau, Frederick Sargent, Charles Wirt, Edwin R. Weeks and Dr. S. S. Wheeler.

January 17, 1919

Large Return Indicated In New W.S.S. Campaign

Figures for Total Sales for Opening Day, However, Not Available at Headquarters.

Edison Buys to the \$1,000 Limit

Figures showing the total sales of war savings stamps in this city and the twelve counties of Northern New Jersey for yesterday, the opening day of the new campaign, were not available at the headquarters of the state committee here today, but it was said indications pointed to a large return. The definite reports for individual communities come from the post-offices and several days may elapse before these are received.

The inauguration of the campaign was fixed for yesterday because of the 31st anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, exponent of thrift, whose picture appears on the 31¢ issue of stamps, and the committee endeavored to drive home the lesson of saving by war continuously teaching.

One of the large purchasers yesterday was Thomas A. Edison, who, as a limit subscriber, took \$1,000 in stamps, at the same time lending a thrift appeal in which he declared that prosperity in the war days will come as soon as the war debts are cleared. He insisted that "the individual will get his share of prosperity in proportion to his willingness to work for it."

It was announced this morning that the New Jersey committee's headquarters will be closed here and that it will join with other war loan organizations for the Second Federal Reserve District at the offices in the Equitable Building, New York. The same county and local chairmen will be continued in this state, but the central body will get the advantage of the larger organization in New York.

Acting Postmaster Elmott has his forces lined up in the local office and the four branches, Harrison, Nutley, Belleville and Irvington, to go over the day in the sale of stamps while the drive is on.

NEW YORK SUN

January 19, 1919

GOETHALS GETS GOLD MEDAL

Engineering Societies Honor Panama Canal Builder.

The John Fritz Metal Board of Award, composed of representatives of the Societies of Civil, Mining, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers held their annual meeting for 1919 at the Engineers Club Friday evening and awarded their gold medal to George W. Goethals, the builder of the Panama Canal.

The medal has previously been awarded to John Fritz of Bethlehem, Pa.; Lord Kelvin, George Westinghouse, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas A. Edison, Charles F. Porter, Alfred Nobel, Sir William Henry White, Robert W. Hunt, John Edison Sweet, James Doolittle, Eliza Thomson, Henry M. Howe and J. Waldo Smith.

George H. Pearn has been elected chairman for 1920 and W. P. C. Gross treasurer, in place of Prof. F. H.utton, who died during the year.

Films Will Take Place of Textbooks, Says Edison

MOTION pictures will take the place of textbooks hereafter in all schools and colleges, according to Thomas A. Edison, in an interview in the *Edison* film magazine for January. "The only textbooks needed will be for the teacher's own use," declares the inventor of the motion picture camera.

"My impression is that the Government ought to help in this work," said Mr. Edison to the editor, "for it is one of the greatest things in the world, and perhaps the Government should establish a plant for the production of films of this character. It should be a fire-proof building of concrete where the films could be made and kept in safety and at the right temperature, and there should be vast deposits of vaults where all valuable and irreplaceable films might be stored. A great film library of scientific and industrial subjects should be built up in Washington. Then these films could be loaned on the rental system to all institutions in the United States, even to the most remote rural schools, and the system could be so operated that it would pay its own way, would be on a self-sustaining basis like the Pension Office or Post Office."

Asserting that "anything which can be taught to the eye can be taught better to the eye," Mr. Edison continued: "The moving object on the screen, the closest possible approximation to reality, is almost the same as bringing that object before the child so taking the child to that object."

"Film teaching will be done without any books whatsoever. The only textbooks needed will be for the teacher's own use. The films will serve as substitutes to these teachers instructing them not the books as guides to the films. The pupils will learn everything there is to be learned in every grade from the lowest to the highest. The best results now result in examining indigestible knowledge down—imprinting young brains and in examining young students on subjects which they can never learn under the present system will be cut down marvellously, waste will be eliminated, and the youth of every land will at last become actually educated."

"If the Government should establish a film factory, with a special department for distribution on a small rental basis and introduce such an educational system as we are now running expenses. I venture to predict that it

would bring about a revolutionary change for the better in our entire school organization."

By making "every classroom and every assembly hall a movie show" 100 per cent attendance will be assured, Mr. Edison says. "What you want is able to keep boys and girls away from school there. They'll get there ahead of time and arrange for good seats, and they'll stay late hanging to see some of the films over again. I'd like to be a boy again when film teaching becomes universal."

EDISON SETS REAL EXAMPLE

Opening the campaign for sale of the new issue of Franklin War Savings Stamps in his organization yesterday, Thomas A. Edison at West Orange purchased \$1000 worth, the limit allotted to the individual purchaser by the government. The Edison War Savings Committee of 500, of which Charles Edison, son of the inventor, is chief of staff, inaugurated the campaign among the thousands of workers at Orange and Silver Lake this morning. The sale of Thrift Stamps has been continued with the other collections of funds for patriotic activities. In a formal bulletin today the publicity department of the Liberty Loan Committee issued this interview with Thomas A. Edison:

"Prosperity is on the way as soon as we clear up the war debts," he said, "and the individual will get his share of that prosperity in proportion to his willingness to work for it."

"Thrift has always appealed to me as an avenue to success. The Government needs thrift and the individual needs it. That is the reason I subscribe at once for the full limit of War Savings Stamps. The money will help the Government. I hope my young men will see that in helping the Government through the purchase of stamps they are also helping themselves towards individual success and prosperity by establishing the habit of thrift."

"A great many of my young friends in the factories here are in the habit of looking to me for an example, so I subscribe early for War Savings Stamps in order to get them started on the right road as soon as possible."

ADVERTISING AND SELLING (NY)

January (2), 1919

NEW FILM MAGAZINE

The first number of the Educational Film Magazine, dated January, has just made its appearance. Bearing the subtitle, "The National Authority," announcement is made that it will cover educational, scientific, agricultural, governmental, literary, historical, religious, travel, social welfare, industrial and news motion pictures. A two-page editorial outlines the plan, the purpose and the policy of the publication.

In this issue in addition to other important articles is an interview with Thomas A. Edison, in which he insists that films will replace textbooks in schools and colleges.

The magazine is edited by Delph Eastman.

PALL RIVER (MA) GLOBE

January 17, 1919

LITTLE PICKUP FOR EDISON.

Thomas A. Edison is when he returned to his home in Orange (N. J.) home to New York to answer a summons in a \$250,000 condemnation suit brought by Archibald D. Brown of Brooklyn in connection with British contraband placed with Mr. Edison through J. P. Morgan & Co. agents for the British government. As he was leaving court the inventor was handed a subpoena and \$1000. "These young men," said the electrical scientist, "the money is pocketed. Any time you have any more money for the just wife who has come and get it."

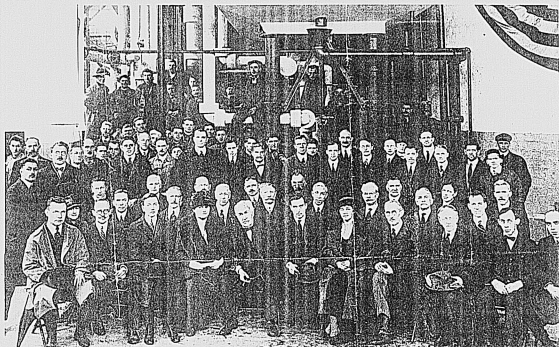


Photo by Lueder. Copyright T. A. Edison
 Thomas A. Edison, his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edison, with officials and guests at luncheon to celebrate commencement of operations of new
 \$300,000 boiler plant of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., January 2, 1919.

January 21, 1919

FUTURE OF SAVAGE ARMS DISCUSSED

Shareholders Form Committee for
Distribution of Common Stock
Earnings of Company.

Stockholders of the Savage Arms Corporation have formed a committee for the purpose of obtaining a distribution of from \$50 to \$75 per share on the common stock, either by reduction in the amount of stock or otherwise. A circular printed by the committee reveals the character of the committee plan and also dwells on the future policy in the following statement:

"The stockholders are now confronted with the vital problem of the future of the company and should consider carefully what shall be its policy; whether a new business should be attempted or a liquidation and distribution in full or in part of its assets. The management apparently intends to use the accumulated profits or at least the major part of them to attempt to fill up the plants, which will become idle, when government requirements are fully met, with some sort of production, although it is admitted and is evident that this will be exceedingly difficult on account of the enormous expansion of these plants to take care of war requirements.

"The committee, known as the stockholders' protective committee of the Savage Arms Corporation, consists of William Franklin Chubb, president of the Barrett Company; George C. Halstead, of Halstead, Lyon & Walton; Cecil D. Bieder, president of the Hammond Typewriter Company; Robert L. Kenna of the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland; and William D. Lyon, brother of Elton.

"The committee reviewed the financial history of the company, as follows: The reported earnings for 1915, after bond interest, amount to \$2,611,125.26, of which amount at least \$1,051,125.26 was appropriated to reserves and taxes. The last mentioned sum was at a higher rate than for 1918 on account of the so-called excess profits tax, 107.68, and surplus was increased to \$1,235,751.41 by \$1,925,751.40.

"The reported earnings for the first nine months of 1918, after bond interest, amounted to \$2,061,127.16, of which \$1,961,295.25 was appropriated to "reserves for State and Federal taxes and special dividends," and but \$221,521.67 was added to surplus after dividends.

"The results for the period of two years and nine months show the increase in capital on or about Jan. 1, 1914, to Sept. 28, 1918, may be summarized as follows: The total reported earnings after bond interest have amounted to \$15,431,125.26, of which \$11,824,726 has been disbursed in first and second preferred dividends, \$1,421,328.26, or less than 10 per cent. of total earnings, has been paid to the common stockholders, and at the end of this period the accumulated surplus for nearly three years amounted to but \$1,367,021.11. The balance has been appropriated to reserves, special dividends and taxes. This policy, commensurate to a certain point, becomes manifestly unfair to the common stockholders when carried to extremes."

January 20, 1919

EDISON PURCHASED TO THE LIMIT

The new war savings stamps campaign which opened Friday started off with a rush, New York State, the twelve northern counties of New Jersey and Fairfield county, Connecticut, comprising the Second Federal Reserve District, all bought heavily of the baby government securities.

Thomas A. Edison was among the first whose purchases were recorded. He was a limit subscriber, buying \$1,000 of war savings stamps. Mr. Edison made these thrift remarks in connection with the opening of the new campaign:

"Prosperity is on the way as soon as we clear up the war debts," he said, "and the individual will get his share of that prosperity in proportion to his willingness to work for it."

"Thrift has always appealed to me as an avenue to success. The government needs thrift and the individual needs thrift. That is the reason that I subscribed at once for the full limit of war savings stamps. The money will help the government. I hope young men will see that in helping the government through purchasing stamps, that they are also helping themselves toward individual success and prosperity by establishing the habit of thrift."

"A great many of my young friends in the factories here are in the habit of looking to me for an example, so I subscribed for war savings stamps in order to get them started on the right road as soon as possible."

New York city was ablaze with searchlights from battlements and big buildings yesterday in honor of the opening of the W.S.S. drive and to commemorate the 213th birthday of Benjamin Franklin, discoverer of electricity and the father of the thrift idea.

HOLYOKE (MA) TELEGRAM

January 20, 1919

Thomas A. Edgewood 11; John Burroughs, the famous naturalist, 81; Henry Ford 41; H. B. Preston 49; each a national figure in his particular line. Recently they took a 10 days' vacation together, became boys again, and really had the time of their lives. They really roughed it; and although men of wealth, shared all hardships. All of them were no leaders and in the habit of having their own way. On this trip there were no leaders and no "I say nos." They hope to do it again next year.

NEWARK (N.J.) STAR-EGGLE

February 03, 1919 (D)

Edison Talks on War to a Phonograph

First Statement on War His First Utterance to Machine He Invented.

Thomas A. Edison's first utterance on the war will be reproduced on the back of a phonograph record containing the national anthem of our allies.

Forty-seven years ago Edison invented the phonograph and the talk not only marks his first public utterance on the great conflict but also the first that he ever had his voice recorded on a record.

Mr. Edison, who has been deputized by the government work as Consulting Board, will celebrate his seventy-fifth birthday February 11. His statement follows:

"Our boys made good in France. The word American has a new meaning in Europe. Our soldiers have made it mean courage, courtesy, self-reliance and modesty. We are proud of the North American who risked their lives for the liberty of the world, but we must not permit ourselves to baffle the world played by our selfish allies. Their cowardly acts tell the story.

However proud we may be of our own achievements, let us remember always that the war could not have been won if the Belgians, French, French and Italians had not fought like lions in the face of overwhelming odds.

"The great war will live vividly in the minds of Americans for the next hundred years. I hope that when we do reverence to the memory of our boys who fell in France we shall not forget their brothers-in-arms who gave the uniform of our allies.

"I believe that the national airs of France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium should for all time be as familiar to us as our own 'Star Spangled Banner'."

WESTERLY (RI.) SUN

February 02, 1919 (D)

EDISON'S OWN VOICE ON THE PHONOGRAPH

New York, Feb. 2.—Thomas A. Edison, who invented the phonograph 47 years ago, has for the first time consented to have his own voice recorded on a phonograph record. The record, which is on the back of the national anthem of the allies, was heard for the first time in the following statement:

On Feb. 2, 1919, Edison said:

NEW YORK HERALD

February 02, 1919 (D)

Phonograph Record Mr. Edison's Voice

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BIRMINGHAM (AL.) NEWS

February 02, 1919 (D)

For First Time Edison Has Voice Recorded

By Integrated News Service.
CHICAGO, N. J., Feb. 2.—Thomas A. Edison, inventor of the phonograph, has for the first time consented to have his own voice recorded on a phonograph record. It is an appreciation of the part the American soldiers played in the war and follows:

"Our boys made good in France. The word American has a new meaning in Europe. Our soldiers have made it mean courage, courtesy, self-reliance and modesty. We are proud of the North American who risked their lives not forget and we must not permit ourselves to baffle the world played by our selfish allies. Their cowardly acts tell the story. Let us remember always that the war could not have been won if the Belgians, French and Italians had not fought like lions in the face of overwhelming odds.

"The great war will live vividly in the minds of Americans for the next 100 years. I hope that when we do reverence to the memory of our brave boys who fell in France we shall not forget their brothers-in-arms who gave the uniform of our allies. I believe that the national airs of France, Great Britain, Belgium and Italy should for all time be as familiar to us as our own 'Star Spangled Banner'."

On the opposite side of the record are the national airs of the allies."

ROUSE LEADS EDISON TO BIRTHDAY PARTY

Friends and Employees Get
Him to Pose for Movies in
Newark Hotel.

GIVES PROOF OF VIGOR

Many Gather to Congratulate
the Great Inventor, Who
Is 72.

Tripping Thomas A. Edison late attending his own birthday party is just the hunting a corker. It has to be done as guileful and devious ways. And if he hadn't been going to Florida yesterday for a rest it is probable that those associates of his younger days who call him master would have had to lunch without first shaking his hand and telling him that at 72 he is the friskiest youngster of them all.

So with the connivance of Mrs. Edison and his children he was spirited away from Llewellyn an hour earlier than he might have left to catch the train to Newark, and where his car pulled up in front of the Hubert Treat hotel he was persuaded to get out for just a minute. Then the half hundred men who worked with him years ago and are prouder of it than of most of their accomplishments descended upon him.

They patted him on the back and reminded him of things that had happened long ago when he was a youngster peering over the top of the door at the electric light and the germ ideas of a hundred other inventions which bear his name.

Poses for the Movies.

He posed for the movies, and when some one complimented him on his appearance he chuckled and, holding the skirt of his coat with one hand, stuck a leg in the most approved Broadway fashion. One by one a little mental led that even if Thomas A. Edison does work most of his waking hours, there must have been those when he dined with the best of them. Indeed he seemed inclined to try yesterday.

There were men from all over the eastern part of the country there, each of them with a blue button in his coat lapel on which was Mr. Edison's name and the number of his years, a number which he doctored. Some of them brought remembrances of the past, and one, T. Comberford Martin, had a picture and a framed letter at which the inventor looked long. It was a picture of him taken in 1873, when he was 31 years old, seated in front of his first experimental phonograph, a curious cylindrical machine that spoke words.

Recalls old Invention.

Buade it was the reproduction of his signature in what looked like faded yellow ink, and it was not until one read the inscription over it that it could be seen this was just one of the many inventions his boy man has stumbled upon, played with for a time and then forgotten in the areas of blazer things. His name was written in a chemical ink, which retained the paper as the pen moved, making it possible for letters to be written which the ink could read. Some of the corruptions still remain after forty years and Mr. Edison never had time to develop his idea.

Mrs. Edison, in a ball of mourning, gathered the old friends of her husband about her in a big circle and asked them to send to her what remembrances and mementoes they could of his early days. She wanted to gather them together in a collection that will make fascinating study some day for one who wants to learn how come so many men can crowd into a lifetime.

Finally the handshaking came to an end, and watching his expectantly Mr. Edison slipped out into the hall. "He made a run like a deer," the boys in a leader, and until he stepped into a elevator, shouting congratulations and exhortations to restrain his youthful enthusiasm as he went.

Works Even in Vacation.

This is the first vacation Mr. Edison has had since the United States entered the war, and even now he is engaged in extensive research work for the government, a subject on which he naturally will not talk.

It developed afterward at the luncheon of the Edison Pioneers, at which they call themselves pioneers who are still active in membership if they worked with their master before 1877, that there is a new electrical star rising in the Edison family. This is Mr. Edison's son, Theodore, who was not old enough for active service when the war started, but who in the last two years has so applied himself to inventive work for the government that he has already proved himself to have a mind of unusual creative ability. He was mentioned by the retiring president of the Pioneers, Francis Tipton, who said:

"He has had his inventions approved by the government. We are proud to speak of his inventive work, which has shown the utmost promise, and he has evidently inherited wonderful pertinacity in holding fast to a chosen line of work. I only wish I were permitted to tell more regarding his activities, but the results were certainly remarkable. His time for nearly two years was given almost entirely to inventive work."

Nays Edison Is Sentimental.

And after that, when Theodore was noticed standing quietly at one side, apparently having inherited his father's desire for self-effacement in a public gathering, it was hard to believe that so youthful and shy a person could already have done the things to call forth such high praise. Mr. Tipton also mentioned another favorite pronouncement of his old companion.

"Our dear, great master, Edison, claims he is not sentimental," he said. "I have never seen him shed a tear upon his practical sense, with which he is a leader among men. I beg to differ with him regarding his blue sentimental. I think no man has ever held more fully in mind the sentiment of making two blades of grass grow where one grew before. I contend that no man has ever had the sentiment for being useful to his fellow men more than Edison."

A. Campbell, Philip H. Kline, who came down from Montreal to see his old chief, A. E. Winchester, former general superintendent of the South Newark Electric Company; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edison and C. A. Eastbrook.

Don 72 To-Day, Has
"Lots of Irons in Fire."



Thomas Alva Edison.

MR. EDISON'S birthday on today is a busy spent on a railroad train on his way to Florida, where he has been induced to take a six weeks' Edison vacation, which means much work and little vacation. He celebrated his birthday yesterday, a very short time at a meeting of the Edison Pioneers. To newspaper men he gave this message:

"I have nothing to say about the war. You know the government has not released me yet, and you understand I must not offend my superiors. I'm working on a lot of things for the public and for the government. I've got a lot of iron in the fire and I'm keeping them all pretty hot."

HOUSTON (TX) POST
FEBRUARY 20, 1919

Edison, in His First Phonograph Record, 71 Lauds U. S. Soldier

By Leased Wire to The Houston Post.
NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Thomas A. Edison, who invented the phonograph 42 years ago, has for the first time responded to have his own voice recorded on a phonograph record.

The talk, which is Mr. Edison's first comment about the war since America entered the war, is in part as follows:

"Our boys must go to France. The word 'American' has a new meaning in Europe. Our soldiers have made it mean courage, self restraint and modesty. We are proud of the boys who risked their lives for the liberty of the world; and we must not forget, and we must not permit ourselves to think the part played by our gallant allies. Their country lies full of glory."

THOMAS EDISON'S VACATION.

Thomas Edison has gone to Florida for a vacation. The announcement is news. It is the first vacation the great inventor has taken since the beginning of the war.

Edison is now seventy-two years old. But he denies that he is an old man. He is vigorous, has perfect control of his body and can work more hours a day than most young men. His brain is still clear and capable. He retains his place at the head of the world's wonder-workers. The war, with its clamor call to genius, produced no greater nor more capable inventor than this wonderful old American.

Though Edison has always been "a slave for work," applying himself to difficult tasks for long hours at a time and taking the minimum of sleep, he has kept himself in good physical condition. He has lived a clean life, avoiding excesses of every character, mental as well as physical. He studies hard, but he does not worry or harass himself with trifles. Edison is still a young man because, while doing an immense amount of work and accomplishing wonderful scientific mechanical achievements, he has been temperate and mindful of his nerves.

Preserving his health and strength, while one of the best of Edison's wonder-works, has been the least difficult of accomplishment. He had but to follow the natural inclination toward decent habits, keep himself busy and cultivate a disposition to look upon life cheerfully. Almost any of us can do the same thing.

EDISON ACTIVE FOR HIS YEARS.

Inventor, on Eve of His 72d Birthday, Does Dismalistic Stunt.

New York, Feb. 10.—Thomas A. Edison stretched an arm out in front of him at right angles to his body today and tickled with each foot in turn and his toes touched his finger tips.

"Now, I dare anyone to say I am getting old," said the inventor, who will be 72 years old tomorrow, to men who had assembled here from all parts of the country to congratulate him on attaining another anniversary.

Tomorrow he will be on his way to Florida for a six weeks' rest from his war activities on behalf of the government. These have not been completed, he said.

NEW YORK MUSIC TRADE February 08, 1919

THOMAS A. EDISON'S VOICE RECORDED ON A PHONOGRAPH

He Consents to Reproduction for First Time Since He Invented Talking-Machine Forty-two Years Ago—Will Celebrate Seventy-second Birthday Feb. 11

Thomas A. Edison, who invented the phonograph forty-two years ago, has for the first time consented to have his own voice recorded on a phonograph record. The reproduction, which will be on the back of a record containing the national anthems of the Allies, was heard for the first time in the Edison laboratory at Orange, N. J., this week.



Thomas A. Edison

According to those who heard it, the inventor's voice was clear and distinct.

Mr. Edison, who had been devoting long hours a day to government work as honorary president of the Naval Consulting Board, will celebrate his seventy-second birthday on Feb. 11. The talk is Mr. Edison's first comment about the war since America entered the fight. It follows:

"Our boys made good in France. The word 'American' has a new meaning in Europe. Our soldiers have made it mean courage, generosity, self-restraint and modesty. We are proud of the North Americans who risked their lives for the liberty of the world, but we must not forget and we must not permit denunciations to belittle the part played by our gallant allies. Their casualty lists tell the story."

"However proud we may be of our own achievements, let us remember always that the war could not have been won if the Belgians, British, French, and Italians had not fought like lions in the face of overwhelming odds."

"The great war will live vividly in the minds of Americans for the next hundred years. I hope that when we do reverence to the memory of our brave boys who fell in France we shall not forget their brothers in arms who wore the uniform of our allies. I believe that the national airs of France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium should for all time to come be as familiar to us as our own 'Star-Spangled Banner.'"

OKLAHOMA (OK) OKLAHOMAN February 10, 1919

"Go Ahead," Edison Says to Business

(The Universal Service.)

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 9.—"Don't hesitate to go ahead, now," was the message of Thomas A. Edison, to the American business community in reply to the well wishes of a group of friends who called tonight to bid him goodbye on the eve of his departure for Florida, where he will celebrate his 72nd birthday. The inventor predicts a quick return to prosperity.

"VICTORY DINNER" IS TARGET NOW

Opposition to Festivity That Is
to Cost \$100 a Plate and
Is Engineered by
Lieut. Mallow.

EVERY GUEST PROMISED
HIS PICTURE IN MENU.

Sentiment for It Great, Says
Sponsor, but Hotel Review
Editor Tells of Objections.

Opposition to developing a "Victory Dinner" planned to cost the dinner \$100 a plate, which is being sponsored by Lieut. Mallow, is now being met at the distribution hospital in Grand Central Palace, and formerly a manager at the Hotel Waldorf.

The affair is to be a testimonial to about 250 officers of the Eastern Department and the Port of Embarkation. Engaged invitations to cooperate are being sent to 200 prominent New Yorkers.

Those who have received invitations and look upon the proposed gathering with disfavor object to the extravagance it involves and to any use of money, however effective, assuming to speak for New York and to shape plans for so important an affair as this invitation to describe this dinner to be.

"The purpose," says the invitation in part, "is to bring together three powerful factors, the military, the City Administration, and the newspaper interests of New York, in order that they may become better acquainted and thus have a better understanding in directing their efforts to co-operate and harmonize in solving the additional problems that will assert themselves in the near future and to show these officers appreciation of their faithful and most efficient military performance."

Just Explain Your "No."

"One and sufficient reason may be expected in asking exemption from being present, for this is to be one of the most important social events of the season. Obvious duties permitting, it is expected that President Wilson will be one of the many distinguished guests."

"Fifty dollars, the invitation explains, is the cost of each plate, but every subscriber is to pay for himself and all military men, to be invited through military channels."

Any civilian guest must have three other civilians at the same table. A few names on the guest list are Vincent Astor, James M. Dock, Irving Berlin, George M. Cohan, George F. Cohan, J. P. Morgan, John Ringling, Thomas F. Ryan and Charles H. Smith.

Invitation guests named include most of the Cabinet, Gov. English, Mayor Hylan, Thomas A. Edison, Richard L. Burleigh, and several high-ranking military officers.

Every guest is promised an engraved picture of himself in the program-menu. The plans call for all the magnificence possible, because anything less would be "undignified," Lieut. Mallow said yesterday to a reporter for The World.

Charles H. Gifford, editor of the Hotel Review, uttered a typical objection to the dinner. He said:

Edison Is 72 Years Old

Birthday Finds Him Speeding South on First
Vacation He Has Permitted Himself
Since the War Began.

Thomas A. Edison, with scores of remarkable inventions still in his magician's hat and now, among many other things, engaged in planning lines of research for his great laboratories for the next hundred years, enters to-day upon his seventy-second year vigorous in the faith that he, "a middle aged man," has much of his biggest, most important work before him.

The wizard master of light and sound waves, the man whose genius has built up industries in which are invested more than \$1,000,000,000 and by which are employed about 1,000,000 workers, whose keen insight into nature's secrets revolutionized the life of his age, still possesses apparently his energy and can keep pace with the rapidity with which his fellow men are accomplishing wonderful things to come.

Keeps Up Swift Pace.

He remains to-day the same brilliant thinker, the same untiring worker, the same giant among men, that the American people have come so strongly to admire. There is not a sign in his age, still possesses apparently his energy and can keep pace with the rapidity with which his fellow men are accomplishing wonderful things to come.

Mr. Edison observed his birthday by starting upon the first vacation that he has had time for since America's entry into the war. His birthday finds him speeding south toward his plantation in Florida for six weeks' rest. However, his work goes on at his Florida farm much as at his West Orange laboratories and he says he has a great many things in a very hot fire at this time.

"The inventor has a theory that perpetual youth, or the nearest thing to perpetual youth that is humanly possible to realize, is to be found in unrelenting accomplishment. In him self confidently expects to live to 180 years old, and he does not plan any idle days in his next twenty-eight years. Mr. Edison does not expect to retire.

Only "Middle Aged."

"Judging by my ancestors," Mr. Edison explains, "I am really only middle aged man now. Judging by my mother it comes to about the same. My great-grandfather lived to be 100, my grandfather to be 102, while my father was 94 when he died. I do not expect to lower the average."

And in fact Mr. Edison shows in every way vigorously and alert. There is elasticity in his step, energy in his words and his pictures, the vitality of a middle youthfulness in his eyes, a sound, erect carriage, and in his manner, the good humor, unclouded optimism that are characteristic sources of strength equal to the accomplishment of large and worth while things.

Edison's Attitude Underlined.

"If such a testimonial is to be given it should be sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce or the Merchants' Association. No individual should assume such a task. I told me to take a place on his card. I tried to dissuade him from his purpose, because I didn't want him to make a mistake."

"I have received assurances through my commanding officer at the hospital," said Lieut. Mallow, "that Gen. Shanks, Commander of the Port of Embarkation, will get our military people. I only suggest into this when I found nothing for it otherwise."

Nothing about the elaborate plans I have made will meet the needs of the occasion. I expect it will cost \$1,000 for engraving the menu, \$2,000 for flowers, \$1,500 for the music and entertainment, \$10 a plate for the dinner, and the rest for incidentals, such as the expenses of the officers. A certified accountant will audit our books and any surplus will go to the Red Cross. I want only to see the affair started and then to step into the background."

On the Executive Committee with Lieut. Mallow are Health Commissioner Copeland and J. H. Nixon, Vice President of the Atlantic Industries Company of No. 121 Fifth Avenue. William Ziegler has accepted a place on the committee, but withdrew his name. The personal reason he is supposed last night.

Four Big Men Become Boys Again

Thomas A. Edison, aged 71 John Burroughs, aged 81
Henry Ford, aged 55 H. S. Firestone, aged 40

The story of a ten-days vacation they took together

By Mary B. Mullett

FOUR big men set out last summer for two weeks of play-together. They were Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford, John Burroughs, and H. S. Firestone, each of them a national figure in his own particular line.

If they had been little men—little in the sense of being narrow-minded, vain and selfish—it would have been a dangerous experiment. Each of them was accustomed to the deference which goes with leadership. Each was used to having his own way. Three of them were men of great wealth, familiar with luxury. They did not have even the common bond of age, for Burroughs was eighty-one, Edison seventy-one, Ford fifty-five, and Firestone forty-nine.

It is evident that two weeks of constant association among such men might easily develop all kinds of jealousies and irritations. Yet these four came through the experience with their friendship deepened and enriched by it.

If you want to probe beneath the surface and get at a man's real character, watch him when he is at play. The way he works is partly due to training, theories, rules. But when he plays he is like a horse out of harness. He can strike his own gait. Study him and see how he uses his freedom.

The thing these men chose to do with their playtime is a good side light on their character. Instead of looting in easy chairs, or touring where roads were good and hotels luxurious, they struck out for the by-ways of a difficult mountain section. They slept in tents and ate in the open air. At night they built their own camp fire. And their one unending diversion was to sit around that fire swapping stories.

I have seen a detailed record of the trip and have talked with members of the party. And out of it all the strong impression which remains is of inherent simplicity and kindness coloring and modifying four powerful personalities. It is a picture of which other Americans will like to think. Sometimes we wonder if, after all, we are as democratic as we like to say we are. But when, as now, we can catch a few of our big men off their guard, just being themselves at play, and can find that they are, above everything else, simple and friendly and kind—which is the essence of democracy—we say sit back with a sigh of satisfaction.

When the caravan started from Pitts-

burgh it included three passenger automobiles, three trucks, and fourteen persons. In addition to the four men already named there were also Mr. Firestone's son, two or three friends, a chief and various assistants. The route was down through West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina, to Asheville. They were ten days making that part of the journey and not once did they sleep under any roof but the canvas of their tents. From Asheville they motored back (but without camping at night), making a total of two thousand three hundred miles covered.

Two years ago, Edison, Burroughs, and Firestone made a similar tour through the Adirondacks. But Edison always wants to go to a new country; and the more untraveled and remote it is the better he likes it. The fact that the roads they found last summer were often wretched and sometimes disappeared altogether did not bother him in the least. He was never tired enough to want to stop and never bored except when he had to stop.

EDISON was the dominant figure of the group. There is an innate power in his personality to which the others gave unquestioning recognition. Yet Burroughs was the one to whom they showed a gentle deference. For instance, they always placed him at the head of the table. Among the wonderful pictures made by a photographer whom Mr. Firestone took with them, some of which are reproduced here for the first time, is one of Thomas Edison presenting Burroughs with a little bouquet of wild flowers which the great wizard of science had picked by the wayside. I have seen another picture, made on the Adirondack trip, showing Edison and Burroughs down on their hands and knees in a gravel bed examining and discussing the evidences of glacial erosion.

Edison, the man whose life is centered in his laboratory, is nevertheless both interested and educated in the myriad wonders of nature. Birds, flowers, stones, he knows them and their secrets. A member of the party told me that Edison was the most widely informed man he had ever met; that there was not a subject on which the great inventor could not talk in intelligent interest. He was the only man in the quartet that took any books with him. When the exigencies of eating and sleeping demanded that they keep a book or paper and at once begin to read.

Ford was the practical "handy man" of the group. Whenever anything went wrong with one of the machines, he would take off his coat and work for hours, if necessary, to make the repairs. He could do wonders with a piece of string. If they came upon another motorist in trouble, Ford would halt his own party while he got out and went to the rescue.

He was the one that was most interested in the human contact, the men and women and children of the little hamlets and the lonely farms. He had with him a supply of crisp new bills, and his particular delight was in using one of these to produce an astonished and beaming smile on the faces of barefoot boys and girls in return for some service.

To a certain extent, they foraged off the country, paying so generously for what they got that some of the natives are probably still trying to recover from the shock. As business manager of the trip, Firestone had charge of this detail, and the emissaries he sent out had orders to pay the market price—plus.

At one of their camps a girl timidly brought them a pail of apples as a gift. Mr. Ford, on the theory that one good turn deserves another, produced one of his crisp new bills, and when the child had recovered her powers of locomotion she almost ran her little legs off in her eagerness to show her fortune to her father and mother. Then came the pleasing finale of the incident; for instead of seeing in the strangers a chance for some judicious grafting, the father came down, bringing a pail of home-made cider, which he begged to accept as the only token of hospitality he had to offer. One likes to think of this mutual kindness, which runs like a bright thread through the whole story of those days of simple human contact.

ONE day as they were riding through little valleys shut in by mountains, it saw a man crawling out in a field, once Ford and Firestone and Burroughs piled out and proceeded to demonstrate that they had not forgotten their boyhood farm work. The man yielded his old-fashioned implement to this queer triumvirate with a smile of amusement, which turned to respect, however, when they cradled and tied his oats in a workmanlike manner. When the cars finally drove on, his emotions had taken the form of a jump, for he was (Continued on page 52)

Four Big Men Become Boys Again

(Continued from page 34)

left staring in dumb amazement at a crisp new bill of a denomination with which he had enjoyed little enough of previous acquaintance.

AT NIGHT, camp was always pitched near a spring or some clear mountain stream; generally at about five o'clock, for there was plenty of work to be accomplished by the "crew." Burroughs' tent was put up first, as he was usually tired after the day's ride. His evening meal, too, had to be an early and plain one, that being his habit. So, after a simple repast of toast and hot water, he would turn in, and by the time the rest were sitting down to a hearty supper he would usually be sound asleep.

Edison took some storage batteries with him and wires were run from one of these to all the tents, lighting them with electricity. Another was connected with a searchlight which illuminated the camping site. Edison was never ready to stop going; but when he was forced to do so he would immediately begin to read. Ford always wanted to start off on a tramp; and he and Firestone would climb the

hills and explore the neighborhood. When they did not do this, Ford would get hold of the camp ax and chop wood, just for the exercise.

Each of the four had a separate tent, with coats, mattresses, and plenty of blankets. The nights were so cold in the mountains that sometimes they threw out the coats and put their mattresses on the ground, because they slept more warmly that way. Sometimes they would sit until midnight around the camp fire, for Edison is an inveterate story-teller. Neither Ford nor Burroughs smokes. Edison and Firestone do; but they did not produce their cigars until evening.

Not a drop of liquor was included in the commissary. Burroughs and Ford drank nothing but water. Edison and Firestone took nothing stronger than coffee. Edison liked an occasional bottle of "pop." But good, pure, spring water was the usual beverage of them all.

In the morning they were up about six-thirty; and Ford, who believes as strongly in cold water for external use as he does in hot water for internal consumption, would take his soap and towel to the

creek and do his splashing there. The three others would get up at six, in cold water, at a folding camp-table. Then, while they were waiting for breakfast, they would practice shooting a mark; all except Mr. Edison. And Burroughs, in spite of his more than four-score years, proved himself quite as good as the rest at this diversion. It was the only sport, by the way, in which they indulged. They had no cards, with them, no games of any sort. They did not need them.

BREAKFAST consisted of oranges or bananas, cereal, eggs, toast, coffee for two, and hot water for two. While they were eating in the dining tent, which was open at both ends, the cook was preparing sandwiches, fried chicken, or something else good and "filling" for their luncheon. Armed with this provision against hunger, the passenger cars would start on ahead, leaving the trucks to follow.

The first day out, no lunch was provided, it being the expectation that the trucks would come along and furnish it at the proper time. But something happened to the commissary department and it failed to show up. Rather than go to a hotel for their noon meal, the party went hungry. They had nothing to eat from 8 A. M. until after 7 P. M.; but they were game and stuck it out. After that, they took their lunch with them, stopping by the road to build a camp fire and make some coffee and to heat water.

Edison generally had some chocolate put bags with him, that being his favorite form of candy. And once Mr. Burroughs had the satisfaction of getting a box of his favorite, caramels. It was short-lived joy, however, for when Mr. Ford saw the box he declared it was not fit food for a man of eighty and unceremoniously threw it away. To the rest of the party, Burroughs was like a fragile and precious belonging, to be guarded with the utmost care. It was an extraordinary test of the endurance of a man of eighty, but he came through it in fine shape.

In one way, it was not the simple excursion they had planned. Before they had fairly started it turned into a sort of triumphal progress. The telephone had preceded them even in the most out-of-the-way places; and the wires carried the news of their coming to every town and hamlet along their route. The result was that they were always being met by committees of leading citizens and escorted into a town, wrapped in dust and glory—neither of which they enjoyed. Their cars were surrounded by people begging for speeches, for autographs. They were never asked for money, however, except in one place where they were invited to contribute to the local patriotic fund.

All this part of it was a tedious bore to Edison. He had not gone off "playing" in order to be met by bands and committees and to be importuned to burst into oratory. He liked friendliness, but he was restive under curiosity and adulation. Speeches he would not make. When he had to do something or else appear to be a grinch, he would get up in his automobile and smile and bow to the crowd. He would sign his name in that wonderful, strong, individual cursive of his. But when a curious crowd gathered if he would get a newspaper and retire behind

he did so.

Our Big Men Become Boys Again, by MARY

As a rule, he was the center of interest. But there were times when he yielded the spotlight—very willingly!—to Ford or to Burroughs. In the little villages Ford was a close second to Edison, or even surpassed him, as an object of public interest. The people were sometimes rather vague about Edison. His name had a sort of aureole of glory, but they were not quite sure what it was all about. There was no such uncertainty in regard to Ford. He was like a familiar, everyday object incarnated in the flesh.

Burroughs was less widely known. But the curious part of it was that when they came across people who were familiar with his writings, the spotlight moved, and the fine old interpreter of the fields and woods threw the rest of the party quite into the shadow. One noon, contrary to their custom, the party stopped at a little hotel for luncheon, which they had with a crowd of threshers. When the woman who owned the place found that one of her guests was Burroughs, who "wrote the nature books," she lost interest in the rest of the strangers. That pleased Mr. Ford so much that he actually rewarded her for her lack of interest in him by sending her a complete set of Burroughs's works. This is a sample of the only kind of jealousy these men showed themselves capable of feeling.

ANYONE that has ever taken a motor trip with a party will marvel that four men, each accustomed to "running things," could escape that source of bitter dissension, the choice of roads. By common consent, this was left to Edison, who had provided himself with government maps in addition to the Blue Book. The rest reserved the right to argue at every crossroads; but nobody cherished ill will, even when they got into trouble on the wrong routes.

Once, on a particularly bad road where they should have detoured, the big car, in which all of the four were riding, became mired. Edison and Ford always wanted to get out of any fix by using mechanical means, so they set to work with jacks to try to pull the car out. Firestone sided up the situation and decided that the only jacks which could extricate them would be a team of mules, and he forthwith went in search of them. He found the mules; but then he needed a chain. Up the road a bit was a poor little house where he discovered a woman, engulfed in a flock of children, one of whom, a tiny cripple, she carried in her arms.

She had a chain, but it was attached to a cow as a tether. Firestone borrowed the chain and, accompanied by the woman and her brood of children, went back to the scene of trouble. The mules arrived when Edison and Ford were losing faith in mechanics and the team was permitted to pull the car out of the mud.

The sequel to the incident is this: The woman was so friendly, so eager to put her slender resources at the service of the strangers, that they responded with an interest as human and sincere as her own. Although she was comparatively young she was as toothless as an old witch. The little cripple in her arms became the more pathetic to these men when they discovered that all the child needed to make him well and strong was an operation. But this was only a dream to his mother—a

False On Teeth

All Statements Approved by



The American Magazine

dream far beyond her power to realize.

When the strangers drove away they left the little family richer by a generous payment for the service rendered. But that was not all. At the next town Ford met some acquaintances who belonged in that section. Through them he arranged to have the woman's own needs supplied and to see that her dream of health for the little cripple should come true.

That was the way these men spent their fortnight of play. When they took

off the harness they took off with it the trappings. If they were still more or less on parade, it was a penance to them, not a pleasure. As far as they could they lived simply, wholesomely, naturally. They dealt kindly and generously with one another and with the men and women they met. If it is true, and I think it is, that men betray their true selves when they are at play, the record of that fortnight is a very illuminating one. *So far as these four men are concerned:*

in tell our readers some mighty
s, for example, Bruce Barton will
ureau has been examining men
etual jobs. We will give some of
n on yourself and your friends.

's Will Be Like Come Home

(from page 25)

giving a German helmet to his breast. He also had a piece of German shrapnel in his back.

"I got mine," he howled joyously, "and, believe me, if I'd 'a' had a minute more I'd 'a' got a couple more of 'em." He had got his man and brought in the Boche helmet to prove it. Another boy, nothing but a kid, marched in sixteen prisoners.

Then there was the big private from a Western outfit. He was before Fire-en-Tardenois, and his unit was being held up in a crucial spot by a German machine gun which forbade their advance. For a while they lay doggo until the situation got on this man's nerves. He rolled over to his pal and said, "Lemme take your gat."

The gun was handed over. The man took his own automatic in one hand and his pal's in the other.

"Tell my wife I was a game damn fool," he said, and crawled away into the bushes—toward that German machine gun.

THE boys waited. In five minutes they heard rapid firing from the direction of the gun. "That's the end of Bill," someone said, "and we can't stand for that." They started forward on their way to collect revenge. And then—then they saw Bill coming back toward them with the machine gun on his back!

One day, to the northward of Châteauneuf, a German major might have been coming through the American lines, his gait a most peculiar form of locomotion. He would walk two or three steps with military erectness and dignity, then he would leap forward with startling suddenness, to walk a few more sedate steps and to leap once again. It might have been the effect of shell shock—but it was not.

As they came through the bushes the reason appeared: It was a very black American with a very wide grin and his bayonet was directed toward the most available sector of the German major's anatomy.

"Git 'long dar!" the negro would shout and prod the major joyously. The major (15)

NEWBURGH (NY) NEWS

March 14, 1919 (D)

CHAMBERS, Donald, YOUNG, John, HARTGOLD QUARTETTE

FINE SINGERS IN COHEN THEATRE

Two Quartets Present Brilliant
Program--Chambers a Fa-
vorite--Stories by King

Thomas A. Edison, inventor of the phonograph and among the first to choose singers because of the special qualifications of their individual voices, said when he "discovered" Donald Chambers, that he had found the sum of perfection in the human register, and that he doubted the presence anywhere of a being with a better voice. Mr. Edison, therefore, with this of the famous Chambers. For range, quality and finish Edison believes that today Chambers's voice is without equal.

Old Friends, These Performers. A comfortably-filled house greeted Mr. Chambers and his three associates, who sing as the "Criterion" Quartette last evening in Cohen's Theatre, where the quartette shared houses with the Hartgold Quartette, a feminine organization, and Mark King, famed story teller. A pleasant surprise awaited many in the audience who had attended the Cham-chambers in Bowline Park in August of last year, for in the Hartgold Quartette, they recognized four members of the Revue Company, of the feature attractions of the Wheel Show here.

Well-Balanced Program. Standard and classic music formed the mainstay of the program. Duets of years gone by were included and several interpretive numbers served to give the evening's entertainment a delightful balance. While the male quartette confined itself to strict musical renditions of characteristic and standard music, the Hartgold combination presented several interpretive songs during which musical dances were interspersed.

Some of the Numbers. The program had been arranged to last about two hours and every number had been chosen carefully for pleasure because of something in its composition which made it different from the average run of melodies. "Freedom For All Forever," sung as a duet, selected with George Schilling, of this city, at the piano, opened the concert, and was followed by the Criterion singers in "Charles Gilbert Young's" "Mammy's Lullaby," in which John Young, in remarkable style, accompanied the quartette. The numbers were artistic and very sweetly presented.

Lockman's Ride. Beyond a doubt the best of the many fine selections the Hartgold Quartette sang was the poem of "Lockman's Ride" by Sir Walter Scott, set to music by Shelley and interpreted by the dance. The singers were attired in Scotch kilts with Miss Iveland Shuler in the place of "The Floral Dance," by Miss, sung to a trio by the Misses Alfred Shaw, first soprano; Florence Brady, first contralto and Katherine La Shue, second contralto, was also accompanied and several encores were needed.

Sullivan's "Lost Chord." Several old-time favorites by the Criterion vocalists were brilliantly rendered but the number which went over best last night was the organ-like rendition of Sullivan's "The Lost Chord," the solo attraction between Mr. Young and Mr. Chambers. The other numbers of this quartette include Horatio French, second tenor and George Thornton, baritone.

Mr. Chambers' Solos. The only soloist of the evening, with the exception of Miss Brady in "When Paddy Invented the Minnie," was Mr. Chambers, who sang his greatest graphophone success, "The Song of Steel" by Sprague. His wondrous voice so enthralled his hearers that Mr. Chambers required Vernon Jamline's "The Old Glory" written to present Mr. Chamber's highly unusual register, the soloist singing every note between the bass and tenor.

Mark King's Stories. Mark King made two appearances and had his hearers holding their sides on each occasion. "Nothing like a good laugh," has been his motto throughout his life and his jokes and funny stories were aimed for just that result. "The Story Of a Rose," with which Mr. King closes, "his act" was pathetic and served as an opposite to the laugh-provokers. Mr. King told his "jokes" equally well to a class of the negro, Irishman and Jew.

BRISTOL (CT) PRESS

March 14, 1919 (D)

THOMAS EDISON'S OWN VOICE

Brisked People to Hear the Great In-
vention Talk. The first "Great In-
vention Show,"

One of the big attractions booked for the Atlantic City Show will be the Great Talk that many Bristol people will hear, the words to be those of no less a personage than the foremost inventor in the world, Thomas A. Edison. This is an attraction that not even Hartford or other big cities could give at their shows for Mr. Edison only lately consented to give this talk to the American people.

But at last he has given a talk that has been awaited for a long time, and it is also wonderful words of a truly great man, a message of vital importance to the people of this country.

"His title is "Let Us Not Forget" and the message is a most convincing one. For the first time since Mr. Edison invented the phonograph, he sends forth a direct message to the American people, a message recorded by himself and making it possible to have his voice carried down through the ages.

This illustrious American, the world's greatest living inventor, speaks to you with his own voice, sends to you an inspiring, fervid address, which will probably take its place among the famous gems of literature and oratory.

That Bristol people can probably hear this talk as the first Connecticut audience is indeed a great treat. What would people give to be able to hear the actual voice of George Washington speak today?

How far would you travel with your son to hear Lincoln give his great Gettysburg oration. Wouldn't it sink pretty deep into the hearts and minds of the small American boy if he could hear Lincoln or Washington speak today and he told that the voice was truly that of the great men whom he adored as truly great Americans. Thomas A. Edison has just passed his seventy-second birthday, and except for very unusual circumstances he could not be induced to brook the honor and make this Re-Creation for public health.

It is doubtful whether again in his lifetime Mr. Edison will consider the circumstances so favorable enough to record another address of his own. What an experience you will feel when the thrilling announcement is made at 8.15 o'clock Monday night at the same hour that Thomas A. Edison is about to give you a message of such importance and make this Re-Creation for public health.

Those present at the show will have that opportunity.

March 01, 1919

Making pictures instead of school text books—that is the impression of Thos. A. Edison, a position taken, though not new, but coming from Mr. Edison, it possesses considerable value. The inventor believes that the substitution of vivid films—conditions that he sure-fire dry and stuffy hours will have a stimulating effect that will be marked, not only in concentration and mental development of the schools but in such matters as attendance and deportment. The films are all in favor of trying it and might suggest some examples to be run of scenes.

SPOKANE (WA)

SPOKESMAN REVIEW

March 02, 1919

EDISON WOULD LIVE TO 100

Inventor hopes to keep family average for three generations.

"I am feeling great," exclaimed Thomas A. Edison in the laboratory of his home in West Orange, N. J., "I have always taken pretty good care of myself and, judged by my ancestors, I am really only a grandfatherly man now. My great grandfather was 102 when he died and my father reached 84. Making a rapid calculation, the inventor, who on Tuesday celebrated his 72 birthday, added 80 years and I hope to maintain this century average," he said with a twinkle in his eye.

Commenting on the problem of recreation, Mr. Edison, who will leave for his plantation at Fort Myers, Fla., following a luncheon to be given in his honor by the Edison Park, emphasized that the first thing turning fighters.

"With my public officials and their usual routine making business, I have promptly about their rate of business. The buying public is hungry for goods of all kinds. I notice that this December and January were the two biggest months in the history of the retail dry goods business. The purchasing power of the people is enormous and they have absolute faith in the future. The only danger is the business man who thinks he is long-headed and hangs back when he ought to go ahead. There is much to be done in this line and too often a bargain.

"I should not be going away to my plantation if my industries were not in ship-shape condition. My son, Charles, managed the business during the two years I was engaged on war work and when I got back I was very much pleased to see how well he had done things. I feel that I am now going to be free to devote most of my time to special research work and when I get back from Paris I intend to take up some work which I have long desired to do. My wife will keep my laboratory in shape for the next hundred years."

March 24, 1919

LABOR PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED BY TRADE BOARD

Trade Board Arranges for Expert to Speak on "Labor Problems of Present."

Invitations to attend the meeting of the Labor and Employment Committee to be held in the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday, March 28, will be sent to the members of the Board of Trade today. The principal speaker at the meeting will be Mark A. Jones, who has charge of the labor situation for the Chicago Association of Manufacturers at Chicago.

Mr. Jones will speak on the subject, "Labor Problems of the Present," and will read in his topic. During the war the United States government took his service extensively as he is a recognized authority on all labor problems. He understands the situation thoroughly and has a message for the industries of the city that is well worth hearing. It is expected that delegations will be present from all the concerns located here, as the local plants are vitally interested in the labor problems that are facing the industries of the country today. The Labor and Employment Committee will meet Wednesday to make final arrangements for the meeting.

MINNEAPOLIS (MN)

JOURNAL

March 13, 1919

EDISON ENJOYS LONG LIFE

Thomas A. Edison passed his 72 birthday on route to his plantation at Fort Myers, Fla.

Mr. Edison, who enjoys rugged health, is a business optimist. Among other statements he suggested that jobs will be found for fighters and workers home from the war in businesses will go right ahead and not stagnate affairs by waiting for better prices.

"I am feeling great," the inventor replied to a question about his health. "I have always taken pretty good care of myself, and passed my 102th birthday. My great grandfather lived to be 102, his grandfather 84."

Mr. Edison then made a rapid calculation and said: "I have three great-grandfathers and three with a rapid calculation I hope to maintain this century average."

Mr. Philip Sidney Dyer
Manufacturer and Corporation
Official, Dies at 62

One-Time Associate of Thomas A. Edison Had Represented Edison Company Almost Ten Years.

Mr. Philip Sidney Jager, manufacturer and organbuilder, died yesterday at his home, No. 1 West Sixty-fourth street, from complications following an operation performed one week ago.

Myer began his career in the fur business, but in 1829 he became associated with Thomas A. Edison in his laboratory at Menlo Park, N. J. His rise under the direction of the inventor was rapid and he became Edison's representative to the Edison Electric Company, spending two years in that capacity at Antwerp.

Mr. Dyer was born at Calais, Me., January 13, 1871. He received his education at the public schools of Calais and Washington, D. C. His father, Colonel George W. Dyer, of civil war fame, was a patent attorney of the two cities.

In 1902 Mr. Tyler returned to America, and with Charles Holten organized the American Hosiery-Shoe Company. He was president of the company up to the time of his death. He was a director of the Trust Company of New Jersey, the Colonial Life Insurance Company, the Canadian Sheet and Tread Company, the Chalmers-Holten Knitting Company, of Hamilton, Ontario, and the Duryea Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Deer was a member of the Knickerbocker Club, the American Iron and Steel Institute, the New York Athletic Club, the Knickerbocker Club of America, the Golf Club of Easton, Pa.; the Irish Country and North Hampton clubs, Easton Lodge, R. P. O. 1334, and the Easton League Club of Jersey City. He was a Director of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Security League, the United States Boy Scouts and the United Military Order of America.

Mr. Dyer made his home for many years at Mount Arlington, N. J., where he was a borough councilman and active in civic affairs. He married Miss Maude Miller, daughter of the late Mr. Charles W. Miller, who was head of the Phoenix Horse Shoe Company. Mr. Dyer died several years ago. One daughter, Mrs. Marjorie Dyer O'Sullivan, wife of Eugene Horace O'Sullivan, U. S. N., survives Mr. Dyer.

FIRST NIGHT LAUNCHING AT SUBMARINE YARDS

NEWARK, March 31.—A score of searchlights will pick out the spot in Newark Bay where the steel ship Montgomery will be launched to-night at 8.30.

It will be the first night launching at the Submarine Boat Corporation yards. The Montgomery, named for the Alabama city, is the ninth vessel of the type turned out at the yards this month. She is a 5,500-ton fabricated steel cargo ship. Mrs. C. A. Rodeman, wife of the riveting foreman on Ways 5 and 6, will sponsor the Montgomery.

BUFFALO (NY) COURIER

March 27, 1919

BUSINESS MEN CURIOUS AS
TO CUTLER'S ADDRESS ON
GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Buffalo Man in Close Touch With Affairs to Address
Advertising Affiliation Tomorrow
Night.

Business men all over the country are awaiting with interest an address to be delivered by H. S. Cutler, chief of the bureau of foreign trade, department of commerce, at the first session of the Advertising Affiliation convention at the Lafayette tomorrow night. Mr. Cutler, who is a Buffalo man, will talk on "Government Control of Business at Home and Abroad."

The convention will open with the sales management conference and dinner. This opening is planned to cover the brand and specific phases of business reconstruction in a manner to challenge the attention of every business man. Sales managers and executives from all the cities comprised in the affiliation are awaiting with interest the development.

Charts at Speakers' Table.
At the banquet ten or a dozen statistical charts will surround the speakers' table, giving in graphic form striking facts concerning the situation in the war upheaval has left it in America. The programme is a combination of national and international outlook together with intense practical, technical facts and counsel. The international aspects of the reconstruction situation, especially that phase of which calls for America to develop

oreign trade in order to absorb the hugely increased manufacturing capacity here will be treated.

Mr. Corder, who is known as a business man in this city and has achieved a fine position as a thoughtful, analytical business counselor for American manufacturers. His subject "Government Control of Business at Home and Abroad," indicates the important and official character of matter which will be developed in his speech which will command national attention because it may officially announce the administration's policy toward busi-

Dr. Auchinbaugh to Speak.

Dr. W. E. Auchincloss, chairman of foreign trade of the University of New York, is a famous student of foreign trade and a practical man, and when he made the same speech which he is going to deliver here on "Fundamentals of Foreign Trade" at San Francisco he awakened the entire Pacific coast. He is a live and peppery talker with facts behind his talk.

George Proctor, president of the New York City stock exchange, New York city who has been in charge of the development of this sales management conference, also has seen to it that the practical and technical side of sales management are discussed by competent speakers who will deliver an interesting talk on "The New Sales Management" and William Maxwell, vice president of the National Sales Management Institute, will deliver a program on "The New Selling Program." Mr. Maxwell is the author of two books of a striking character. His first book, "If We Were Twenty-one," now is a classic, and so is his book on "Salesmanship."

AMERICAN EXPORTER - NEW YORK

March (7), 1919

PACKING PORTLAND CEMENT FOR EXPORT.

A very interesting story could be woven around Portland cement from the time Joseph Aspin invented the method of making cement in 1824 until to-day, when in the United States alone are made about 95,000,000 barrels of cement annually. The important part Portland cement plays in construction can be appreciated when the production of less than a million barrels in the United States in 1895 is compared with the present stupendous quantity manufactured. The word "Portland" applied to cement does not represent a brand, but is merely a generic name applied to all cement made artificially because of the product's resemblance in color to a stone prolific on the Isle of Portland.

When Thomas A. Edison foregave the future possibilities of Portland cement, with his usual genius, which made possible the electric light, the phonograph, etc., he decided to perfect machinery and special processes which would enable the manufacturer of a cement of superior qualities. The Edison Portland Cement Company, 8 West 40th street, New York, of which he is chairman of the board of directors and principal owner, has not been satisfied only to manufacture a Portland cement to satisfy the exacting requirements of skilled engineers and builders, but has developed a container which will carry Edison cement in perfect condition to the far corners of the earth.

With his characteristic force and thoroughness, Mr. Edison studied all of the conditions a filled cement barrel

was subject to, from the time of packing at the mill to the time when its contents were removed for actual use in a distant country. This intensive study covered all the shocks, strains, drops, vibration, bumps and jolts of loading into a freight car; the handling incident to lightering, including the severe drop from the slip at the vessel's hold; the movement of the barrels during the ocean voyage; as well as the unloading at the port of destination and its transportation from that point. He found that not only was a scientifically constructed barrel essential, but that the method of packing to eliminate the possibility of any dead air space was of paramount importance. As a result the Edison barrel was perfected and a special process of packing patented which insures the purchaser of Edison cement receiving the product in perfect condition under any and all conditions of transportation. Not only is this barrel made from the best materials, but it is pointed out



EDISON CEMENT BARREL FOR EXPORT SHIPMENT.

The special packing process followed ensures the cement is such a way that there can be no dead air space and so that moisture cannot attack the contents.

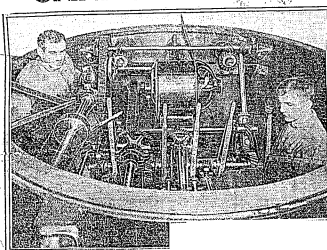
that the special packing process, which compacts the cement in such a way that there can be no dead air space, and so that moisture cannot attack the contents, makes possible a barrel 12½ per cent. smaller than that ordinarily used. The smaller barrel is also economical where freight is paid on cubic contents.

The Edison Portland Cement Company maintains in New York City a department devoted exclusively to its export business and the interests of its customers in foreign countries. At the plant there is constantly kept a sufficient stock of cement already packed in barrels so that quick shipment may be made to any section of the globe. Branch offices are maintained in many countries and through the sale of Edison phonographs, primary batteries, chemicals, etc., important connections have been established in many of the principal centers.

CLEVELAND (OH) NEWS

March 23, 1919

CANNON-BALL SUBMARINE



MILLIONS and possibly billions of dollars' worth of treasure now lying on the ocean floor in sunken ships may be regained to the world by the "cannon ball submarine," invented by W. D. Sisson, an American engineer.

As the name indicates this new submarine resembles a huge cannon ball, eight feet in diameter. The shell is made of tough manganese steel, 1½ inches in thickness, and weighs, with the machinery inside, six tons. On the outside of the sphere are a series of magnets with which the submarine can attach itself to a steel ship, a two-inch steel drill and a thrust bar.

The submarine works by maneuvering huge steel pincers alongside the sunken ship, bolting the pincers to the ship and they releasing the mechanism which pulls the pincers free of water and thus raises the ship.

Two operators form the crew of the cannon ball, and they work in perfect silence under conditions because of no oxygen tank on top of the sphere. The supporting cable and all electrical and telephone wires are carried in an ironing machine. Propellers and a rudder give the ball lateral movement, and two propellers send it up and down. In front of the ball are four 3000-candlepower aluminum lamps, covered with a steel net.

April 12, 1919

The Art of Living Long

We are always reading reviews of new books, so let us write a review of a very old one—"The Art of Living Long," by Louis Cornaro.

Cornaro was born in Venice in 1462 of rich and noble family. He inherited a weak constitution, yet like most Italians of his time and class, he partook of his fill of rare wines and rich foods until his fortieth year. Then he was given up by his physicians to die.

He conceived a simple plan of living that quickly restored him to full health, with a serenity of mind that had been unknown to him, so he wrote this book for the benefit of his own and coming generations.

Cornaro died peacefully at the age of 103 years—after having been given up by his physicians to die at 40, mind you.

Diets and health pursuits are generally as complex and absorbing as chess, but Cornaro's method was so simple that it has seemingly escaped all except a few.

Thomas A. Edison is a follower of Cornaro's plan of living, so is Henry Ford, so is John H. Patterson of the National Cash Register Co.

All of these men are the most active in their respective institutions, and all, with the exception of Henry Ford, are advanced in years.

"The Art of Living Long" is in the form of four discourses—the first written by the author at the age of 83 the second at 86, the third at 91 and the last at 95.

Most particularly does he emphasize the value of the later years of life as compared to that of the earlier. By the time men have acquired the knowledge and experience necessary to fullest citizenship he says, they have become physically infirm and unable to exercise it, and all by reason of their unnatural manner of living.

As Cornaro expressed it: "I never knew the world was beautiful until I reached old age."

Cornaro's rules for living pertain mostly to eating.

Eat what you want, or rather what agrees with you, but do not eat much of it, is about the summing up of his whole doctrine.

He does not say what to eat, nor how much, these being a matter of individual requirements, as a man can be perfect physically only to himself.

He says that he found fish, raw salads and fruit agreeable to the taste, but disagreeing in the matter of digestion that as he was a very small man he found 12 ounces of food a day sufficient, but that a larger man might require more.

Cornaro does say that after adopting his new manner of living he never fully satisfied his appetite.

At his 78th year, Cornaro narrates that his family, and even his physician, urged that the small amount of food that he also consumed was not sufficient to preserve the strength of one so advanced in years. To please them he increased his daily allowance to 14 ounces. He soon found his old disorders reappearing, so he returned to his original 12-ounce allowance of food, fully convinced that in the old age the body requires less rather than more in the way of nourishment.

To those of us who think we are slowing up at 40, and who fear being down and out at 60, "The Art of Living Long" will be found most profitable reading.

Following Cornaro's dictation is simply trading a very few of the pleasures of the flesh for more years of happy, active life.

"He that eat's little lives to eat."

April 06, 1919

Alma Clayburgh II

THOMAS EDISON once said that the public never hears the best voices. He remarked, in substance, that the purest, most beautiful voices were possessed by women who had no longing for a public career, and who used their wonderful gifts of voice and their training in subsistence for the delight of their friends.

But the war changed all this. What these women would not do for themselves they have done for their country in the name of patriotism. They have sung in army camps and naval stations. They have endured physical inconveniences to entertain "the boys." During the past two years they have lived with but one idea: to give their talent to the world.

One of the Government's most active musical aids is Alma Clayburgh, known as a singer at the beginning of the war, except to her intimate friends, the New York girl has sung for the soldiers and sailors in a dance camp and stations in and about New York. She has taken a leading part in every Liberty Loan drive. Thousands have heard her mezzo-soprano voice fill Fifth Avenue with melody from the steps of the Public Library. She will sing daily on the Victory Way.

April 17, 1919

YALE ADDS NEW COURSE OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

(SPECIAL REPORT TO THE HERALD.) NEW HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday.—Director Chittenden, of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, announced a new course, chemical engineering, today, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. It will aim to turn out men of practical circumspect ability rather than men possessing little more than a slight knowledge of theory. Thomas A. Edison simplified his approval by telegraph this afternoon. The course will take four years, after which further work can be done in the graduate school for two years, under the direction of Dr. John Johnston.

Dr. Johnston is one of the leading chemists of the world and has been added to the faculty for the sole purpose of supervising this new course. To supplement this course, a new laboratory is to be built which will be of sufficient size to accommodate all the engineering work of the university. The funds for this project are already at hand, but the project has been long in the making.

April 11, 1919

MERCHANT MARINE ASSURED.

The American merchant marine is back of the seas and one of the factors which once put it off has been removed. We can now build ships in this country more cheaply than anywhere else in the world. Before the Civil War we had a law supposed to encourage ship building in the United States. It provided that only American-built ships could be admitted to American registry. At that time ship building could be carried on in England and Scotland much more cheaply than in this country, and the result was that even American capital bought ships abroad and shipped them home, foreign registration. The American flag disappeared from merchant ships.

But now the announcement is made by Edward M. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, that an American corporation offers to build ships without any guaranty from the Government respecting either labor or material, at a price lower than quoted elsewhere in the world. That is one thing that has got out of the war—the perfection of the method of duplicating steel cargo ships through which the cost of production is greatly decreased.

But at the present time the ability to get ships is not the big question in connection with the merchant marine. We have ships and we are under contract for many more. Before the end of 1920 there will be in possession of the United States and in control of the Government, if previously not disposed has been made of it, shipping aggregating 14,325,000 dead weight tons. These ships were bought by the Government at large cost because of the urgency of the need for them developed through the ravages of submarine warfare.

Chairman Hurley recently announced a plan which he considers feasible for the maintenance of an American merchant marine. "Let corporations be formed," said he, "of American citizens, but with Governmental representation on the directorate of each corporation. Sell the ships to the corporations at market price. Let the Government fix rates and have its say as to establishment of new trading routes, making up the deficit from public money when such routes proved unprofitable."

"There is but one obvious advantage in this suggestion: It gets the matter definitely before the people. But the settlement of this question must not be hasty. America must retain its merchant marine. Vast sums of the people's money, contributed under constraint of patriotism, are here invested and any deal which permits private investors to grab off the ships at bargain prices will not be popular.

And Congress can put that into its pipe and smoke it.

April 10, 1919

MOVIES WILL STOP WARS IN FUTURE, CLAIM

Thomas A. Edison Foresees the Day When Films Will Supplant Text-Books

The present future wars will require not legions of soldiers to enforce peace but more school-bus-movie-picture schoolhouses. Such is the serious assertion of Thomas A. Edison. As one of the makers of the film, he ventures the further prophecy that universal education and holding else can bring "a parliament of man and fellows of the world." "Inasmuch as 'educated' individuals do not fight, but, arbitrate' their differences in courts" and "it will be the same with educated millions." Further:

"The best schoolhouse in the hemisphere will be needed only to hold pupils and direct the minds of the pupils, but the pictures will do the instructing. One of the most valuable educational features of the film is that it actually shows the moral reward to behave; it shows them the effect of doing wrong and of doing right. It illustrates in them not false killing, but true culture, which is now absent out of the films. Some day we shall have daily newspapers. Just as we have our daily newspapers. We shall be this to walk into a theatre or a schoolhouse or library and see as well in real life the news of yesterday in motion pictures. When sending films by telegraph, cable or wireless because commercially practicable (and the demand will be met if it persists), it will be possible to sit in an auditorium or victrolan in New York or San Francisco, in London or Calcutta, and see on the screen the actual happenings of the day before on the other side of the earth. But the daily newspaper will never, in my opinion, supplant the daily newspaper, at least in America. This is the hand of the newspaper; we are a nation of newspaper readers. The newspaper is the university of the masses. The film, however, will become the most important and valuable pictorial supplement to the newspaper. The prose and the screen together are making America great and powerful, and they will continue to make her even greater and more powerful as they remove the causes of illiteracy and of warfare and mutual vies and bestow upon her people the blessings of a liberal education."

In bringing about this educational millennium, the Wizard of Llewellyn Park is of the opinion that films without any text-books other than may be needed by the teachers themselves. The films will serve as guides to the teacher instructing books, not the books as guides to the films, and:

"The pupils will learn everything there is to learn, in every grade from the lowest to the highest. The long years now spent in cramming indigestible knowledge down unwilling young throats and in examining young minds on subjects which they can never learn under the present system, will be cut down mercilessly, waste will be eliminated, and the intellectually educated. If the government should establish a film factory, with a special department for distribution on a small rental basis, and introduce such an educational system as to be profitable, it would bring about a revolutionary change for the better in our entire school curriculum."

April 16, 1919

CANDLES TOO COSTLY FOR LIGHTING TODAY

**GAS AND ELECTRICITY GIVE
FAR MORE LIGHT FOR
LESS MONEY**

Then, A. Edison's prediction of many years ago that some day only the rich could afford to burn candles has literally come true. The migration, "Engineering and Contracting" of Chicago is quoted:

"Of all necessities of life there is probably but one that annually costs a plain household no more today than it did a century ago. That necessity is light. According to Dr. Walton Clark, resident of the Franklin Institute, the average American family in 1817 used seven oil and tallow candles that cost \$25 a year. This \$25 purchased 25 candle-power-hours per annum, from 1817 to 1855. Then came kerosene, which at that time was two-thirds as expensive per candle-power as tallow candles. However, instead of reducing the annual outlay for light, the average family continued to expend about \$22 a year, for which were secured some 15,000 candle-power-hours.

"During the decade from 1857 to 1875, the tallow candle was completely displaced by the improved kerosene burner and illuminator, and the average annual cost for lighting each house was about \$21. This then sold at \$7.50 per 1,000 candle feet, and the family that used gas entirely spent about \$24 a year.

"From 1875 to 1885 kerosene was reduced to 22 cents per gallon and cost to \$2 per 1,000 candle feet. The average family spent \$29 a year and secured 16,000 candle-power-hours. During the next decade the price of kerosene dropped to 12 cents per gallon, and was then down to \$1.50, but with this reduction of 40 percent in prices came a reduction of only 17 percent in the annual expenditure for lighting, the average family secured 16,000 candle-power hours yearly, for which was paid \$25.

"Between 1890 and 1905 kerosene had practically disappeared in city houses, for gas had not only fallen to \$1 per 1,000 feet in the larger cities, but electric current had fallen to the low kilowatt hour, being electricity at this price, and with carbon-filament lamps, the average family secured 16,000 candle-power hours yearly, for which was paid \$25.

"During the next decade (1905-1915) an astonishing advance occurred in the science of economic illumination, both with gas and electricity. The Welsbach incandescent gas burner which had been invented in 1857, was enormously improved, and undoubtedly the mazel or tungsten-filament incandescent electric lamp was developed.

"Today, with gas at \$1, a thrifty family can secure 200,000 candle-power of gas light for \$10 a year, and a similar family, using electricity at 10 cents, can secure 125,000 candle-power-hours of electric light for \$10 a year."

April 11, 1919

EDISON'S VOICE IN RECORDS

Inventor of Phonograph for the First Time, Voice Short Speech Which Will Be Preserved.

Thomas A. Edison, who invented the phonograph 25 years ago, has for the first time consented to have his own voice recorded on a phonograph record. The reproduction, which is on the back of a record containing the original author of our address, was heard recently for the first time in the Edison laboratory at Orange, N. J.

Mr. Edison celebrated his 72nd birthday, yesterday (11). The talk, which is Mr. Edison's first comment about the "war," "America" entered the "war" follows:

"Our boys made it good in France. The word 'America' has a new meaning for us now. Our boys have made it mean 'courage,' 'generosity,' 'self-control' and 'modesty.' We are proud of the 'North American' who risked his life for the liberty of the world. We must not forget, and we must not permit ourselves to belittle the part played by 'our gallant' allies. Their countrymen tell the story.

"However proud we may be of our own achievements, let us remember always that the war could not have been won if the Belgians, British, French and Italians had not fought like heroes in the face of overwhelming odds. The great war will live vividly in the minds of Americans for the next 100 years. I hope that when we so reverence the memory of our brave boys who fell in France we shall not forget their brothers in arms who wore the uniforms of our allies.

"I believe that the national airs of France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium should for all time to come be as familiar to us as our own 'Star-Spangled Banner.'"

MUSIC TRADE NEW YORK

April 22, 1919

Thomas A. Edison Presents Gift to Museum

AMPSON, WIS., April 21.—Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, has made a notable gift to the Wisconsin State Historical Museum at Madison, in the form of the newest and latest style of the New Edison phonograph, which will be placed side by side with the model of the first Edison instrument, a part of the collection. The New Edison contains a silver plate, photographed by Mr. Edison, and an inscription dedicating it to the Wisconsin museum, this being done because of the fact that an autographed letter would be destroyed.

April 22, 1919

A CALL FOR MR. EDISON.

(From the Philadelphia Edition.)
Where is the concrete house, the "improved" house, which was to be the savior of housing service, lacking some of the facts and features of the present construction perhaps, but neat and comfortable and providing all the essentials of home-building, and without within the reach of the ordinary wage-earner?

If there ever was need of Edison's wizardry, in the ability to make houses without bricks or more costly building material, the present situation throughout the larger cities of the country emphasizes it. The shortage of houses in Philadelphia is duplicated in nearly every other city, and even the greed of speculators in houses seems to have its parallel elsewhere.

"The cry is for more houses, and if the concrete house can be "pared" more quickly than another can be built, and more cheaply as well, it will be a boon. The urgency is everywhere of the individual workers for houses, although their number may be in the thousands, but of the community at large is its concern that its people may live comfortably."

MIAMI (FL) METROPOLIS

April 15, 1919

Thomas Edison
Favors League
"With Teeth In It"

SAVANNAH, April 15.—"Sure, I believe in a league of nations—no 'with teeth in it,'" said Thomas Edison, former inventor of the ~~phonograph~~ ^{phonograph}. Friday en route from Fort Myers, Fla., to New York.

"I believe in a league that will bite, and bite hard," continued Mr. Edison. "I believe in a league that will accomplish the purpose for which it is intended. Any league that is adopted must be such that it will absolutely prevent another such devastating struggle as the one through which we have just passed—one that will effectively squelch anyone falling foul of it."

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT

April 19, 1919

It will require for Mr. Edison in 1919 a strikeless telephone operator.

April 20, 1919

State Federation of
Women's Clubs

The New York Bird and Tree Club met Wednesday, April 15, at 3 o'clock in the American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West. Mrs. Robert A. Miller is president of the club and John Burroughs is honorary president. Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, one of the vice-presidents, presided at the meeting.

Cooperating directly with the French government, the New York Bird and Tree Club, Inc., is inaugurating a campaign for funds to replace the destroyed orchards in the devastated regions of France. These will be memorials to those who sacrificed and suffered that the ideals of civilization might not perish. When orchards of 100 trees or more are contributed by an individual or club the fact will be communicated to the French authorities.

Mrs. Frederick D. Bidwell, of Albany, chairman of the Third Judicial District of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, has issued the following invitation to the club presidents of the third district:

"You are cordially invited to attend a meeting of the Third Judicial District of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held on Friday, April 25, 1919, at Troy, N. Y., in the assembly hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, 31 Second Street, Troy."

NEW YORK EVENING SUN

April 17(2), 1919

BLOWUP ON SUB CHASER.

10 Burned in Gasoline Explosion
In San Diego Harbor

SAN DIEGO, April 15.—Through explosion on submarine chaser 257 in port here eight enlisted men, an officer and a civilian are confined to their beds by injury. It is believed that two will die. The injured include Edwin Allen T. Bickman, Signal Corps, in command of the 257; John Burton, machine-gun mate, Worcester, Mass.; V. Chamberlain, woman, Acers, N. Y.; and Irons is the most seriously injured.

The explosion yesterday is believed to have been caused by the ignition of gasoline vapor which collected in the vessel's hold during the filling of a tank. The exploded tank was almost directly below the forward ammunition room, in which were stored 150 rounds of 3-inch shells, each of which contained seven pounds of TNT. The chaser is one of sixteen that arrived Saturday after service in the Aegean and the north and south Atlantic.

April 26, 1919

The Note of the Hive

Although the phonograph and its variants ceased long ago to be a novel toy, Mr. Edison's interesting invention has yet to reach its highest use. Skilled bee-keepers learn to detect what is called "the note of the hive" and thus to judge the momentary temper of the bees. Perhaps the phonograph has already been used to preserve records of temperamental phases in these fanning communities. However that may be, it might well serve to teach moral lessons and bring about reform in the more intimate human relations of business and the family by recording with its pitiless truth the "note" of the office and the home and the dominant tone of individual members in each. Perhaps every man and woman of us has a habitual something in utterance, intonation, conversation, and of which the speaker is totally unconscious. What a means of self-discipline and reform lies then in the faithful use of the phonograph to tell us the unpalatable truth, to enable us to hear ourselves as others hear us!

Perhaps it may be said that this kindly often is frequently rendered up by jealous friends and relatives with what the Quakers call "a concern" for our moral welfare. True, wife or parent, friend or neighbor, often essays this office. True also is the scripture, "Faithful are the wounds of a friend." Nevertheless, the phonograph, as an unprejudiced, neutral, can undertake the delicate task with much better prospect of bringing home conviction of sin to the sinner. There are always at least three tonal interpretations of what one speaks in vexation, in complaint, in self-defence, in irony or sarcasm, the authentic tone such as the faithful inanimate listener receives, that which the person addressed reproduces by way of reproach to the speaker, always an exaggeration of the unpleasant implications in the delivery of the actual words, that which the challenged speaker quotes from himself, invariably a greatly softened version of the original. In every instance the appeal should be to the other and unprejudiced witness behind the trumpet.

What a chance to help relations of employer and employed would come from such a use of the phonograph in business offices. In many an office, as in many a home, the prevailing tone is querulous, angry, bickering, according to the habit of the person in authority. The temper of the whole little community, domestic or industrial, is unfavorably affected by that of the ruling personality, until the home or office suggests a vexed beehive as interpreted by a megaphone or a cattle yard under some vicious, disturbing influence. Mr. Edison is so ingenious a man that all sorts of persons urge him to make needed invention, and no apology is due him for the suggestion that he contrive a form of his phonograph adapted to the promotion of domestic and industrial reform. Let him crown a distinguished career by giving us an instrument that shall report to us not merely our very words with absolute truth to tonal significance, but one that will also sound the common note of the hive. Such a labor would be one of pure beneficence.

April 26, 1919

500,000,000-Candle Searchlight from Edison's Aids Loan

its Rays, Dart from Roof of Inventor's Works at West Orange, Reaching 25 Miles.

A searchlight of six hundred million candle power is throwing its rays nightly from the highest part of the roof of the Thomas A. Edison works, in West Orange, N. J., the tallest of the Viewers Loan drive in that town.

Speaking of this wonderful light, Charles A. Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison and chairman of the board of the Edison organizations, said:

"The searchlight was developed primarily for anti-aircraft purposes. The apparatus we have is known as the medium intensity arc-type of searchlight. It throws a beam of continuous candle power. It is said that a newspaper can be read in its light at a distance of twenty-five miles.

"The arc lamp and its operating mechanism are contained in a shell or carriage, which can be readily inserted and removed from an opening through the centre of the reflector. This feature is valuable in warfare for the reason that if anything should happen to the lamp mechanism it can be readily removed and replaced.

"The reflector is silvered glass, six feet in diameter and very accurately ground so as to present the proper shape of reflecting surface. It is the most expensive article in the make-up of the searchlight.

"Searchlights of this character were used in July, 1918, during the retreat of the Germans from the Marne, and it is said that they had to keep rather rapidly on the move in order to keep up with the flying forces. The lamps were also used in various centres, including Paris and London, to assist in the defense against aircraft."

"LIBERTY LOAN"

NEWARK (N.J.) LEDGER

May 01, 1919 (U)

NEWARK (N. J.) LEDGER
MAY 1, 1919

TOWN PASSES QUOTA BY MORE THAN \$50,000

West Orange Is First in Essex
County to Go "Over the Top"
in Loan Drive.

"Heartily congratulations upon having West Orange, the first of the Essex County banking towns over the top," is the message sent Charles Edison, chairman of the West Orange Victory Loan Committee, by G. H. Kinscent, chairman of sub-district No. 2, of the Liberty Loan Committee, yesterday. (The town's total of \$50,000 is missing, following the sinking of its quota of \$38,520 on Monday.)

Chairman Kinscent's letter to Mr. Edison remarks that despite the business outbreak a large percentage of committees made their quotas in the first half of the drive. Maplewood, Union and West Orange are the only Essex communities, so far, with honor flags. The Thomas A. Edison Industries are swelling the subscriptions and have passed \$50,000.

The prize winning slogans of the town school children got their first public display Tuesday on bills blown by boys from the roof of the Edison Storage Battery Company Building, in which Victory Loan headquarters are located, and the huge searchlight illumines the slogans.

The prize winners and their slogans have been announced by Superintendent Solomon C. Strong and his committee. T. H. Powers Farr, former president of the Town Board of Education, donated \$50 in cash, which has been divided among the winners.

NEWARK (N.J.) LEDGER

May 25, 1919 (U)

PLAUT CHORUS TO SING TO EDISON CO. EMPLOYEES

The L. S. Plaut & Co. Choral Society, which has made an excellent record during recent Liberty Loan and other government drives, will entertain the employees of the Edison Company plant in Harrison at noon Thursday.

The Edison Company will provide boxes for the chorus, which will take the singers to the factory and return them. The store's chorus will be the guests of the Edison Company at luncheon.

NEW YORK TIMES

May 13, 1919 (U)

To Americanize the Edison Plant.

ORANGE, N. J., May 13.—In English for employes of foreign birth have been started at the Thomas A. Edison plant in West Orange, under the direction of Chester B. Taylor, Americanization Secretary of the T. A. E. Co. of the company. The chorus are to be held Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, and every employe attending will receive half pay for those spent in the classes.

May 25, 1919



TO THIRD GENERATION; THOMAS A. EDISON, HIS DAUGHTER, MRS. JOHN E. SLOANE, AND HIS GRANDSON, THEODORE SLOANE.

(By Walter Scott Shinn.)

May 07, 1919

TANK DEATH TRAP, SAYS

SERGT. WM. L. EDISON

NEW YORK, May 6.—Among the tank corps engineers who arrived here today on the transport Greeting was First Class Sergeant William L. Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison. He declared the large tanks first placed in use were too slow and were "veritable death traps for the men inside of them" and also that they were unsatisfactory compared with the wheeled type.

PATRICK (RI) TIMES

May 14, 1919

MISS THE EDISON MEDAL

Benjamin G. Lamm of Westborough Is Recipient for Invention.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Edison medal, awarded for meritorious achievement in electrical science or electrical engineering, which has been awarded this year to Benjamin G. Lamm of the Westborough Electric & Manufacturing Company, will be presented to him at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in the auditorium of the Engineering Society building, 21 West Thirty-ninth street, on Friday evening. The presentation will be made by William B. Jackson, Vice-president of the institute.

The award was made to Mr. Lamm for inventions and developments of electrical machinery. During the war he served as a member of the naval consulting board, to which he was appointed on the recommendation of the institute. Mr. Lamm has taken out more than a hundred patents for electrical devices, appliances and systems now in general use.

BOSTON (MA) POST

May 02, 1919

Guido Uccolini, the star of the Chicago opera, tonight Mr. Edison's phonograph or a mirror that "shows up" at the outbreak of the great war. He admits the phonograph. He likes it in opera, especially in the scene of the war.

POSSIBILITIES OF AUTOMATIC MACHINERY

The day of automatic machinery is not yet with us, but very near at hand, according to Thomas A. Edison, and apparently that in to be eventually the source of high prices and by greatly increasing production play a large part in the paying off of our national and state debts.

According to Edison, a concern, such as the Ford Automobile company, which produced 40,000 cars a month before the war which were sold for \$350 each, would, by installing more automatic machinery in the Ford plants as well as in the shops from which the Ford materials are bought, be able to sell cars at \$175 each.

Edison given the following example: to illustrate just how much industrial development is to be stimulated in the future simply by the installation of automatic machinery, Edison does not think more automatic machinery will throw labor out of employment, but, by stimulating industry, will cause future general employment.

The idea, coming from a man of Edison's vision, ought to serve as a great stimulant to those shopkeepers who waver because of high taxes and a big national debt. Greater production simply means the increasing of the wealth of the nation.

Already the national wealth of the United States is estimated at more than two hundred billion dollars. Our national debt is barely one-tenth of that amount. At the close of the Civil war our national debt was fully one-fourth of our national wealth, yet it was liquidated without difficulty.

The imagination almost reels at the possibilities of increase in our national wealth which the future will produce, use being made of more automatic machinery and more efficiency in industry generally.

... ..

KEEPING UP WITH THE NEW ERA
Mr. Edison's power and originality in invention are generally admitted. His practical application of the invention are equally notable. The gratification of seeing them come into wide use while he is still in the working harness is a delight in the vast upheaval that has occurred in the world, the hurried and peremptory expenditures of almost incredible number of millions, and the fact that the world has entered a new cycle, not a new era, but away from the old, and into the new. The press and people will find that not a new era, but a new cycle, and the workers who have taken Mr. Edison's place are such as will be able to improve his work by keeping it constantly up to date, and engaged in solving problems.

immediate material advancement. Making money has been only an incidental detail with him. His income has been used to make money make something better for the practical progress and wholesome enjoyment of all mankind. He sees, with sober vision, an unnumbered peaceful development ahead; and reminds his fellow-men to be awake to new duties and opportunities.

“First, Americans must in many respects like the idea of this branding of the earth's peaceful affairs as practically certain. We have the resources and quality needed for the position. It is virtually thrust upon us by our productive abilities. But we have no need to avoid it within national limits, and in harmony with our historic national spirit and ideals,” Mr. Root has but to look around to estimate how much he himself has done, starting as a poor American boy, to carve his name in the world's history, but no one values more than himself the appreciation he met with from his fellow Americans.

There is a good time coming, and a big time, for that is worthy

PHOENIX (A.M.) APPLICANT
JUNE 9, 1919

AWARDED EDISON MEDAL FOR WORK IN ELECTRICITY



Benjamin G. Lamme

Benjamin G. Lamme has been given the Edison medal by the American Institute of electrical engineers. The medal is awarded yearly for meritorious achievement in electrical science. He is the man responsible for the design of the equipment used in electrification of the Pennsylvania and other railroads. He is chief engineer of the Westinghouse Company.

CINCINNATI (O.) ENQUIRER
JUNE 12, 1919

THOMAS HALL IS DEAD.

Electrical Expert and Inventor Reached Age of Ninety Yesterday
Thomas Hall, 55 years old, died at the residence of his son, William Albert Hall, 4230 Erie avenue, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hall was one of the first electrical experts of the United States. He made the first telegraph instruments used by the Western Union and the first telephone installed by Alexander Bell. This work, together with numerous inventions, including the Hall automatic railroad crossing alarm, was done while he was in business at Boston. He co-operated with Thomas Edison in the perfection of arc lamps and was put under Edison's name. Two sons, William Albert Hall and Charles Wynant Hall, of New York City, survive. Services will be held at 4230 Erie avenue tomorrow evening. The body will be taken to Boston for burial in the Newton Cemetery.

PRINTERS INK, NEW YORK

June 14, 1919
1011 J. B. 1919

Major Sholes With Edison Storage Battery Company

Major Charles E. Sholes has been elected vice president and general sales manager of the Edison Storage Battery Company, East Orange, N. J. Major Sholes succeeds Harrison G. Thompson, who has resigned to organize and manage the Transportation Engineering Corporation of New York. Major Sholes served during the war Major Sholes served in the Ordnance Department, first as Chief of the Chemical Branch and later as senior representative in the War Industries Board.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) STAR
JUNE 16, 1919

We must try to determine the way—Thomas A. Edison's way—is it unfortunate that Mr. Edison is slightly deaf. It is possible that he would that sort of language sounds he would invent some simpler language. The woman always "purred" a loud purr as he pocketed the crisp bank notes handed him by the bookie. It was announced that "Miss Connelly" was the derby.

CLIPPING FROM
Retail
JUNE 16, 1919

Edison Convention to Be Largest Ever

Special to the Retail Public Ledger
New York, June 17.—The fifth annual Edison dealers' convention will be held at the Hotel Commodore, this city, on June 26-27. Already more than 3000 dealers have announced their intention of attending this meeting, and Chairman H. E. Binks, of Philadelphia, declares that it is certain to be the most successful gathering of its kind ever held. Included on the program is an address on the business future of the country by an official of the Chase National Bank, a lecture by Miss Edith de Wolfe on the artistic value of the Edison period cabinets, an official statement by Thomas A. Edison, of his plans for the future and an original play, "Ere Value" presented with a Broadway cast. The daily sessions will be held at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. and the remainder of the day will be spent in recreation at the Hotel Commodore.

Million-Dollar Budget and 325,000 Adult Members Thought to Have Been Attained in Greater City

Among the names of subscribers were the following: Sigmond Elmer, \$5.00; Percy Struassman, \$6.00; Vincent Atwater, \$10.00; Albert J. H. Gary, \$1.00; Percy Struassman, \$1.00; John D. Ryan, \$2.00; William W. White, \$2.00; American Trench Co., \$5.00; Mention & McCall, \$2.00; H. J. Crane, \$1.00; Union News Co., \$2.50; Dwight W. Morrow, \$2.00; Robert H. Smith, \$2.00; J. H. Melow, \$1.00; \$2.00; Martin D. Mantion, \$2.00; Slinger Manufacturing Co., \$2.00. Contributions of \$100 came from Frederick D. Senniger, Jr., Herbert L. Davis, \$50.00; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hathaway, John Bloome, Mr. O. H. Kahn, Jonathan Thorne, and others; of \$50 from B. Altman & Co. Federal Advertising Agency, \$25.00; Pierpont, Morgan, Smith, and others.

Another interesting new tractor works in spirals and alters itself. The farmer may sit in the shade while it works—or he at some other job while the tractor tracts.

In order to use this machine the farmer must, of course, plant in spirals instead of straight lines. That may be nothing sacred about it. Right now they were taking out corn in spirals. It was a new idea, but it was for the new crop, and it was less so for the new tractor, can be changed.

With a ready lessoning of immigration and consequent rise in price, labor, with steadily increase in demand for farm products, machinery, of course, and improving types seems the only

the striking employees of the Jamestown Mantol Company, of Palermo, returned to work this morning after a 10-day strike which affected nearly 100 persons. In reference to the settlement by the Jamestown Mantol Co., George E. Clark, representative of the American Federation of Labor, said: "The settlement by the Edison Phonograph Company of Oriskany, N. Y., which constructed the new cabinets, is a high contract for the entire output of phonograph records." He stated further that the Edison company was not to be paid for the entire additional cost of production entailed by the advance given the employees. Edison stated that this was due to the necessity of securing the cabinets immediately in order to prevent the stopping of production.

June 22, 1919

EDISON FAVORS NATIONS LEAGUE

"Wizard," 73, Begins Work on
Important Invention.

WAS AT EMPLOYEES' OUTING

Institutes Bonus System to
Reduce Wastage. *By*

Jersey City, N. J., June 21.—Thomas A. Edison expressed himself in favor of the League of Nations in a letter he wrote today at the annual field day of employees of the Thomas A. Edison Electric Company in Orange, N. J.

"I think it is all right," he said, "it may well worth perfectly, and it's better than nothing. Any experiment that's reasonable is worth trying, I think."

"Do you think that the inventors in the United States, now that the war is over, should continue to invent war devices?" he was asked.

"Yes, I believe they should keep it up," he replied.

"Are you still doing it?"

"Well, I'm still doing some work for the Government."

William H. Benedict, personal and confidential assistant to Mr. Edison for thirty-eight years, said of the "Wizard's" recent activities:

"Since Mr. Edison returned in April from a two months' stay in Florida, he has been working on several inventions of considerable importance. Although he is in his seventy-third year, his mental activity is just the same as it was thirty years ago. He works day and night, averaging six and one-half hours sleep each night and eats little, about one pound a day, I should say. He devotes a great deal of time to the work of reducing the reproduction of music, especially the gramophone."

"Mr. Edison has just undertaken a job that one in a million couldn't undertake."

Mr. Benedict continued, "It involves an enormous amount of personal labor and concentration for a man of his age. I may say no more about this except that it is in connection with the disc record for phonographs."

Mr. Edison arrived at the park shortly after 4 o'clock.

A new bonus system, intended to reduce wastage in the manufacture of the Edison products, will go into effect on July 1, Charles Edison said.

The plan was suggested by George Clark, division manager of the disc record department and special assistant to Charles Edison. It is an experiment, but has been approved by the "wizard" and is apply to all employees, approximately 2,500 persons.

Approximately one cent of disc records are paid during manufacture. Mr. Edison said. To give an example: A company, for more careful work, is to be awarded a large percentage of the saving will be distributed among the equal share.

June 20, 1919

HOLLAND TELLS OF ABSURDITIES OF BOLSHEVISTS

Noted Writer Shatters Claims
That Class Distinction Are
Fostered Here.

Dr. B. Jay Edwards, of New York, author of the "Holland" letters that appear in The Dayton Journal daily, is a guest of John H. Patterson at Fair Hills, for several days, accompanied by Mrs. Edwards. At the noon hour yesterday he made a 15-minute address to the employees of the company in the schoolhouse.

He devoted considerable time to showing the absurdity and utter falsity of the Bolshevick argument that class distinctions exist in the industrial and commercial circles in this country.

He had figures to prove that Sir Henry Bessemer, inventor of the Bessemer steel process, profited to the extent of \$4,000,000 pounds sterling from his invention which, however, has made new wealth for others equal to the one commercial wealth of the world a century ago.

Thomas A. Edison, he said, profited \$1,000,000 from the invention of the incandescent light bulb, which Edison has created new wealth for others of \$500,000,000, supplies work for 300,000 skilled artisans and supports one million individuals.

"Where was the class distinction there? Who gets the big profits?" asked Dr. Edwards. "Under Bolshevism there would have been no Bessemer, no Edison, no Schwab, no John H. Patterson," Dr. Edwards said a high compliment to Mr. Patterson, asserting that the welfare work that he started in Dayton has attracted world-wide attention.

This afternoon Dr. Edwards was taken for a tour of the conservancy district.

June 20, 1919

Big Variety of Events For Edison Field Meet

Wheelbarrow and Egg, Automobile
and Bike Races on Bill—Com-
petitive Fire Drill.

Entry List, as Usual, Very Heavy

All sorts of events are slated for competition at the Thomas A. Edison Association's eighth annual set of field games to be held tomorrow at Olympic Park. The games are to get under way at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, as has been the custom.

Races for the girls as well as boys have been arranged, and there will be contested everything from a wheelbarrow and egg race, to automobiles and bicycle races, and also a competitive fire drill by various departmental fire platoons.

As usual, the entry list is very heavy. Twenty-one cups have been donated as prizes, the main trophy being the Thomas A. Edison Cup, which goes to the first of the three-class winner of the Grand Prix. The Edison Storage Battery and Edison Primary Watts teams each hold two cups on the cup.

The events scheduled and the number of entries in each follow:

100-yard dash, junior, seventeen; 100-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 220-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 220-yard dash, senior, forty; 400-yard dash, junior, twenty-one; 400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 1,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 1,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 3,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 3,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 6,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 6,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 12,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 12,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 25,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 25,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 51,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 51,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 102,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 102,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 204,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 204,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 409,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 409,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 819,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 819,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 1,638,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 1,638,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 3,276,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 3,276,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 6,553,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 6,553,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 13,107,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 13,107,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 26,214,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 26,214,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 52,428,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 52,428,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 104,857,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 104,857,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 209,715,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 209,715,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 419,430,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 419,430,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 838,860,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 838,860,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 1,677,721,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 1,677,721,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 3,355,443,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 3,355,443,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 6,710,886,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 6,710,886,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 13,421,772,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 13,421,772,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 26,843,545,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 26,843,545,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 53,687,091,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 53,687,091,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 107,374,182,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 107,374,182,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 214,748,364,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 214,748,364,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 429,496,729,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 429,496,729,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 858,993,459,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 858,993,459,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 1,717,986,918,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 1,717,986,918,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 3,435,973,836,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 3,435,973,836,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 6,871,947,673,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 6,871,947,673,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 13,743,895,347,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 13,743,895,347,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 27,487,790,694,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 27,487,790,694,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 54,975,581,388,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 54,975,581,388,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 109,951,162,777,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 109,951,162,777,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 219,902,325,555,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 219,902,325,555,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 439,804,651,110,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 439,804,651,110,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 879,609,302,220,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 879,609,302,220,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 1,759,218,604,441,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 1,759,218,604,441,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 3,518,437,208,883,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 3,518,437,208,883,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 7,036,874,417,766,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 7,036,874,417,766,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 14,073,748,835,532,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 14,073,748,835,532,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 28,147,497,671,065,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 28,147,497,671,065,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 56,294,995,342,131,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 56,294,995,342,131,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 112,589,990,684,262,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 112,589,990,684,262,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 225,179,981,368,524,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 225,179,981,368,524,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 450,359,962,737,049,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 450,359,962,737,049,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 900,719,925,474,099,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 900,719,925,474,099,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 1,801,439,850,948,198,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 1,801,439,850,948,198,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 3,602,879,701,896,396,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 3,602,879,701,896,396,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 7,205,759,403,792,793,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 7,205,759,403,792,793,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 14,411,518,807,585,587,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 14,411,518,807,585,587,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 28,823,037,615,171,174,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 28,823,037,615,171,174,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 57,646,075,230,342,348,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 57,646,075,230,342,348,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 115,292,150,460,684,697,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 115,292,150,460,684,697,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 230,584,300,921,369,395,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 230,584,300,921,369,395,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 461,168,601,842,738,790,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 461,168,601,842,738,790,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 922,337,203,685,477,580,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 922,337,203,685,477,580,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 1,844,674,407,370,955,161,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 1,844,674,407,370,955,161,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 3,689,348,814,741,910,323,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 3,689,348,814,741,910,323,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 7,378,697,629,483,820,646,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 7,378,697,629,483,820,646,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 14,757,395,258,967,641,292,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 14,757,395,258,967,641,292,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 29,514,790,517,935,282,585,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 29,514,790,517,935,282,585,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 59,029,581,035,870,565,171,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 59,029,581,035,870,565,171,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 118,059,162,071,741,130,342,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 118,059,162,071,741,130,342,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 236,118,324,143,482,260,684,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 236,118,324,143,482,260,684,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 472,236,648,286,964,521,369,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 472,236,648,286,964,521,369,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 944,473,296,573,929,042,739,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 944,473,296,573,929,042,739,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 1,888,946,593,147,858,085,478,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 1,888,946,593,147,858,085,478,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 3,777,893,186,295,716,170,956,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 3,777,893,186,295,716,170,956,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 7,555,786,372,591,432,341,913,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 7,555,786,372,591,432,341,913,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 15,111,572,745,182,864,683,827,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 15,111,572,745,182,864,683,827,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 30,223,145,490,365,729,367,654,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 30,223,145,490,365,729,367,654,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 60,446,290,980,731,458,735,308,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 60,446,290,980,731,458,735,308,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 120,892,581,961,462,917,471,617,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 120,892,581,961,462,917,471,617,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 241,785,163,922,925,834,943,235,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 241,785,163,922,925,834,943,235,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 483,570,327,845,851,669,886,470,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 483,570,327,845,851,669,886,470,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 967,140,655,691,703,339,772,940,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 967,140,655,691,703,339,772,940,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 1,934,281,311,383,406,678,545,881,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 1,934,281,311,383,406,678,545,881,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 3,868,562,622,766,813,357,091,763,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 3,868,562,622,766,813,357,091,763,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 7,737,125,245,533,626,714,183,526,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 7,737,125,245,533,626,714,183,526,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 15,474,250,491,067,253,428,367,052,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 15,474,250,491,067,253,428,367,052,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 30,948,500,982,134,506,856,734,105,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 30,948,500,982,134,506,856,734,105,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 61,897,001,964,269,013,713,468,211,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 61,897,001,964,269,013,713,468,211,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 123,794,003,928,538,027,426,936,422,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 123,794,003,928,538,027,426,936,422,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 247,588,007,857,076,054,853,872,844,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 247,588,007,857,076,054,853,872,844,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 495,176,015,714,152,109,707,745,689,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 495,176,015,714,152,109,707,745,689,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 990,352,031,428,304,218,415,491,379,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 990,352,031,428,304,218,415,491,379,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 1,980,704,062,856,608,436,830,982,758,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 1,980,704,062,856,608,436,830,982,758,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 3,961,408,125,713,216,873,661,937,516,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 3,961,408,125,713,216,873,661,937,516,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 7,922,816,251,426,433,747,323,875,033,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 7,922,816,251,426,433,747,323,875,033,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 15,845,632,502,852,867,494,647,750,067,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 15,845,632,502,852,867,494,647,750,067,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 31,691,265,005,705,734,989,295,500,134,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 31,691,265,005,705,734,989,295,500,134,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 63,382,530,011,411,469,978,591,000,268,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 63,382,530,011,411,469,978,591,000,268,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 126,765,060,022,822,939,957,182,000,537,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 126,765,060,022,822,939,957,182,000,537,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 253,530,120,045,645,879,914,364,000,1073,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 253,530,120,045,645,879,914,364,000,1073,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 507,060,240,091,291,759,828,728,000,2146,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 507,060,240,091,291,759,828,728,000,2146,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 1,014,120,480,182,583,519,657,456,000,4292,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 1,014,120,480,182,583,519,657,456,000,4292,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 2,028,240,960,365,167,039,314,912,000,8585,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 2,028,240,960,365,167,039,314,912,000,8585,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 4,056,481,920,730,334,078,629,824,000,17171,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 4,056,481,920,730,334,078,629,824,000,17171,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 8,112,963,841,460,668,157,259,648,000,34342,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 8,112,963,841,460,668,157,259,648,000,34342,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 16,225,927,682,921,336,314,518,296,000,68684,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 16,225,927,682,921,336,314,518,296,000,68684,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 32,451,855,365,842,672,629,036,592,000,137369,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 32,451,855,365,842,672,629,036,592,000,137369,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 64,903,710,731,685,345,258,073,184,000,274739,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 64,903,710,731,685,345,258,073,184,000,274739,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 129,807,421,463,370,690,516,366,368,000,549478,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 129,807,421,463,370,690,516,366,368,000,549478,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 259,614,842,926,741,381,032,732,736,000,1098956,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 259,614,842,926,741,381,032,732,736,000,1098956,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 519,229,685,853,482,762,064,465,472,000,2197913,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 519,229,685,853,482,762,064,465,472,000,2197913,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 1,038,459,371,706,965,524,128,930,944,000,4395827,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 1,038,459,371,706,965,524,128,930,944,000,4395827,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 2,076,918,743,413,931,048,257,861,888,000,8791654,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 2,076,918,743,413,931,048,257,861,888,000,8791654,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 4,153,837,486,827,862,096,515,723,776,000,17583308,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 4,153,837,486,827,862,096,515,723,776,000,17583308,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 8,307,674,973,655,724,193,031,447,552,000,35166617,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 8,307,674,973,655,724,193,031,447,552,000,35166617,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 16,615,349,947,311,448,386,062,895,104,000,70333235,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 16,615,349,947,311,448,386,062,895,104,000,70333235,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 33,230,699,894,622,896,772,171,788,208,000,140666470,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 33,230,699,894,622,896,772,171,788,208,000,140666470,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 66,461,399,789,245,793,544,343,576,416,000,281332940,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 66,461,399,789,245,793,544,343,576,416,000,281332940,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 132,922,799,578,491,587,088,687,152,832,000,562665881,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 132,922,799,578,491,587,088,687,152,832,000,562665881,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 265,845,599,156,983,174,176,374,305,664,000,1125331763,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 265,845,599,156,983,174,176,374,305,664,000,1125331763,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 531,691,198,313,966,348,352,748,611,328,000,2250663526,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 531,691,198,313,966,348,352,748,611,328,000,2250663526,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 1,063,382,396,627,932,696,705,497,222,656,000,4501327052,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 1,063,382,396,627,932,696,705,497,222,656,000,4501327052,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 2,126,764,793,255,865,393,410,994,445,312,000,9002654105,600-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 2,126,764,793,255,865,393,410,994,445,312,000,9002654105,600-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 4,253,529,586,511,730,786,820,988,890,624,000,18005308211,200-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 4,253,529,586,511,730,786,820,988,890,624,000,18005308211,200-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 8,507,059,173,023,461,573,651,977,781,248,000,36010616422,400-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 8,507,059,173,023,461,573,651,977,781,248,000,36010616422,400-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 17,014,118,346,046,923,147,303,955,562,496,000,72021232844,800-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 17,014,118,346,046,923,147,303,955,562,496,000,72021232844,800-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 34,028,236,692,093,846,294,607,911,124,992,000,14404246568,960-yard dash, junior, fifteen; 34,028,236,692,093,846,294,607,911,124,992,000,14404246568,960-yard dash, senior, thirty-eight; 68,056,473,384,187,692,589,

June 27, 1919

GOLDEN RULE NATION'S HOPE, SAYS EDISON

Inventor Predicts 'Square Deal'
Will Sound Knell of Radical-
ism in America.

"The 'square deal' is first to radical-
ize, because," Mr. Edison told
Thomas Edison, which was read at
the 17th annual convention of Edison
photograph dealers of the United States
and Canada in the Hotel Commodore to-
day. Mr. Edison predicted eventually the
hardest tests for relations between cap-
ital and labor, which, he added, cannot
be brought about by legislation, but
through the conscience of the people.

"A new order of things is coming
from the events of the past five years,"
said Mr. Edison. "Whatever may be,
however, the ultimate result is going
to approach more closely a square deal—
for labor, for capital, for the servant,
for the farmer, for every one. The em-
ployer who is not square with his em-
ployee, or the employer who is not square
with his employee, is going to be cut
out of step with the times."

PREDICTIONS ARE BASIC.

"Demagogues may make a follow-
ing of logical radicals who advocate
injustice as a means of gaining justice,
and stiff-necked reactionaries may will-
ingly oppose the measures which justice
has decreed as humanity's reward for
the sacrifices that have been made, but
in the end there will prevail a just and
honest basis for the relations between
capital and labor."

"This new relationship cannot be im-
posed into existence. It will spring
from the conscience and patriotism of
the people. The time is coming when
the unjust employer and the dishonest em-
ployee will share equal odium in the es-
timation of society at large."

"The square deal is fatal to reaction-
ism. There can be no social evolution
in the United States or Canada, for its
simple reason that our movement and the
Canadian movement are founded
on the idea of giving everybody a fair
share. There will be no deterioration
of consequence if a majority of us adopt
the square deal as our business and
our social creed. One hour since
we believe in the square deal, and lose
the courage of his conviction, might
very possibly convert a whole com-
munity."

"Accordingly, the good citizen today,
in addition to conducting his individual
business in harmony with the golden
rule, has the duty of raising his voice
and using his influence in behalf of
justice for all—justice as much for the
railroad corporation as for its employee,
and for the common laborer as well as
for the highly skilled artisan. I believe
that Edison dealers will recognize this
duty and that they will not be found
wanting in its performance."

PLAYS SYMPHONY RECORD.

Mr. Edison then spoke of the photo-
graph trade and said that the "search
work which had been interrupted some-
what by the war has been resumed.
The inventor said he would soon be able
to perfect a symphony orchestra record
for a symphony orchestra of ninety-four
pieces."

In closing, Mr. Edison said while there
may be temporary disturbances in the
business world during the next ten years,
he feels confident that conditions in this
country at present are such as to justify
an optimistic future.

June 13, 1919

EDISON REFERS TO SAMUEL GOMPERS AS -AMERICA'S GRAND OLD MAN OF LABOR

In a long interview in which Thom-
as A. Edison, the great American gen-
ius was questioned on many points re-
garding America's future, and in parti-
cular reference to the part which la-
bor is taking in the peace conference,
Mr. Edison said he heartily approves
the international labor program and
that it should be encouraged by gov-
ernments throughout the world. "We
must have two many international

committees," he said. "The world be-
comes smaller every time an interna-
tional committee is organized and be-
gins to work intelligently, and it will
be easier to run a small world well than
it has been in the past to run a big
world well."

Mr. Edison took occasion to express
high regard for the great American
labor leader, and deep regret because
of Mr. Gompers' recent accident.

BOSTON (MA) AMERICAN

June 22, 1919

EDISON ARTISTS IN RECITAL WORK

Ten recitals under Edison
auspices are to be a prominent fea-
ture of the next musical season, ac-
cording to Yerdil Fuller, the Edison
general supervisor.

"The present outlook is that the
season, opening in the Fall of 1919
will be the biggest yet," he says,
"and we are trying to get enough
artists to meet the demand. The re-
citals themselves have made it some-
what difficult because the artists
who have engaged in tenor-test work
have secured added popularity and
have more and more been called into
regular concert work."

"Among the artists whom we hope
to put on tour are Vernon Dalhart,
Amy Ellettsman, Glen Elliston, the
Fleming Trio and Mrs. Mabel
Wagner-Schank. Miss Florence Per-
rell, Ida Gardner, Julia Uffrich,
Marie Morrissey, Mrs. Daisy Lane
Shepherd, Marie Tiffany and Hardy
Williamson. Several newcomers will
also be with us. They are Leola
Lacey, Marie Laurende (the Metro-
politan Opera Company baritone),
Claire Polster, Sissy Sanderson Pe-
gan, the famous whistler, and our
old friends Collins and Horley."

AN EDISON STORY.

By DR. FRANK CRANE.

"There is not less wit nor less invention," wrote Bayle, "in applying rightly a thought one finds in a book than in being the first author of that thought." Cardinal du Perron has been heard to say that the happy application of a verse of Virgil has deserved a talent."

Also Lovell:

Though old the thought and oft expressed,
'Tis his at last who says it best.

All this is my apology for relating the following story, which I take from John Clinton Parker's little magazine, "Calabur," he in turn having gotten it from an article by Charles M. Schwab in the American Magazine.

Thomas A. Edison, who never saw the inside of a college as a student, once had in his laboratory a man fresh from one of our great universities, where he had been graduated at the head of his class. Soon this young bachelor of arts met much that upset his pet theories. But he would not readjust these theories. When things were done contrary to rules laid down in the books, he looked on with indulgence.

One day Mr. Edison uncrowded from its socket an incandescent electric light bulb. "Find the cubic contents of this!" he said to the college graduate.

To work out the problem by mathematical rote was about as difficult as squaring the circle. But the college student went at it boldly. Reams of paper were figured and disfigured by his energetic pencil during the next few days. Finally he brought to Mr. Edison the result of his calculations. "You're at least 10 per cent. out of the way," said the inventor. The graduate, sublimely confident, disputed this.

"All right," said Edison calmly. "Let's find out."

The graduate took out his pencil, ready for another siege at mathematics, but the inventor quietly picked up a small hammer and knocked the tip off the blown end of the bulb. Then he filled the bulb with water, weighed it, and in about a minute had arrived absolutely at the result. It showed that the complex mathematical calculations of the college man were at least 10 per cent. out of the way.

Fortunately, the lesson went home, and afterward the student became an excellent practical electrician.

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NEWARK (NJ) STAR —
EAGLE
June 17, 1919

EDISON TO BE REFEREE AT OLYMPIC PARK SATURDAY

Thomas A. Edison will act as referee at the Olympic Park Saturday afternoon, and his son, Charles, as honorary chairman in connection with the Edison Day outing at Olympic Park, Irvington, Saturday afternoon.

Thursday morning and afternoon the Automobile Club will bring hundreds of orphans to the park, donating more than 500 machines to the humane service.

Olympic Park is making special feature this season of fireworks, displays being given every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday nights. There is dancing every night and a round of attractions, including the Aerial Staircase, Rodeo, "death riders," Ferris wheel and the "whip."

The children's playground is a great convenience to mothers, who are able to leave the little ones in the hands of the attendants in perfect safety.

New Capital and Labor Plan Which May Work Wonders, Told by Charles Edison, Son of 'Wizard' and a Notable Sociologist

Scheme to Give Every Man Individual Justice Is Being Put Into Practice at West Orange, N. J., Laboratory.

MISFITS NOT FIRED,
BUT ARE MADE 'FITS'

All Mystery Is Banned From Plant and No 'Business' Secrets' Are There to Arouse Employees' Suspicions.

CHARLES EDISON explains to the workers the unknown regions of "overhead" and other expense. He aims especially to prevent the destruction of raw material and waste of "overhead" by imperfect workmanship due to straining for quantity production.

He declares that the plan amounts to the first really frank confidential relationships between capital and labor; that far from opposition to the unions, it offers full and enlightened co-operation with them.

Individual effort is recognized in a way which leaves no cause for complaint by the mass, he says, but which gives each man an incentive for high effort.

Experiments and Not Examinations Used to Adjust Workers to Any Job They Think They Are Able to Fill.

'WELFARE WORK' HELD
AS UTTER FAILURE

Executive of Vast Organization Says that Spirit of Confidence Brings Out Efficiency by Individuality Route.

By EDWARD MARSHALL,
GLOBE-DEMOCRAT STAFF CORRESPONDENT,
Copyright, 1919.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Thomas A. Edison is not only a great inventor but a great manufacturer. Now his son, Charles Edison, in connection with his father's vast plants, develops as a notable sociologist.

At West Orange, N. J., where is located the famous "Edison Laboratory," out of which so many of the world's wonders have come, there is located also a manufacturing plant, in which a group of plants covering many acres, employing thousands of skilled workmen in the production of phonographs, records, chemicals, storage batteries and a great many other things invented by Mr. Edison.

Naturally, therefore, the "world's wizard" and his associates are very much alive to the big question of the future relations between capital and labor which just now fills so much of the world's thought. And quite as naturally, the Edison establishment is approaching the question in an unique way.

Under the direction of Charles Edison, who is chairman of the Edison Company's Board of Directors and head of all the manufacturing plants, a system of co-operation between the organization and its employees has been put into operation which promises to change the old order of things entirely, and set up a real partnership between the workers and the owners of the property.

The details of this new system were set out for me yesterday by Charles Edison himself. "That changes of great moment will come in the general relationships existing between employer and employee," said Mr. Edison, "must be manifest to all intelligent observers. It is equally clear that these changes are not to be worked out through strikes and lockouts or trouble of any kind, but through application of increased intelligence and consideration on both sides."

"Perhaps industry has not been very intelligently organized after all. It seems not probable that more thought has been given to machinery than to men in the progress of the modern organization. I mean by this that industry has managed to get almost entirely out of the habit of individualization."

"Perhaps it was natural enough that this should occur. In the pre-mechanical days if the individual worker was anything, he was a specialist. If he was not a specialist, he was a failure. Then came the machine and the pendulum of process. Of men in attending their employment, and of employers in distributing their men, sawing the other way. Men were sent where work needed to be done with little if any consideration for the personal preferences or special fitness of the human individual; men sought that employment which offered the highest paid at the moment, equally disregarding natural bent and the thought of specialization."

be, and a very small percentage will give intelligent answers.

This is the handicap confronting all intelligent, serious-minded employers today. It is in hindering confronting the employer. In our effort to overcome it we are trying to overcome it for both sides.

"We are not approaching the solution of the question, however, as a formal machine process of examinations and tests, soulless and lifeless, and not accomplishing the result which we are after except to a very limited degree. The process which really will reveal individuality is the natural selection of the human being who he is valued (if consideration of this has not been long lost sight of that now he does not think of it at all) and his record in the various jobs he tries, whether through personal preference or the exigencies of the factory.

"And it is our hope that presently we shall have stenographers who ought to be stenographers and intemperate men who ought to be intemperate, with nowhere in the establishment a metal worker or who would do better or be happier at wood-working, or an outside man who ought to be inside. We are trying to get strong men for the heavy jobs and to give those less muscular light work to do.

"We don't believe we shall need blood tests or Bertillon measurements in order to accomplish these results; it is our conviction that we shall require only highly humanized relationships between employer and employed, highly trained intelligence upon the part of foreman and department heads, fully established knowledge in the workers' minds that which they best can do in that which we expect them to have them do.

Good Foremen First Requisite

THE first requisites of this are highly trained foremen, anxious to co-operate in the execution of the general idea. We do not tell these foremen that they ought to be employed by the company who tries a job and fails at it. It is quite conceivable that the men want who can find the proper place for themselves in our establishment.

be obtained by study of the inanimate matter utilized in industry.

"So these are some of the things which we believe are the points to be considered next after we have attended to the primary desiderata: congenial surroundings for all workers, good light, the best of tools, cleanliness and orderliness and general education in the preservation of this cleanliness and order.

"We have watched with a good deal of interest various experiments which have been made in so-called 'welfare work' and have come to the conclusion that there can be no more contented, happier or more efficient and therefore not so hard to make the affected enterprises more successful.

"Welfare work, often, destroys individuality, destroys individuality and you destroy at the same time real happiness and real efficiency for efficiency and discontent, even though the discontent is subsurface, will not go together.

"Ex-Speaker Cannon of the House of Representatives, interviewed by L. White, Pullman, in the *Washington Evening Post* some years ago, made certain shrewd observations upon this subject in connection with the experiments, widely described as great success for a time, which were made by the Pullman Palace Car Company at Pullman, Ill.

'Uncle Joe' Cannon Speaks

I HAVE been told," he said, "that the greatest ambition and the greatest disappointment of George M. Pullman was his model community at Pullman. . . . philanthropist, welfare workers, artists, publicists and communists from all parts of the world visited Pullman and praised the wise mingling of business contribution and consideration of the welfare of the workers which Mr. Pullman had developed. The best theatrical companies were engaged for the theater, the latest books and current literature for the library, the best teachers for the schools, sanitary experts looked after the streets and public utilities, and Pullman was an ardent realisation of Robert Owen's dream at New Harmony; but it lacked one element. . . . 'The company owned the town.' . . . 'The residents were denied that great privilege of American citizenship; ownership of the property they occupied. They could not tear down or rebuild. . . . 'They could not mortgage or trade. . . . 'They could not engage in the great game of individual enterprise and soon there was dissatisfaction at Pullman. . . . 'Mr. Pullman came to be considered an overlord, instead of a philanthropist.

"Similar efforts elsewhere have produced similarly unsatisfactory results, no matter how well meant they may have been. We have seen the poor minds that that sort of thing won't do; we have not

'Uncle Joe' Cannon on Welfare Workers

I HAVE been told," said Ex-Speaker Cannon of the House of Representatives, "that the greatest ambition and the greatest disappointment of George M. Pullman was his model community at Pullman. The best theatrical companies were engaged for the theater, the latest books and current literature for the library, the best teachers for the schools, sanitary experts looked after the streets, and Pullman was an artistic realization of Robert Owen's dream at New Harmony; but it lacked one element—the company owned the town—the residents were denied the great privilege of American citizenship; ownership of the property they occupied. They could not tear down or rebuild—they could not engage in the great game of individual enterprise, and soon there was dissatisfaction at Pullman. Mr. Pullman came to be considered an overlord instead of a philanthropist." Charles Edison quotes the ex-speaker and indorses his opinion.

Charles Edison Tells Plan for Running Plant

Continued from First Page.

a certain job and sees his output sold for \$100. It is likely to increase that the employer makes \$50 profit on the work. It doesn't result in the extent of "overhead" charges against his product, the amount of raw material, the thousands and millions which enter into the production and selling end, the many prices which affect costs and profits.

"Often he has no conception of the fundamental of competitive business. The employer who seems to be making a fine profit may be not realizing how the floor might be doing how he can meet his obligations."

"If the man at the bench understands the fundamentals of the business which employs him, he probably would see many things in light quite different from those in which he actually views them. It is not his fault. Capital, the employer, has fallen into the silly habit of secrecy, and it may be that this habit has grown out of knowledge that days about the conduct of the business which must be kept under cover for safety's sake."

"Capital has not generally taken labor into its confidence. It has become a director's table supposition, that business facts must not get beyond the board. I have known of enterprises in which actual costs have been so carefully concealed have known them. Such procedure may justify suspicion when frankness would do not the slightest business harm. It is the better that business should not make itself mysterious."

"We at the Edison plant have decided against secrecy. We shall lay our cards upon the table at the other side of which our workers sit. We want to know our workers, as I have explained, and we want our workers to know us."

be employed in greater than the wage paid to that man. To lose any of his productivity is to make a net loss on actual investment.

How to Reward Real Merit.

Why are some of the lines of thought which have led us to conceive the plan with which we are now experimenting?

"In its essentials this plan is not new. In framing it we have been guided, at least in part, by the many excellent books which have been written on labor and industrial problems. It is only in its special application that we have been guided by our own problems, and the results of our own study."

"Following these lines of thought, we came to the idea of starting in, at least in part, by the many excellent books which have been written on labor and industrial problems. It is only in its special application that we have been guided by our own problems, and the results of our own study."

"But this, in justice, must not mean that any man gets less than actual 'wage' for 'wage' is based, or is supposed to be based, upon the cost of living—a civilized contract with opportunities for advancement of the workers and their families. So we take the basic 'wage' as a standard but if we carry out our plan of rewarding those who produce generously, we must make it for the man who deserves it."

"The plan which we are trying out we believe will accomplish this. We believe it will show us how to reward, individually to pay out, those of unusual productivity, possibility and willingness, without unduly overpaying average workers. And we hope that it will show us what normal output actually is."

"We are endeavoring to achieve quality, rather than for quantity, that is to say, by considering quality as well as quantity in the computation of the wage."

"There are certain of our products, as for example, records for our phonographs, which depend absolutely upon quality. A worker turning out a double quantity of 25 per cent quality would be far less than half as valuable to us as the worker who turned out normal quantity of 100 per cent quality. For the first worker, through bad quality of workmanship, would waste a great deal of material."

least importantly, quality and, at

"Now another basic element enters into our experiment. We are planning it so that all will share in it. The increase of the output of a certain shop will not be divided among individual workers in accordance with the records of their individual production. All the additional wages earned in that shop will be divided, share and share alike, among all the workers in that shop."

"At first thought it may seem that this is an injustice because it gives slow workers a share of that which fast, good workers can earn. We have decided that such reasoning is not quite sound, although on surface observation it may seem so. No one piece of our work is 'fully' finished by one workman. Each piece passes through many hands. Therefore we are not determining with exact and certain justice where a fault occurs. But the workers themselves will, as they go, find out a fairly piece of work from the workman whose process precedes his finally will be aware of it."

"We will not tolerate it, we think, if he will see to it that all his predecessors in the work do good work, for if they do not work he suffers. The plan turns over to the men themselves much very important shop control, which under the old system offered many opportunities for injustice on the part of foremen and inspectors. We believe they will attend to it diligently, for their protection and for ours."

"That is a nutshell, and very roughly told, in the experiment which we are trying in one Edison plant. If it works well there, and the fact that there seem to be no

... we used which amounted to a shot, rather than to an individual bonus? Finally we adopted the word 'dividend' which had already been successfully used in co-operative movements similar to ours."

Head of Cardinals Victory on Today's game at 3 p. m.

JUNE 22, 1919

NATION'S LEADERS SPEAK

Common Sense Condemns the Liquor Traffic.

From the Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, Thomas A. Edison, Judge Gray of the sixth circuit and Lord Ashurst men who rank with them as the foremost leaders in American industry, in railroad work, in medical and scientific achievement, shortly before our entrance into the war, sent to Congress the following petition:

"In view of the scientifically proved unfavorable effects of the use of alcoholic beverages even in small quantities:

"And in view, therefore, of the colossal physical, mental, moral, economic, social and racial evils which the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor entail:

"And in view of the inadequacies of all methods hitherto employed to check or regulate these evils:

"And in view of the great and rapid growth of public knowledge and sentiment on this subject as shown by antitoxification agitation and legislation thru most of our national area:

"The undersigned believe the time has come for the federal government to take steps looking to the prohibition in the United States of the manufacture, sale, import, export and transport of alcoholic liquors.

Here is the testimony of the foremost scientists, and the great business leaders of the country, and of noted surgeons and physicians that the physical, mental, moral, economic and social interests of the nation demand the complete destruction of the entire alcoholic liquor traffic of the country. There are not the anti-sobriety men, not the professional prohibition workers, but the great business leaders of America, whose judgment and broad patriotism no man can question.

Ashurst such testimony, who can dare advocate the resumption of the liquor traffic?

Washington, D. C.

SYRACUSE (NY) HERALD

June 22, 1919

THOMAS A. EDISON FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Irvington, N. J., June 21.—Thomas A. Edison is in favor of the league of nations. He said so to-day during the annual flight day of the Edison employees here.

"It may not work perfectly," said the veteran inventor, "but it's better than nothing. Any experiment that's reasonable is worth trying, I think."

Mr. Edison said that he is still working for the government.

June 19, 1919

CAN LIVE LONGER, ASSERTS EXPERT

Thomas A. Edison, and other great scientific celebrities are of the opinion that human life is not measurable by the "four score and ten" rule and that by proper control of life forces, men and women can live much longer than at present, said Dr. Orlando Miller, London, Eng., in his public address at Community hall Wednesday night.

Dr. Miller said Christ was the greatest exponent and exemplar of the control and intelligent direction of life forces. He said that when one understands the great forces of nature and the apparently faithless resources of the mind and soul, life takes on new meanings and new values and one has a zest for living not before experienced.

Dr. Miller will give free public address each evening including Saturday, at Community hall and each afternoon at 3 at the Metaphysical Society, 601 Mutual Home building.

BOSSON (MA) MORNING GLOBE

June 22, 1919

EDISON DOESN'T WANT TO RESTORE HEARING

Deafness Helps Him in His Work, Son Explains

IRVINGTON, N. J., June 21.—The reason Thomas A. Edison does not been attempting to invent an apparatus for improving his hearing is because his deafness aids him in his work, his son, Charles, one of his industrial managers, declared here today at the annual flight day of Edison employees.

"After for years he began to hear without his hearing, because, if he could hear well, he would often be distracted by what he would hear," the son said.

Mr. Edison has made considerable progress on inventions of "considerable importance," since his recent return from Florida, according to William H. Steadworth, long a confidential assistant to the "wizard."

The nature of these was not disclosed. "Although in his 81st year, Mr. Edison's mental activity is the same as it was 20 years ago," Steadworth reported. "He works day and night, and when he is not working, he is sleeping, and only comparatively little. Much of his time is devoted to reproduction of music, especially the human voice. He is a good substitute for many inventors imported raw materials used in sound reproductions."

Mr. Edison said he believed that although the war was over, inventors in the United States should continue work on war devices.

"I am still doing some work for the Government," he added.

NEW YORK (NY) TELEGRAPH

June 20, 1919

(12,000 DEALERS IN EDISON GOODS DINE

Entertainment, Banquet and Ball
Ends Fifth Annual Convention
of Phonograph Men.

With a banquet, entertainment and ball, the fifth annual convention of the Edison Phonograph Dealers of the United States and Canada last night at the Hotel Commodore, came to an end. Thomas A. Edison, host of the convention, was the guest of honor. Some 12,000 members and friends attended the dinner, enjoyed the dance and took part in the dancing contest.

The entertainment included vocal and instrumental music, in which the Edison phonograph played a conspicuous part; a featured dramatic hour, which danced and played dead; some Japanese and Arabian stunts. The vocal numbers were sung by members of the recording forces of the company. Mr. Edison had prepared a message to the dealers, which was printed and distributed to all who were present.

"Edison dealers," the message began, "a new order of things is emerging from the events of the past five years. Whatever may intervene, the ultimate result is going to approach more closely a square deal—for labor, capital, for the merchant, for the farmer, for every man; the employer who is not square with his employees, or the employee who is not square with his employer, is going to be out of step with the times."

BRIDGEPORT (CT) STANDARD

June 19, 1919

BIG CROWD SEES R-26 TAKE WAYS

Lake Company Launches Seventh
Submarine for U. S.
Navy.

The submarine R-26, the third of its type built in Bridgeport this year, was launched yesterday afternoon at the yards of the Lake Torpedo Boat company. Mrs. J. W. Barnett, Jr., wife of the official naval trial captain stationed at the local yard was sponsor.

Ceremonies, appropriate to the launching of a unit of the United States Navy, including several selections of the Lake band preceded the raising of the building beams and following the singing of Star Spangled Banner by the workmen, detailed to the duty quickly saved the supporters to the structure which held the R-26 in position and at a signal from the foreman Mrs. Barnett crashed the line hoisted barrels of wine against the sturdy bow of the ship, which gradually slid down the ways.

Ground Crowd Present.
The whistles of three tenders blew lustily and as the R-26 floated out into the Lake company bay each threw out lines and made her due. It is estimated that the largest crowd yet in attendance at a launching of a boat in Bridgeport was present yesterday, every vantage point being occupied.

The R-26 is the seventh U-boat of its type to be built at the Lake Torpedo company's plant and with the exception of tests of its batteries and engines is practically ready to be turned over to the Navy department.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

June 25, 1919

Edison to Talk Tomorrow
Thomas A. Edison will discuss Friday night before the fifth annual convention of the Edison dealers, which opened yesterday at the Commodore. More than 1,000 will attend the banquet in his honor.

NEW YORK TIMES

June 25, 1919

ANNOUNCE NEW EDISON IDEA

Inventor to Tell "How to Do Away
with Economic Unrest."

It was announced yesterday at the opening of the fifth annual convention of the Edison Dealers that Thomas A. Edison would issue a statement tomorrow in the form of a "how to do away with economic unrest" at the dinner which will be held on Friday at the close of the convention at the Hotel Commodore. Though little was definitely known of its message, it was said at the "Travelers" meeting yesterday that the plan which to will advance relates to a new economic order.

It was said that Edison's plan "has to be about" economic unrest—and that Mr. Edison believes that "the change" will not come from legislation, but from the people themselves.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

June 24, 1919

THOMAS A. EDISON TO ADDRESS DEALERS

Thomas A. Edison, it is expected, will announce some important discoveries at the fifth annual Edison Dealers' convention, to be held next Thursday in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Commodore. More than two thousand dealers from all parts of the country will attend. The convention will close with a banquet on Friday evening. William H. Wood is chairman of the Arrangements Committee.

July 31, 1919

CHOOSES MR. EDISON'S VOICE AS A THEME

The Diamond Disc Shop at Albany, N. Y., took advantage of the announcement that Thomas A. Edison had consented to a recreation of his own voice on his own invention to serve a patriotic purpose and as a consequence arranged the accompanying display in honor of Mr. Edison. In the center of the display is the latest picture of Mr. Edison and an announcement in crescent shape overhead directs attention to Mr. Edison's voice in his message to the American people, "Let Us Not Forget." Planked on each side of the picture is advertising matter featuring the record as music of victory and liberty. Directly in front of the central figure is the Statue of Liberty with a "Welcome Home" sign. A large American flag is prominently displayed.

Dealers have been taking advantage of the opportunity offered by T. A. Edison, Inc., who recently announced that a new picture of Mr. Edison was available. As a consequence many dealers have successfully emulated the latest picture of Mr. Edison in effective displays.



The Edison Display in the Diamond Disc Shop, Albany, N. Y.

HARRISBURG (VA) NEWS

July 10, 1919

THOMAS A. EDISON

Through his dealers, announces the arrival of The New Edison Phonographs in period model cabinets, and guarantees each and every instrument to be solid Mahogany, Walnut or Oak, "as you prefer" not Gum wood or hick stained, which is extensively used in some of the ordinary and inferior phonograph cabinets.

The New Edison Phonograph Period Cabinets are the most exquisite architectural designs, being: the Chipendale, William and Mary, Sheraton, Adam and Whitechite, having been endorsed by Mrs. Clara D. Wells, America's foremost interior decorator; "Lady" Randolph Churchill, England's greatest furniture critic, and "Madame" America's most exclusive furniture manufacturer, as the finished product in phonograph furniture.

The public is cordially invited to inspect these exquisite phonograph cabinets and hear the actual recreation of the human voice and music of human played instruments. The New Edison Phonograph, at the Valley Music Company's Store, Manager Sheehy stated last night that his company would carry in stock the complete line of New Edison Phonographs ranging in price from \$41.00 to \$200.00, which they will sell on convenient terms.

BACK PAGE

NEW YORK HERALD

July 31, 1919

Three Men Perish
as U.S. Submarine
Sinks in Sound

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE HERALD.)

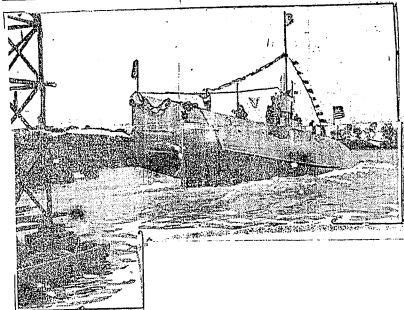
NEW LONDON, Conn., Wednesday.—While experimenting with depth bombs the United States submarine G-2 sank today in Long Island Sound, off Pleasant Beach, drowning three men.

The dead are—Arnold G. Henderson, scientist, third class, of Cheshire, Ill.; Sidney D. Uhlir, gunner's mate, third class, of Hamilton, Ill., and Doris Kiffin, stewardess, second class, of Minneapolis, Minn.

G-2 is a late boat this year. Her body was the only one of the three that had been recovered. The six other men on board were rescued by the Coast Guard cutter "Sigsbee," which was accompanying the G-2. Officers of the submarine here gave no explanation of the accident. The G-2 was of an earlier type of American submarine, and was listed as an observation craft. It was built by the Lake Superior Iron Company at Bridgport in 1912. A board of inquiry will be organized by Captain N. Duffee to investigate the accident.

The submarine sank with open hatch. Gunner's Officer, commanding at the submarine here, went to the scene immediately after the accident. The submarine No. 1 and No. 2, with divers aboard, were sent to find out where the G-2 sank in aid in the search for the bodies. The G-2 was in charge of Gunner R. W. Norton.

Uncle Sam's Largest Undersea Launched at Fore River Yards



Uncle Sam's largest submarine has been launched at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company near Quincy, Mass. It has been christened the E-16, and is the last word in submarines.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR-PAZOLE

July 28, 1919

KANSAS CITY (MO) STAR

July 27, 1919

WACO (TX) TIMES-HERALD

July 11, 1919

EDISON MOVED BY DEATH OF FORMER ASSOCIATE

Thomas A. Edison today sent a message to the family of Frederick Sargent, his former associate, who is dead in Chicago. Mr. Sargent, who helped Edison perfect the electric light, died Saturday. He worked with the inventor in the eighties when Mr. Edison was in New York. Mr. Sargent was one of the Edison pioneers, an organization of co-workers of the wizard when he began his experiments with electricity. "He was one of the long engineers I have known," said Mr. Edison when he heard of Mr. Sargent's death.

A Former Associate of Edison Dead.
Chicago, July 26.—Frederick Sargent, an early associate of Thomas A. Edison, and a mechanical and electrical engineer of international reputation, died today after a long illness.

New Edison Models.

Mr. Carroll stated that the new line of Edison lamps embraced a range in price from \$55 to \$5,000, and that the period designs were the masterpieces of the cabinet maker's artistry. These models are soon to be seen in the newly constructed Edison department to the left of the stairway on the first floor.

Thomas A. Edison for the first time was present at the banquet given during the annual convention of Edison dealers in New York City, which Mr. Carroll and Mr. Wigley attended. Mr. Carroll addressed the convention on the subject of "Edison Advertising," and according to Mr. Wigley his address created a profound impression not only with his dealers present from all over the country, but also with the Edison company and that the address in full will be among the top readings in the company's monthly publication.

July 26, 1919

Confiscation is the Aim.

The trolley companies throughout the country represent to mayors and city officials that if they could not charge higher car fare they must go into bankruptcy. They were denied the desired permission and more than sixty of them are now in the hands of receivers. Today some of these receivers are appealing for authority to raise the fares and are assuring the chief executives of several cities that the condition of the companies is very serious. The receivers may be supposed to be disinterested; nevertheless many city officials are still using their power to starve the railroads. They are socialist in spirit and their purpose is plain. They want the trolley lines to collapse completely and pass into public ownership and control. To accomplish this they will not stop at the confiscation of the roads. Thousands of men and women have invested their money in them, and have thus done more, collectively, for the development of American cities and for the convenience and welfare of the people of both the cities and their environs than probably any other agency. Wherever there have been good trolley lines there have been also growth and expansion of the communities through which they run. And yet men in official life are willing to wreck the companies operating them and rob the men and women whose money is invested in them.

Thomas Edison is one of the many big men who do not admire the attitude of Mayor Hylan of New York, and men of his breed, toward the street railroads. A letter from Mr. Edison was read last week before the national commission now studying the problem. He said:

The trenching contests between the roads and cities, made in pioneering days under normal conditions, have no protective clauses against the greatest change that has taken place in centuries, due to the world war. The municipalities can exact their pound of flesh if they so desire, with the ultimate bankruptcy of these organizations, but the spirit that is now abroad in the world is against this. We are all trying to play fair. If suffer we must, let us all suffer alike. If prosperity comes, all should participate in a like manner.—Newark Call.

July 13, 1919

1500 WASH MACHINE COMPANY WILL OPEN BRANCH ON MONDAY

FACTORY OFFICE, 43 DIVISION AVENUE, S. IN CHARGE OF N. F. GLIDDEN.

TO HANDLE HIGH CLASS ELECTRICAL DEVICES

The "1500" Washing Machine company opens its salesrooms at 43 Division avenue, S. tomorrow and will sell the "1500" cataraact electric washing machines, electric ironing machines, vacuum cleaner and other electrical devices for household use. Only the latest and most perfect machines will be handled.

The opening of the salesrooms will mark the establishment of the second factory branch of the famous Hingham, N. Y. concern in Michigan, the first factory branch being established some time ago in Detroit.

Edison Lauds "1500."

That it is a mistake to look upon these labor saving devices as luxuries is evidenced by statements of Thomas A. Edison:

"It takes labor at any price is too expensive to do the work an electric motor will do. Is it worth two cents a day to you to have the drudgery out of wash day? That is what it costs to operate the '1500' cataraact wash machine."

Electricity is rapidly coming into its own and the modern housekeeper is fast coming to a realization of the sense of its importance from an economical standpoint as well as a civilization of drudgery.

N. F. Glidden in Charge.

N. F. Glidden, comes as manager of the factory branch in Grand Rapids, and will be assisted in establishing the salesrooms here by B. D. Williams, campaign manager, and Miss Bern Simpson, demonstrator, both from the Hingham plant.

The company will place a "1500" washing machine in your home and will send an expert demonstrator to do your week's washing and teach you how to run the machine free of charge, proving to you its efficiency and economy.

A visit to the company's salesroom will prove both profitable and entertaining.

July 27, 1919

EDISON INVENTS NEW FUEL SAVER

It will be of interest to motorists to learn that Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has invented an instrument called

the Ecometer, which is designed to decrease the consumption of fuel, and increase the general efficiency of the motor. It is a scientifically-constructed instrument which can be attached to the primary air inlet of any carburetor of any motor car.

The Ecometer saves gasoline by allowing an increased amount of air to enter the mixture of gasoline and

air, over and above what most carburetors can possibly admit. It does this positively and automatically. It decreases carbon by making possible a more perfect combustible mixture of gasoline and air. Practically no carbon is left after explosion insofar as the mixture is concerned. Further because of the much better mixture, unnecessary lubricating oil that usually works up past the piston rings into the combustion chamber is driven back into the crank case, thereby reducing the amount of carbon formed from this source.

With the Ecometer in operation the motor runs smoother because a better balanced proportion of air and gasoline is delivered to the motor. The motor is kept cooler, because a slow burning mixture is eliminated. The motor can, moreover, be slowed down to a point where the impulse can be counted. The thrashing or intense vibration of the motor at the highest speeds is reduced to a minimum; the acceleration is greatly increased, because a better combustible mixture produces more powerful explosions—hence a quicker get-away.

THE MUSIC TRADES (NY)

July 19, 1919

THOMAS A. EDISON PRESENTS PHONOGRAPH AND RECORDS TO VALIANT CREW OF R-34

Inventor's Wife Makes Presentation—Mr. Edison Congratulates Crew and Characterizes Exploit as Opening of New Epoch in Human Progress

An Edison Army and Navy model phonograph with a varied assortment of fifty records was presented by Thomas A. Edison to the sturdy crew of the R-34 just prior to its return flight to England last week. The presentation was made at Roosevelt Field, Mineola, L. I., by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, wife of the inventor, to Captain Greenfield, who accepted the gift on behalf of Major G. H. Scott, commander of the R-34. Accompanying the gift was a letter from Thomas A. Edison, which read:

"I have been greatly interested in your exploit, as it is the opening of a new epoch in human progress. Were it not for some important experiments I have on hand I would have given myself the pleasure of a call on you to extend in person my hearty congratulations on your great achievement. Will you give me the pleasure of accepting one of my phonographs, with some records,

and carry the same on your return trip in commemoration of the first air voyage to America?

"Wishing you a pleasant and safe return, and with my compliments to you and your associates, I remain,

"THOMAS A. EDISON."

Phonograph music evoked interest and entertained members of the crew during its epoch-making return flight to America and its safe return trip to England. The story of how an English music talking machine playing jazz records contributed much to the enjoyment of the crew on the initial voyage of the electric blimp, of the crew on the initial voyage of the dirigible is interestingly told in the official log of the dirigible which will be preserved forever as an historical document. An unfortunate mishap to the English gramophone rendered the machine beyond repair while on the flight to America. When the blimp landed at Roosevelt Field the fact that the crew was denied the pleasure afforded by the talking machine through the mishap was disclosed.

Ford, Edison and Burroughs Spending Vacation in Vermont



HENRY FORD CUTTING NAME ON CORNERSTONE OF NEW TRACTOR PLANT. Members of his camping party watching him chisel name on what is to be the cornerstone of the Ford tractor plant at Green Island. Thomas A. Edison is in front at the left. H. S. Firestone and John Burroughs are just behind Mr. Ford.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 9.—Here Ford's camping party, which includes Thomas A. Edison, the world's greatest electrical wizard, and the celebrated naturalist, John Burroughs, struck Burlington this noon. Back to nature for mental and physical refreshment is the object of the famous trio, whose second such trip into Vermont this is. Two years ago they journeyed through the green hills of Vermont, camping then on the heights near Winooski, just outside of Burlington. The party arrived from Troy, N. Y., and left immediately after lunch for St. Albans. They would not divulge their complete itinerary.

KITCHENETTE ON TRUCK

The party consists of Mr. Ford, Mr. Edison, Mr. Burroughs, Harvey S. Firestone, head of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company; his son, Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., and W. G. Kingsford. The party is carrying a tenting and other camping equipment on two trucks, a Cadillac and a Ford, and four men from the Ford plant are taken along to do the work of pitching tents and bedding after the comfort of the distinctly isolated campsite. A kitchenette on one of the trucks makes it easy to cook a hearty meal by the roadside. One of the party volunteered the information that Mr. Edison was rather stiff at first at age 70. Mr. Ford was reclining in the lounge of his car until a Ford when the party drove up in front of the Hotel Vermont at 1:20 this afternoon. The party dined in the hotel dining room and their waiters said each of them ate a regular man's vacation meal.

Having Time of Lives

"No," said Mr. Ford, "we can't be interviewed. We are on a vacation," he boasted, and so did Burroughs and so did Edison. The others on the party laughed. Vermont scenery is wonderful, isn't it?" inquired Mr. Ford when the reporter mentioned the Ford trip against the Chicago Tribune. "We've never forgotten our last visit, here two years ago." Some of the party would talk of anything except the weather and scenery. They declared they were having the time of their lives, that they enjoyed sleeping in their tents by the roadside and eating breakfast in the open cooked on their Ford kitchenette. Mr. Edison has his own car along a roadside driven car. He wears a four linen suit. "The simple life is the only life," he said with a smile. "Life like a dog." Despite his 82 years, John Burroughs looked rusty and is as simple as a man 20 years younger. "I certainly like the camping life," he said, "it makes you feel made over." "The scenery is wonderful," was the reply to any question on any topic of the day. "This is our vacation, you know," laughed Mr. Ford. "We've put everything out of our minds."

August 11, 1919

Treasurer of National Social Organization



CHARLES EDISON.

In order to find, through scientific investigation, a solution for the problems of American democracy, Charles Edison, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Edison Company and son of Thomas Edison, the inventor, electric and philanthropic connections (to become treasurer of the National Social Unit organization, which is conducting an experiment in community organization in Cincinnati) will

NEW YORK EVENING WRX(NJ)

August 23, 1919

EDISON TO WORK FOR U. S.

Day Helpers Desired on Yacht Assigned to Him.

The U. S. S. Itasca, formerly "Lucky" Baldwin's whale's yacht California, now anchored at 82d Street, in the Hudson, has been assigned to Thomas Edison for experimental duty. Edison, who has been commanding, desires often boys for two years on the Itasca.

The Navy recruiting office at No. 10 East 23d Street, wants out of boys who respond will be in and out of

August 11, 1919

ATTEMPTS TO GET NAVAL LABORATORY

wants the Experiment and Research Institution Located Near Academy.

CASE IS STRONGER, ADVOCATES DECLARE

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 11.—Annapolis, Md., with its six miles to have the U. S. Navy naval experiment and research laboratory located at this vicinity. The Naval Consulting Board, to which the matter of a site was referred by the Secretary of the Navy, reported that it should be located at a point in the Severn River opposite the Naval Academy, but the war cabinet's decision of everything connected with the laboratory now, it is understood, the decision will be in a few days. The decision will be in a few days. The decision will be in a few days.

The recommendation of the Consulting Board was unanimous except for Thomas Edison, who believed that the laboratory should be located at deep water near New York City. In view of the action of the Board, those interested in Annapolis assume it would be the chief motive in the delay in decision has caused so far.

In addition, it has become known that the Government even abundant land at that point and that it is situated near water. The Government even abundant land at that point and that it is situated near water.

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August 17, 1919

GAIN FOR SOCIAL UNITARIES

Charles Edison, chairman of the board of directors of the Edison Company, and son of Thomas Edison, has accepted the offer to become chairman of the National Social Unit Organization, a force of a campaign for the extension of the Social Unit Plan of community organization, according to an announcement made yesterday from the New York office of the organization.

"Among all social, civic and philanthropic activities in this country, I have chosen to affiliate myself with the National Social Unit Organization because it seems to me to be the one in which the Social Unit Plan of community organization, which I believe is the only one that can be made both genuine and efficient."

"People are tired of materialistic schemes—tired of having things done for them. What they want is a medium of representation and expression through which they can do things for themselves, a medium which is comparable to that launched by the Social Unit Plan."

Mr. Edison will be assisted in his new office by M. M. Jones, chairman of the personal department of the Edison Company, who has become controller of the Social Unit Organization.

BIRMINGHAM (PA) NEWS

August 18, 1919

Thomas A. Edison says he has advanced 20 years in the last four. This rate, if maintained, will bring the millennium by 1935.

If the price goes much higher the boys' name of us can do it to send a photograph of a slide of back on this

NEW YORK AMERICAN

August 23, 1919

BOYS TO SAIL WITH EDISON

Fifteen boys with high school education will sail with Edison for two years on the Itasca for service in the Itasca, a schooner of 115 tons. The Itasca, formerly "Lucky" Baldwin's yacht California, has been assigned to Thomas A. Edison for experimental duty.

August 21, 1919



—Photo by Underwood & Underwood.
THIS IS THOMAS A. EDISON—
His name has been recently in-
cluded in the list of the National So-
cial Unit Organization.

NEW YORK WALL ST. JOURNAL

August 15, 1919

Sum quotes Thomas A. Edison as stating solution of railroad problem is in control of single man who would be made responsible for all systems. Henry Ford, who is on pleasure trip with Mr. Edison, also favored his (Edison's) suggestion. Mr. Edison said that private director could be surrounded by board of directors to cover legal requirements and Congress could designate Federal commissions to hold director in check. Edison denounced Plumb plan.

August 14, 1919

EDISON FOR ONE MAN
RAILROAD CONTROL

Denounces Plumb Plan and
Urges Single Private Direc-
tion of All Lines.

FAVORS GAS WARFARE

Inventor Holds, However, That
the Poison Should Over-
come, but Not Kill.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
NEWARK, Conn., Aug. 14.—(By Associated Press.)—Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, said today that "one poor General is better than two good ones" was quoted here today by "The Sun" in support of a suggestion advanced by him that the solution of the country railroad problem lay in their control by a single man, who should be made responsible for all systems. The scheme was conceived in his by Henry Ford when the two talked to "The Sun" correspondent while motoring through the city.

When asked how they could be brought under one man's direction, Mr. Ford answered: "Buy them, if necessary."

Mr. Edison thought, he said, that the private director of railroads whom he would place in charge could be surrounded by a board of directors to cover the legal requirements and that Congress could designate Federal commissions to hold the director in check.

"But I would have nothing to do with Government ownership and with bureaucracy, which the officials come to work at in a week in the morning and go home at 2," said he.

The Plumb railroad plan met with Mr. Edison's pronounced disapproval and he expressed the opinion that "the world is going crazy for a time but will recover before long."

The suggestion that the American army abandon gas warfare was frowned upon by the inventor. Mr. Edison thought a new kind of gun should be developed which would render enemy troops helpless but not kill them.

Mr. Ford said he knew nothing of the recent progress of his libel suit against the Chicago Tribune, but insisted that he would win in the end, "regardless of the cost," and show the world he was not an anarchist. There would be fewer strikes, he said, if it a day were made the minimum wage for mechanics.

The party also included John Burroughs, H. S. Foreman and his son, H. S. Foreman, Jr., both of Akron, Ohio, R. G. Kingsford of Iowa, Montclair, N. J., and Frederick T. Ott, son of Mr. Edison's engineer. They have been touring through the Adirondack, Green and White Mountains.

Their luncheon check at a local hotel came to \$14.25. Mr. Ford handed the waiter a \$10 bill and told him to keep the change.

NEW YORK GLOBE — Aug. 14, 1919

EDISON TAKES FORD
TO A MOVIE SHOW

DANIEL, Conn., Aug. 14.—(By Associated Press.)—Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford, H. S. Foreman, Jr., and their party of campers, returning from the Adirondack Mountains by automobile, stopped at a hotel here for the night. Mr. Ford and several others were the guests of Mr. Edison at a moving picture theatre. John Burroughs left the party at Waterbury.

Edison's Newspaper Campaigns

By William Maxwell, Vice-President Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

TWO or three years ago, we had a prize contest, which was extensively advertised in the magazines. We prepared some newspaper copy and sent it to our dealers, urging them to run the newspaper copy contemporaneously with our magazine advertising. In our letter, or bulletin, to the dealers, we stated that we proposed to make up special scrapbooks of the dealers' advertising in connection with this contest and that such scrapbooks would be shown to Mr. Edison. We, therefore, urged each dealer to send us clippings of his advertisements.

Somehow or other, our bulletin to dealers got into the hands of one of the newspaper papers. I don't think it was *NEWSPAPERISM*, but perhaps it was. The editor, literally took the hide off of us by means of an editorial, which denounced us for asking our dealers to do what he believed we should have done at our own expense. He also ridiculed our statement that we intended to show the advertising scrapbooks to Mr. Edison. As a matter of fact, we did intend to show the scrapbooks to Mr. Edison, we did show them to him and he looked through them with a great deal of interest. His ability to feel a genuine interest in such matters helps to keep him young.

That minor point disposed of, let's take up the other question. In this particular case, more than 2,000 of our dealers responded to our request and ran newspaper

advertising in conjunction with our magazine advertising. In other words, the dealers used about ten times as much newspaper space as we could have afforded to use, and the editor in question was quarreling with a policy which brought more money into the cash drawers of the newspapers than any other policy we could have adopted.

There seems to be an impression abroad that we believe a phonograph manufacturer should spend all of his appropriation in magazines and farm papers and none of it in newspapers. There is probably no manufacturer who believes more fully in newspaper advertising than we do, but until recently we have been unable to find a satisfactory way of spending our money in the newspapers.

Five or six years ago we ran a newspaper campaign at about 200 central points and appended the names and addresses of the local dealers. This campaign was very successful, so far as these 200 towns were concerned, and the dealers in these particular towns were highly pleased, but they acted a good deal like the ghost which ran a foot race with Nigger Sam. Sam was walking by a graveyard one night and a ghost started after him. Sam outran the ghost for about a mile and then sat down, exhausted. The ghost, catching up with him, sat down beside Sam and said: "That was a mighty fine race we had; let's have another." When our campaign was over, the dealers in these 200 towns said to us: "That was mighty fine advertising you did; let's have some more of it." When we suggested that maybe they might do a little advertising themselves in addition to the small space they had been using in conjunction with our advertising, they were shocked at the idea. Meanwhile, in the 3,000 odd towns wherein we had done no advertising, the dealers were complaining and refusing to put forth any noteworthy sales effort until we had run an advertising campaign in their respective towns.

A situation thus arose where it seemed necessary to say to our dealers that we would do no newspaper advertising in any dealer's town, but that we would advertise extensively in the magazines and furnish dealers with newspaper copy which interlocked with our magazine copy. We pointed out to merchants handling our line that our policy of limited dealer representation justified our dealers in bearing the entire expense of local newspaper advertising. This policy has been in effect for several years and has been successful to such an extent that at least 80 per cent. of

our dealers are regular newspaper advertisers and the aggregate amount spent by the dealers in newspaper advertising reaches a very large sum annually. The principal fault in this system is the fact that it probably does not give our line sufficient advertising in large cities, where space is expensive, but consistency requires us to treat the large cities the same as we do the small towns.

Lately we have evolved a plan which will result in our spending indirectly about half a million dollars in newspaper advertising and a considerable portion of this expenditure will find its way into the metropolitan newspapers. The theory of this new plan is that if a dealer will do certain things, we will pay him for doing them—the pay to take the form of a newspaper advertising allowance. For example, we say to a dealer: "Hire some returned soldiers, or sailors, train them to give demonstrations of the Edison phonograph in churches, lodges, schools, factories, etc., and for every demonstration so given, we will allow you \$5.00 for newspaper advertising, provided you put another \$5.00 with our \$5.00."

We also propose, where an Edison artist gives a concert, to go fifty-fifty with our dealer in newspaper advertising, featuring such artist's records, or "Re-Creations," as we call them.

Probably everyone is familiar with our so-called "Tone Test," in which an artist sings or plays in direct comparison with the Re-Creations of the artist's performance. Our dealers have found that these so-called "Tone Test" concerts are a very fine form of advertising. We require the dealer to pay the artist's fee and all other expenses incident to the Tone Test concert, but we rebate the artist's fee in the form of a newspaper advertising allowance. In other words, if a dealer pays an artist \$500, we will pay for \$500 worth of newspaper advertising.

We have still a fourth plan, by which we set up for a dealer an advertising allowance of a certain percentage of his purchases of a certain class of goods. The dealer is required to spend a similar amount.

From the foregoing, you will see that we have at last realized our ambition to spend money liberally in the newspapers, without creating a situation similar to that of Nigger Sam and the ghost.

I am inclined to believe that during the next twelve months, there will be more inches of Edison advertising in the newspapers of the United States and Canada than of any other phonograph.

COLUMBUS (OH) DISPATCH

September 6, 1919

(A)

PRINTERS INK, NEW YORK

September 6, 1919

(B)

BRATTON IGNORED.

Elected Secretary of Distributors' Association at Annual Convention.

A. A. Bratton, president of The Dictating Machine Co. of Columbus, Ohio, was honored by being elected secretary of The Dictating Machine Distributors' Association which met at the Thomas A. Edison Laboratories at Orange, N. J.

The association is composed of the distributors of the Ediphone from all parts of the United States and Canada. The meeting was held during the forty-second convention of The Ediphone at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York city. It was one of the largest conventions in point of attendance ever held. For 42 years Mr. Edison has been a leader in this important branch of modern business and his extended plans are being arranged and carried out to facilitate its large production to meet the increasing demand for Ediphones, it is said.

A visit and complete inspection of the factory was part of the program. In addition to many other features, the convention program was an interesting and important one. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Frank Crown and A. H. Hines. Charles Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, has succeeded his father as president of the board of directors of Thomas A. Edison, Inc. and presided at all meetings of the convention.

A number of new patents and improvements were heard and will be added to The Ediphone to make it more effective and convenient.

The Dictating Machine Co. with offices in Columbus, Baltimore and Dayton, Ohio; Washington, Wheeling and Charleston, W. Va., are the local distributors. A. A. Bratton, the president, and 11 members of the organization, attended the convention, making their headquarters at the Hotel Pennsylvania for four days. On their way to the convention the local delegation met at the Baltimore office and had a conference for one day. The local members who were present at the convention were, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bratton, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Hoffman, H. C. Macdonald, J. L. J. Smith, J. H. Hall, J. W. Wallace, O. A. Cochran, F. V. O'Neil, J. D. Boer, L. W. Dams and T. P. Mulholland.

G. R. Holmes, New York
Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

George R. Holmes, formerly assistant editor of the *Electrical Engineer*, New York, and lately, after his discharge from the naval service, assistant director of publicity for the New York Police Air Service, and a lieutenant in that organization, has been made a member of the advertising and publicity departments of the Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J.

THOMAS A. EDISON HAS
REPRODUCED HUMAN VOICE

Refined Audiences at Tazewell Friday
Night Sat as Though Hypnotized

[illegible]

In addition to their natural voices, these artists carried along with them their recreated voices in their suites, cases which had been recorded on the Edison record, and each matched the natural with the recreated voice, and it required the most delicate and trained ear to at all distinguish the one from the other, if indeed it could.

The refined audience sat as if hypnotized as these talented people engaged in their performances.

Miss Peteler, after being presented by Mr. Humphrey, appeared on the program first and the moment that she walked out on the stage and took her place by the side of the Edison machine, her audience knew that a

Besides being an extremely handsome young woman, Miss Peltier possesses probably the sweetest soprano voice heard in this section, and her audience Friday evening, composed largely of Taxewell's most distinguished musicians, was indeed very appreciative, and the young artist was the recipient of many compliments.

Of the selections she gave a dash with her own recreated voice in perfect harmony was wonderful.

The performance of Miss Pagan, queen of American whistlers, was indicated as unique as entertaining, and no bird ever flipped its wing that could beat this young lady "singing." So rightly should be known as "America's Mocking Bird," for every note that the mocking bird produces is perfectly mimicked by Miss Pagan. This young artist was good enough to tell the *Graham Daily News* representative something of her career. She stated that her home was in Springfield, Ohio, and that she began whistling at the age of five years.

A whistler had come to her city, and she at once became infatuated with the accomplishment and took it

up herself. ~~Life~~ is now probably
about twenty.

[illegible]

[July?]

**EDISON PRESENTS:
MACHINE TO FLIERS**

Melodious strains from a phonograph presented by Thomas A. Edlison will help relieve whatever monotony there may be in cloud life while the R-51 is sailing over the Atlantic on its return trip to England. The phonograph was presented at Roosevelt Field by Mrs. Edlison. Capt. Greenfield accepted the gift on behalf of Major Scott. Together with the instrument, an Army and Navy model, Captain Greenfield received the following letter from Mr. Edlison to Major Scott:

"I have been greatly interested in your exploit, as it is the opening of a new epoch in human progress. Were it not for some important experiments I have on hand I would have given myself the pleasure of a call on you to extend in person my hearty congratulations on your great achievement."

"Will you give me the pleasure of accepting one of my phonographs, with some records, and carry the same on your return trip in commemoration of the first air voyage to America.

"Wishing you a pleasant and safe return, with my compliments to you and your associates, I remain,"

"THOMAS A. EDISON."

Los Angeles Examiner

LOS ANGELES, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1919

PHONOGRAPH PLANT IN L.A., EDISON PLAN

Officials of Orange, N. J., Factory Favorably Impressed; May Establish Branch in This City

Vice President, Secretary Here Two Days in Conference With J. T. Fitzgerald of Music House

The selection of Los Angeles for the location of a factory for the manufacture of Edison phonographs, may result from a visit to this city of William Maxwell, Vice president and general manager, and John W. Hudson, secretary of the Edison Phonograph Company of Orange, N. J.

Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Hudson left here yesterday after passing two days in conference with J. T. Fitzgerald of the Fitzgerald Music Company, the leading Edison representative in the Southwest, and other Edison dealers. Both were guests Tuesday afternoon and night at the Fitzgerald country home, "Seven Hills Farm."

"Los Angeles made a very favorable impression on Mr. Maxwell," Mr. Fitzgerald said last night. "And what the plans of the company are was not fully revealed by either official. Rumor was checked, however, to say that the Edison Company intends to establish factories in California."

Los Angeles and the adjacent territory have established an excellent record for the sales of the Edison phonographs. Mr. Maxwell admitted it is becoming too costly to ship machines this far West, when they can be made here at a great saving.

"I've come over to have the announcement that this city has been selected as the site for an Edison factory. It will be in keeping with the more advanced than now to being large factories in Los Angeles to take advantage of the wonderful natural resources we have."

HUDSON (NY) REGISTER

September 10, 1919

(D)

EDISON'S VOICE IN RECORDS

Inventor of Phonograph, for the First Time, Makes Short Speech Which Will Be Preserved

Thomas A. Edison, who invented the phonograph 27 years ago, has for the first time consented to have his own voice recorded on a phonograph record. The reproduction, which is on the back of a record containing the national anthem of our allies, was heard recently for the first time in the Edison laboratory at Orange, N. J.

Mr. Edison celebrated his 72nd birthday on February 11. The talk, which is Mr. Edison's first comment about the war since America entered the fight, follows:

"Our boys made good in France. The good American boys were making in Europe. Our soldiers have made it mean courage. Recently, self-restraint and modesty. We are proud of the North Americans who risked their lives for the liberty of the world, but we must not forget, and we must not permit demagogues to belittle the part played by our gallant allies. Their country lists tell the story."

"However proud we may be of our own achievements, let us remember always that the war could not have been won if the Belgians, British, French, and Italians had not fought the battles in the face of overwhelming odds. The great war will live vividly in the minds of Americans for the next 100 years. I hope that when we do reverence to the memory of our brave boys who fell in France we shall not forget their brothers in arms, who wore the uniforms of our allies."

"I believe that the national airs of France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium should for all time to come be as familiar to us as our own 'Star-Spangled Banner.'"

CHICAGO (ILL.) NEWS
SEPT. 19, 1919

CHICAGO TO BE "ALL LIT UP"

Not for July 1, 1919, but for Electric Show Opening.
Probably, Chicago is going to get "all lit up." This may seem a little bit "lit up." It is true, but the night of July 20 will our city have been so "lit up" as it will be the night of July 11. Only this time it will be the city that is "lit" and not the inhabitants.
The night of Oct. 11 is the night the Chicago electrical show opens its doors to the public, and the management of the show has arranged for the most elaborate lighting effects ever attempted in this city. Six of the largest searchlight in the United States are being brought to Chicago to be placed on top of the Edison chateau. The other large lights will be placed on the roof of the Coliseum, where the exposition will be held, and the rays of the two batteries of lamps will meet a mile over the city. The lamps to be used for this display were manufactured in this country for use in France and for aircraft defense in America, but

The signing of the armistice prevented them being put into service.
According to word received by E. W. Lloyd, director of the exposition, Thomas Edison probably will turn the electric show open to the public.

MONTGOMERY (ALA.) ADVE
SEPT. 21, 1919

WORK FOR AN EDISON

Edison's work for the betterment of neighborhood life, and through it the betterment of national life, is the fact that the organization doesn't pretend to know just yet how best to accomplish what it seeks. It is willing to be shown. "His aim," Mr. Edison says, "is at a solution of the most fundamental problem in America today and it is aiming in an experimental fashion such as a scientist uses in his laboratory. The problem is how can democracy be made both genuine and efficient." It is certainly a problem that justifies scientific means of approach if any problem does, and we welcome an Edison to the ranks of its investigators. Those Edison sometimes put in more than an eight-hour day or a forty-eight hour week on matters with which they are concerned, but in spite of this non-union procedure, they usually find what they are looking for.

CINCINNATI (O.) ENQUIRER
SEPT. 23, 1919

NEW YORK DAY-BY-DAY

BY J. H. MURPHY, TIMES STAFF BUREAU, 312 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEW YORK.

SOMEbody is PROBABLY GOING TO FIND OUT, SOMETIME, WHAT atomic force is and what can be done with it. According to an Associated Press cable, Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent British scientist, said, at the ceremonies held on the one hundredth anniversary of the death of James Watt, that the first utilization of the atomic properties of matter had been made in wireless telephony. He added that if the atomic energy of one ounce of matter could be released and accurately directed it would be sufficiently powerful to raise the German ships in Scapa Flow and pile them up top of the mountains of Scotland. "I hope," he said, "that the human race will not discover how to apply this energy until it has intelligence and morality enough to refrain from using it improperly."

Shortly after the United States entered the war with Germany, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, quoted Thomas A. Edison as saying that he had made a discovery which would enable the United States to win the war in an hour if it were put into use. According to Dr. Butler, the discovery involved a natural force so awful and resistless in its power that humanity would be appalled by it. He said that Edison declared that he would not disclose the principle of power unless the moment arrived when it could be considered a necessary last resort for victory against Germany. "The application of this power could disintegrate the most powerful battalions into primary atoms, at a 100 miles distance, instantly," said Edison, according to Dr. Butler, "but so one could measure the awful results should opposing forces learn and utilize the secret. They might destroy the world." Dr. Butler did not doubt that Edison had found the way of arousing atomic force to action, but that was his deduction from the fact that the inventor had made to him.

JERSEY CITY, (N. J.) JOURNAL
SEP. 27 1919

ALASKAN INVENTS MOVIES PHONOGRAPH

Fairbanks-Town Edison made to his laurels in Alaska, the inventor of the Fairbanks bureau of Alaska, Alaska, has perfected a loud and talking machine which he says will synchronize with pictures. Edison has long been working on "talking movies," and he gets the increased volume of sound in his personal library and in the

OAKLAND (Cal.) TRIBUNE
SEPT. 19, 1919

How Many of These Men Do You Know?

WINDLAY, Ohio, Sept. 17.—How many in the following list of men are you familiar with? The list was given out at the Teachers' Institute held here, and out of 189 teachers present only one could tell who all the people were. Here is the list: G. Marconi, Thomas A. Edison, Jane Addams, G. David

Lloyd George, Herbert Asquith, Samuel Gompers, Maurice Maeterlinck, R. P. Claxton, P. B. Pearson, Robert Bridges, Henry Van Dyke, Leiber, Buchanan, John McCormack, William O'Leary, Enrico Caruso, Julia A. Lathrop, Booth Tarkington, James M. Cox, Henry Waterson, Lord Northcliffe, James M. Barrie, George Bernard Shaw, Herbert G. Wells, and old man Bill Hehensheim.

ALBANY (N. Y.) KNICKERBOCKER
SEPT. 23, 1919

NEW COMRADE IN ACADEMY OF IMMORTALS

Dr. Finley Writes Edison, Root
And Jusserand, Telling Of
Conferring Of Degree, On
Cardinal Mercier

John M. Finley, state commissioner of education, has written to Thomas A. Edison, Julius Root and Ferdinand Jusserand, telling them of the conferring of the honorary degree of doctor of laws by Cardinal Mercier by the University of the State of New York.

These four men are the only ones living holding that degree. Dr. Finley wrote there was a "new comrade in our academy of immortals," and said they would undoubtedly like to welcome him. He recalled this reply today from Mr. Edison:

"Dear Dr. Finley—Many thanks for your note of September 18 and newspaper clipping. I had already seen an account of his great, venerable Albany and the conferring upon him of the degree. I am proud to be in the same little company with him. He is the very high type of man. Sincerely yours, (Signed) THOMAS A. EDISON."

ALBANY (N. Y.) CHRON. & NEWS
SEPT. 24, 1919

ALBANY AND NEWS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1919—SIXTY

ALASKAN INVENTS

MOVIES PHONOGRAPH

Fairbanks.—Tom Edison must have been in his hotel when he saw the movies in the Fairbanks bureau of

Mines station, has perfected a loud-tongued talking machine which he says will synchronize with motion pictures. Edison, long known as working on "talking movies," is working on the increased volume of sound by placing the recorders through steel plates in the phonograph.

BALLSTON SPA (N. Y.) JOURNAL
SEPT. 19, 1919

STATE COLLEGE HONORS MERCIER

Received Degree of Doctor From
the University of the State
of New York

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 19.—As a climax to his formal welcome to the State University, the New York University conferred upon Cardinal Mercier, the heroic priest of Belgium, the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

The distinction of receiving this degree from the University of the State of New York is borne out by the fact that the University of the State of New York is the only one in the United States to confer this honor.

President Finley, in conferring the degree said that it was "the highest token which the University of the State of New York had in its power to bestow." Today, he said, "we grant this honor to your eminence as a doctor of those laws that lie deep in the hearts of mankind, laws that were mentioned by the Prophet Micah, commanding men to 'do justly and to love mercy,' we confer this honor of the state on your eminence as the world's highest exemplar of those laws of justice and mercy through which the risen master invites to come as sinners, and thus toward the God in human brotherhood."

ATICA (N. Y.) HERALD DISPATCH
SEPT. 24, 1919

Alaskan Invents Movies Phonograph.
Parsons' son, Edison must look to the future. The inventor, employed in the Edison Storage Battery Company, has perfected a loud sound system which he says will enable him to make pictures with motion pictures. He has been working on "talking movies." Landers gets the increased volume of sound by air pressure through reed plates in the reproducer.

THE FOURTH ESTATE, NEW YORK

Paul Sutcliffe, advertising manager of the Edison Storage Battery Company, Orange, N. J., has been appointed manager of the industrial track and tractor department of the same company. Mr. Sutcliffe has been connected with the Edison Storage Battery Company for over five years.

SACRAMENTO (EVENING) NEWS
SEP. 24, 1919

**ALASKAN INVENTOR
MOVIES PHONOGRAPH**

Special to The News Courier.
Edison must look to his future. C. F. Parsons, employed in the Edison Storage Battery Company, has perfected a loud sound system which he says will enable him to make pictures with motion pictures. He has been working on "talking movies." Landers gets the increased volume of sound by air pressure through reed plates in the reproducer.

NEW YORK (N. Y.) GLOBE
Sept 26 1919

**"Wizard's" Son Who Is
Treasurer of National
Social Unit Organization**



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.)
Charles Edison.
Charles Edison, son of the inventor, and general manager of the Edison

company, whose acceptance of the treasurership of the National Social Unit organization was recently announced, has been in Cincinnati, making a personal study and investigation of the unit "social laboratory" where certain principles of community or-

ganization are being tested out. That the work in the social unit area is more fully developed than he had thought and that the general idea is more ready for extension than he had expected summarizes his impression of the unit, which there is talk of extending to a section of New York.

"What appealed to me about the social unit as I saw it working out in the Cincinnati 'laboratory,'" says Mr. Edison, "is that there is no program being put across on the people. The people are developing their own social programme. I do not believe in that programme. Community work must develop slowly—from

FRANK SPRAGUE STATES HIS CASE

Former Local Man Takes Issue in Letter

CLAIMS CREDIT

Recalls Connection With the Transcript as a "Kid" in Communication Regarding His Inventions.

Special local interest attaches to the controversy that has arisen over published statements that Thomas A. Edison invented and perfected



FRANK J. SPRAGUE

the electric railway owing to the fact that Frank J. Sprague of New York, who has long been regarded as the man who made possible the operation as the pioneer of the modern trolley, was for a number of years a resident of this city where he attended Henry High school.

Mr. Sprague's departure from the city has become recognized as one of the leading exports in the world of the field of street railway endeavors and as an electrical engineer of the first rank.

Mr. Sprague has sent to the Transcript his account of the Edison electric railway as it appeared in a recent issue of the New York Sun.

Worked for Transcript
Accompanying the newspaper article was a card bearing the following characteristic comment of Mr. Sprague: "My many a year since as a kid in North Adams, I sought suit the scribbles and collected bills for the Transcript. Perhaps this 'kiddie' might interest you."

The "kiddie" Mr. Sprague alludes to follows:

"Mr. Editor's Protest
"To the Editor of the Sun—
"In a recent issue of the Sun there appeared a syndicated interview purporting by Edward Marshall giving the views of Mr. Edison on the plight of the electric railways and certain remedial suggestions therefore. The opportunity created by the Federal commission's inquiry was used not only to discuss a matter of urgent interest but to assign to the subject of the article a standing in the electric railway field unknown to electric light—the credit for a companion industry whose greater growth has no modern parallel.

According to the interviewer, the electric light interests Mr. Edison the more because it has increased the length of the business day, but it is admitted that the perfection of the trolley has done an equal service to humanity by expanding the livable area and practically adding to the span of life. As a consequence "he is about equally proud of the two memorials to his greatest achievements." The claims thus advanced are similar to the statements in the "History of Inventions" which declares that Mr. Edison "invented" and "perfected" the electric railway, against his own wishes but on the solicitations of the late Henry Villard.

As the one responsible for the equipment of the Richmond Union Passenger Railway in 1878-79 known to the world over as the pioneer of the modern trolley system, on the inventor of the multiple self system of control which has saved the city of New York over \$100,000,000 in costly cost of its first subway system and is now used on every electrically equipped road where two or more cars of locomotives are controlled from a single source, and as the pioneer whose persistent advocacy of the use of high tension direct current motors for railways is typified by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul installation, I must protest these claims.

Distinctly American
While in the main the electric railway is distinctly American, Mr. Edison neither invented nor perfected it, but was one of the more prominent early workers who experimented with small electric locomotives with the idea of replacing steam equipment, but a work of any character must be measured by its originality and its influence upon the industry. The operation of a car, by electricity was experimentally demonstrated by a number of inventors—Barnett, Davison, Farmer, Page, Hall and Green—many years ago. Some of them handicapped by the mechanical value of the electric motor, and others by the lack of proper generators. Yet there appears in the "Treatise on Railways" by Lieutenant Leconte, published in Louisville in 1839, the following remarkable prediction:

"We have no hesitation in saying that electric magnetism will at no distant day compete with steam as a motive of power, and

The invention of the dynamo and the discovery of its reversible motor function, both independently of European origin, made possible practical results in attaining advantage to the electric railway. Mr. Werner Siemens operated a small locomotive, the current being supplied from a central rail, with track return, at the Berlin Exhibition in the spring of 1873.

Following this demonstration came various ambitious projects and the opening of a short car line at Leedsfield, in May, 1881, the first crude line actually operated for regular traffic.

About this period Stephen D. Field became interested in the use of electricity for motive power, and was followed by Edison at Menlo Park in 1880, the experiment being amplified in 1882 at the instance of Henry Villard, and then abandoned in 1889 the three inventors

involved in a patent interference. Siemens being ruled out by the limitations as to evidence relating to work abroad, the immediate interest was turned to Field and the inventor to whom was issued a patent covering the combination of an electric motor operated by means of electricity conducted through the rails, a claim manifestly absurd in view of the previous art and advice of the inventor on the ground that the mere substitution of a dynamo in place of a battery did not constitute invention.

And No Idea

Judged by his experiments and of operating street railways electrically, and the tests at Menlo Park, although on a longer track than the earlier ones, disclosed no acceptable idea of novelty over what had been done by other inventors, and not a single one of any features that may have been novel was found acceptable in principle or detail.

Following the abandonment of the 1882 experiments, the Electric Railway Company of the United States, created in an attempt to finance the Field-Edison project, operated for two weeks in 1883 in the cellars of an exhibition building in Chicago a small locomotive called the Judge, both current and motive power being supplied by two Western Union batteries. And in the winter of 1886-87 Field, using current from a battery of Edison machines, made a short trial of an electric locomotive, called the "Thirty-fourth street branch of the elevated railroad." This experiment marked the climax of this company's work, and its total collapse and impotency in the attempt to finance the Edison project, for \$324 of its shares in the balance sheet of the Edison Electric Light Company for 1897.

Other than as stated, in the eight years elapsing between 1883 and the absorption of my company in 1889-90, years pregnant with opportunity and rich with accomplishment, I know of no single constructive act which can be credited to Edison in the electric railway field. He was deeply and almost entirely engrossed in the development of the incandescent light, in which, despite many mistakes, his position is assured and richly deserved.

These years, which were enlivened by the controversies between the Edison and Westinghouse interests in the matter of direct and alternating currents, marked, however, the creation of two great industries in which the writer played an important part—the application of electric motors to the industrial arts and the creation of the modern trolley. I was not alone in the railway field, for Van Dusen, Duff, Henry, Dunlop, Knight and many others were active. But I had early become interested in the matter of motive power, even while creating in Atlantic City, and while a member of the jury at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in 1853. I had devised a comprehensive electric railway system, and soon afterward, while still a student, had undertaken over the trolley system.

Rejoicing from the start with a year's head start, in 1859, I spent eleven months with Mr. Edison as his assistant, engaged in electric work, during which time I made a material contribution to his system of distribution. But during the time Mr. Edison was not engaged in electric railway work or in building of electric railways, I was interested in both. I tendered my resignation and incorporated the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company, which from 1864 to 1869, was the most active agency in the development of the use of electricity for power purposes, whether applied to industrial motors or electric railways.

Constant Speed

The constant speed, non-sparking motor invented and exhibited by me in 1884 was formally endorsed and recommended to its various licensees by the patent electric light company. The following fall I developed a system for the elevated railroads of New York, and in the winter of 1885-6 conducted tests on private tracks at the Durant sugar refinery, following this by others in the spring on the Thirty-fourth street branch. These were considered as important by officials connected with the Edison light interests that they participated in the purchase of a interest in a company with a nominal paper capital of \$100,000.

In these tests there were first shown publicly my wheelbarrow method of motor suspension and gearing and dual control, which were universally adopted and also the method of returning energy to the line and breaking the train by the use of dynamos and motors. In 1887 came the contracts for the Union Passenger Railway at St. Joseph, Mo., and Richmond, Va. the latter to be operated under conditions more difficult and including more motors than were to be found in the aggregate on all others of the then existing experimental electric railroads here and abroad.

The Richmond road, which was carried to completion and the first successful operation in spite of great technical and financial difficulties, under very adverse circumstances and largely on my personal credit, is known the world over as the pioneer of the modern trolley because at least every essential characterizing it is the basis of modern practice. So important did this new development soon become that control of it was secured by the Edison Electric Light company in the latter part of 1892.

The Sprague Name

A year later the Sprague name was arbitrarily wiped off from the list of 113 electric railways in the United States and abroad, the Edison name substituted. Therefore, and every detail of construction, equipment and control assigned to a new provision. At the same time a deliberate attempt was made to destroy the trolley system and to substitute therefor a new "Edison system" whose principal feature was the use of the ordinary traffic rails as supply conductors at low potential, a scheme which collapsed without public trial.

During this entire period I believe not a mile of track for an Edison system was laid for public use, not a trolley car carried an Edison railway motor. Indeed, no novel features individual to the Edison experiments in 1880-87, or as proposed in 1890 and later, have

found abiding place in the electric railway industry, and no Edison railway patent has ever been adjudicated and sustained. On the other hand, every essential feature of the Richmond trolley and the South Side Elevated equipments is in universal use today, and no Sprague patent in the United States has ever been defeated.

Over 20 Years

For over 20 years I have continually urged the construction of a system of electrically operated four track subways in New York, but for the maximum success a radical departure from the early conception of locomotive or locomotive car operation was vital. So in 1888 I invented what is known as the multiple unit system by which any number of cars, each individually equipped with motors and controllers therefor can be combined with or without non-motor cars, into trains, without regard to number, sequence or end of any equipped car by master controllers connected with a secondary controlling train line.

I made two attempts to get an opportunity to demonstrate this system on the Manhattan Elevated at my own expense, but it was not until 1897, while engaged in the development of electric elevators that I took a personal contract for the equipment of the South Side Elevated railroad in Chicago. Claims have been made that this system was based upon a patent by Edison in which he included the motors on different cars under the control of a main controller located on the front of a train, a patent which is analogous to claiming the multiplication table, but no one knowing what the multiple unit system is can for a moment confuse the two.

The system is now in use the world over on every rapid transit road with two or more cars, and on every trunk line railway where two or more locomotives are under a common control. It has increased the possible capacity of any given trucking in the subway more than 50 per cent above what would be possible with a locomotive system, with a consequent saving of equivalent capacity cost, represented in New York alone by the enormous amount already stated.

Frank J. Sprague.

OCT 12

MAY USE SOLDIERS TO UNLOAD SHIPS

Longshoremen in New York Ballot on Question of Return to Work.

(By the Associated Press)

New York, Oct. 11.—Answering an appeal today by Prof. William Z. Ripley, chairman of the national adjustment commission, the 40,000 striking longshoremen, whose walk-out four days ago has brought about paralysis of harbor traffic at this port, tonight began balloting on the question of whether they shall return to work pending reopening of their case by the commission December 1.

John F. Riler, chairman of the strikers' committee, declared the result of the referendum would not be known until late Monday. He added that if it favored a return, it might be Wednesday before traffic again was resumed.

Decision to hold a referendum was not reached until T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, had appeared at a conference between strikers and the commission, and denounced the walkout as an "L. W. M. movement." Williams, accompanied by Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, had been in New York headquarters with an appeal to move portable fontaine "now resting on the docks."

Chief developments of the strike today were:

1. Holding in port of 200 ocean and coastwise vessels.
2. Refusal by the strikers of a virtual ultimatum from the War Department.

ment. While the ships now nearing the port and preparations to replace the strikers with uniformed men to handle army transports.

3. Announcement that longshoremen, striking in sympathy with longshoremen, would meet railroad officials at a conference tomorrow.

4. Offer by Mayor Hylan to act as arbitrator.

As a "concession" the longshoremen's committee stated the men would be willing to handle Cut House's mail and baggage on whatever ship he is a passenger, but declined to work any of the other ships. Soldiers will be used to unload and reload army vessels at New York if the longshoremen's strike prevents the normal handling of these ships, Secretary Baker said yesterday.

Eric G. Hines, chief of embarkation, is considering the necessary steps to prevent completion of military shipments at New York and Mr. Hines said that upon the general recommendation he was prepared to order the necessary personnel to the docks. This decision followed the refusal of the strikers to handle army ships going against New York.

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BOMBER CIRCLES CITY.

11 PAYS EDISON CALL

Visitor Wings Way From Greenport to Mitchell Field.

The big ten passenger Handley Page airplane which flew from Farmhaven, N. Y., to Long Island last week circled three times around the tower of the Woolworth Building in lower Manhattan yesterday afternoon and then winged its way out to Orange, N. J., where Mr. R. H. Hutchinson, who was on board, dropped a note to Thomas A. Edison, his old boss, which read:

"Dear Edison: Salutations from the air from the Handley Page machine Atlantic, the largest land machine in the world. Hutch."

On the trip back to Mitchell Field, Major Maurice Connolly, of the American Flying Club, dropped a letter to his fellow members as the machine soared over the clubhouse. A perfect landing was made at the field at 5 o'clock, one hour and ten minutes after the start had been made. It is expected that another flight will be made over the city today.

The giant bombing plane landed at Greenport, L. I., upon its arrival from New South last week. It did not take the air again until 11:29 yesterday morning, when the start for Mitchell Field was made. Only a seventy-five yard run was needed before the plane took the air, with all its motors working perfectly. Four hundred persons cheered Admiral Mark Kerr and his crew as they set under way. The machine first flew out over Long Island Sound and then over Mitchell Field.

Admiral Kerr acted as pilot during the flight. Others on board were Major Earl G. Brackley, Colo. T. Younger, of the coast committee of the American Flying Club; C. K. McFadden, A. G. Barker, Major Connolly, Mr. Hutchinson and three motion picture operators.

CONCORD (N. H.) MONITOR

OCT. 8, 1919

A DISTINGUISHED ARTIST

In the Person of Harry Humphrey.

Soon to Come Here.

Harry Humphrey, who is to give Concord a chance to hear his marvelous voice on the night of Oct. 20, thinks that his perfect delivery and enunciation, to say nothing of his golden tones, cause him trouble, now and again.

He has been out, of Mr. Edgerton's articles for some time. All these years, many of these millions who heard his lecture at the Panama Canal Exposition, though, after were sitting, with phonograph, miracle, tube in their ears, would not believe it was a record they were hearing.

"He cannot be hidden under the name," they insisted and nothing could persuade him otherwise.

But, the fact for the distinguished speaker, Harry Humphrey, is that he would not believe in any record.

It would like to see the man behind the screen who did the talking, and one of them is Mr. Edison, and when he found it was only a record he was quite satisfied.

The Humphrey, who is to give Concord a chance to hear his marvelous voice on the night of Oct. 20, thinks that his perfect delivery and enunciation, to say nothing of his golden tones, cause him trouble, now and again.

OCT 12 1918

EDISON'S BUSY DAY TALKS TO STRIKERS; MEETS CARDINAL

America's Electrical Genius
Visits City for First Time
in Two Years.

For the first time in two years, Thomas A. Edison, whose genius made the Great White Way possible, came to New York yesterday. And he came without any thought of the Great White Way itself and without expecting anything more formal than a few handshakes with old friends and a quiet drive about town in a most informal way.

That at least was the intention, but before he got through with that "quiet" day he had been one of the principal guests at a luncheon to Cardinal Mercier at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and wound up by making a speech to the striking longshoremen at their headquarters, No. 31 Eleventh avenue, where he was cheered to the echo and hailed as "the greatest living American."

Nor was this all that kept Mr. Edison busy. One of the objects of his visit here was to view the bronze tablet erected in 1887 to celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of electrical lighting in this city. The tablet is on the building at No. 32 Fourt street, where New York's first central electric lighting system was installed, and it was there that a climax in Thomas A. Edison's career was reached when the plant was placed in operation September 4, 1882.

A notable gathering attended the unveiling of the tablet at the Electrical Exposition in 1887, but Mr. Edison himself was too busy with his war work to the laboratory to attend the ceremony. To yesterday, after more than two years Mr. Edison stood for a time looking at the tablet that grateful people had placed there as a tribute to his genius.

Then the great inventor went for an automobile ride with Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator and general manager of the New York Edison Company. Again Mr. Edison thought he was going to pass a quiet hour or so, and before he knew it Mr. Williams had him at the strike headquarters of the longshoremen. Several hundred men were crowded about the entrance, but none of them recognized the inventor, who followed Mr. Williams' lead, slipped his way through the crowd and up a stairway to the meeting room. There Mr. Edison was introduced by John F. Riley, chairman of the Strike Committee, and he pronounced the inventor's name as cheer went up that could be heard for blocks.

"Hurrah for the greatest living American!" they cried, and then they gave him three more cheers. Reporters were not admitted to the meeting room, but Mr. Riley said afterward that Mr. Edison, after praising the longshoremen for their war work, said:—"I know that I am not facing I. W. W.'s but true blooded Americans." Mr. Edison then expressed a hope that the men would comply with Mr. Williams' request that they move 4,000 tons of perishable foodstuffs and fruit which was resting on the piers and asked them to consider carefully the action they have taken and what it meant toward the food supply of the city.

He also expressed the hope that labor saving devices would be installed on the piers to lighten the work of the men who, he knew, had to work like animals. According to Mr. Riley, the inventor also advocated the placing of auditors on the piers in the event labor saving devices were introduced so that the profits could be ascertained and the workers could get a fair share of it.

At the luncheon to Cardinal Mercier given by the Pennsylvania Society Mr. Edison was given a conspicuous place at the speakers' table, and Cardinal Mercier on being introduced to the inventor said:

"For a great many years I have dreamed of the day when I should greet the great Thomas A. Edison, but I never thought this dream would come true. Then he and Mr. Edison chatted intimately for a long time. Later in his address the Cardinal referred to Mr. Edison and Charles J. Schwab as the great 'doers' of the war."

OCT 12 1898
Date

Cardinal Pays Tribute to War Work of Edison

Belgian Primate Declares
Dream of His Youth Is
Fulfilled as He Meets
Inventor at Luncheon

Has Praise for Schwab

Leaves for Scranton After
Greetings From Members
of Pennsylvania Society

Cardinal Mercier fulfilled a dream of his youth yesterday when he met Thomas A. Edison at the luncheon of the Pennsylvania Society held at the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of the Belgian primate.

"Today I have a new joy, one of which I had hardly dared to dream," he said to Thomas A. Edison, "and the great Cardinal, feelingly, bowing to the inventor, who was seated near him on his dip in the grand ballroom of the hotel.

The ceremonies before and after the luncheon yesterday were impressive and although his audience seemed weary by the round of dinners, receptions and other functions conferred in him since he has been in New York, he made one of the best speeches since his arrival from Belgium, and shook hands with more than his hundred members of the society, who filled the floor and balconies of the ballroom.

Enters With Schwab

Preceded by a guard of honor composed of soldiers from the port of embarkation and marines from the U. S. S. Delaware, who carried the Barge of the Allies, the Cardinal entered the hotel accompanied by Charles K. Schwab, president of the Pennsylvania Society. While the procession was moving through the grand ballroom, the Cardinal was greeted by the President, John D. Rockefeller, and the Vice-President, George W. Wickham, for a tribute to Belgium's hero.

"Your spirit has been with us these five years past, animating American spirit to the devotion of right," said Mr. Wickham, "betwixt Cardinal Mercier for his part in the war."

Referring to Europe after the war, he said:

"Human sympathy must now be used to lead to dead, not words. The war has taught us common interests, and we must arouse ourselves to a realization of our duties to-day, as we did as a year ago. Cardinal Mercier will lead and inspire us in this task during these trying days of readjustment."

Presented With Medal

After Mr. Wickham's address, President Schwab presented Cardinal Mercier with the gold medal of the city, saying it was fitting that the people of a state which contributed so much in a material way to help win the war should honor and pay homage to the man who was the leading spiritual figure of the war.

"He is one of the loveliest men whom I have ever met and talked with. I have learned to love him for his own true human worth. I present this medal to the distinguished Cardinal and present the distinguished Cardinal to this distinguished city," and the Cardinal told of his pleasure in Mr. Schwab for the part he played during the war. The primate offered to the material contributions of the state of Pennsylvania in steel and necessary materials, which had been mentioned by Mr. Schwab, and agreed that they had a great deal to do with the Allies' victory.

"They have said that the victory of the Allies was a victory of chemistry, physics and metallurgy," he said, "that it was a victory of iron, steel, sub-machine guns. There is a great deal of truth in this. But the genius to apply all these was one of the main factors in the success of the war."

Praise Schwab and Edison

American guests, he said, was supplied in great measure by Thomas A. Edison and Charles M. Schwab. "When you come to Belgium," Cardinal Mercier said, "come to Belgium and hear the chiming of the Cathedral ring out for our common victory."

Other guests at the luncheon included Judge Norman G. Dine, John Drew, William G. McAdoo, Dr. Maurice Brewster, John E. Tener, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, and Alexander J. Hemphill, Archbishop of the National party.

After the luncheon Cardinal Mercier had hoped to attend the golden jubilee of the New York Foundling Hospital, but the necessity of catching a train for Scranton, Penn., made it impossible. Cardinal Mercier will visit all the principal cities of the United States on his return to New York until November 4, the eve of his departure for Belgium.

Edison Revisits Scene of Early Triumph in City

Greets Old Employees at Site of Station in Pearl Street Where New York's First Electric Lighting Began

Thomas A. Edison visited New York yesterday for the first time in more than two years. After attending the luncheon in honor of Cardinal Mercier at the Waldorf-Astoria, the inventor came to the scene of his early labors.

His ride in an open automobile down to 267 Pearl Street, the site of the country's first underground central lighting station. It was there that Edison brought to a great work to a climax when he finished the plant that began the electric lighting of the city September 4, 1882.

On the thirty-fifth anniversary of this event the American Society and Historic Preservation Society unveiled a tablet of commemoration at the Electrical Exposition of 1917. There was a notable gathering of Edison's early associates, city officials and men prominent in the electrical industry, but Edison was not there. His war work kept him too close to his laboratory.

After the exposition the tablet was placed on the building on the site of the old station. When the plant was opened the company had fifty-nine customers. There were 1,234 independent lamps on the system and a 312-candle-power illumination cost \$121 for a period of four hours. To-day the water-side stations of the New York Edison Company supply current to 250,000 customers who have 7,500,000 lamps on the system and 550,000 horsepower in motors. The same illumination that cost more than a dollar thirty-seven years ago now costs seven cents.

The Pearl Street station was destroyed by fire in the early nineties and the city's supply of electric light, consequently, was completely cut off. But it took Mr. Edison just seven days to re-up another plant and resume the service.

Some of the employees who helped him do this were waiting yesterday afternoon on Pearl Street. As soon as Mr. Edison stepped from his machine he was surrounded by these workers who had been with him in the old days. Mr. Nellis Curran, of 68 East Twenty-seventh Street, still in the service of the company after thirty-eight years, was among the first to reach the inventor. H. A. Campbell, who helped Mr. Edison start the work on the Pearl Street station, was another. The old employees gathered around as Mr. Edison read the tablet and with one another to shake his hand.

W. H. Mosseword, Mr. Edison's secretary, introduced the employees in turn and told of their length of service. Gaily he greeted each one.

Building Homes.
 Good ones out of evil.
 With this era of high rentals and increased cost of building we are being stirred to thought and action for faster and more economical building.
 The other day at Union, N. J., under the personal supervision of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, and Charles H. Ingersoll, the "dollar watch-man," a cement house was poured and completed just 10 days after the first material was delivered on the ground.

While the building industry has made great strides in the last generation, yet it has not made that of other industries where parts are highly standardized and made interchangeable and to economical quantity production.

Buildings are still "made" or "built" rather than manufactured or constructed as in the case of watches or clocks, sewing machines, typewriters or low-priced automobiles.

Most of the reforms in building methods have been for the apartment, commercial and industrial structures rather than the average dwelling house that most of us can afford to occupy.

And the reason has been a good one. Up until about now there has not been the economic demand.

And with the demand there will be the supply of reform.

Economic necessity is the mother, father, nurse and school teacher of accomplishment.

That the building industry has made progress is indicated by the fact that all building operations are in the nature of assembling on the ground rather than making or forming all the parts up from the raw material and by hand labor on the ground as is times past.

The steel, stone, terra cotta and wood parts of a structure are now cut or formed in well ordered manufacturing plants, equipped with power machine tools, they are numbered, taken to the building ground and put into place.

But it still requires from 60 to 120 days to build the average frame dwelling house.

But dwelling houses, such as proposed by Edison and Ingersoll, cannot be economically constructed one or two at a time as is usually the case.

According to the standardized plan they must be constructed in large numbers and all at once.

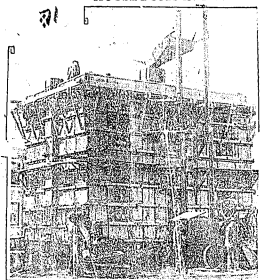
Either a large number of individual owners must agree to build at once, or the project must be in the hands of a real estate promoter who will complete the houses and sell to individual owners according to demand.

In this way the real estate promoter will perform a function much after the manner of the merchant who assembles a stock of standardized manufactured goods for the convenience of the community.

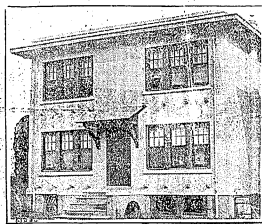
We never solve a problem until it is presented.

And no doubt the problem of high rentals and high building prices will solve itself in a new and better home owning, and the tendency of which is indicated by the Edison-Ingersoll accomplishment at Union, N. J., the other day.

HERE IS EDISON-INGERSOLL HOUSE BUILT IN TEN DAYS



In the Forms.



The House Completed.

Edison, N. J., Oct. 27.—"Houses had been erected. This can be put up while you wait," bath, heat and electric light included, might along with concrete pillars. A small portable elevator hoisted the concrete to the top of the structure, and the mixture was poured into the frame. When the concrete had dried the frame will be hunched away and the house, interior walls, windows, doorways, chimney and stairs will be ready for the carpenter to put up the doors and put down the parquet flooring.

An interesting feature of this venture is the frame. This is not set up in any ordinary manner, but is made of a single piece of steel, and is so made that it can be put up in eight hours. It went up in less time than it takes the average man to build a chicken coop.

Today I watched a "frame" being erected. It was a "frame" of steel, and was made of a single piece of steel, and was so made that it can be put up in eight hours. It went up in less time than it takes the average man to build a chicken coop.

Nothing is left to chance. Everything is footproof.

I went into one of these frame-houses and bristled house. The occupant gradually took me through each room—two bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen and bathroom—and down into the cellar.

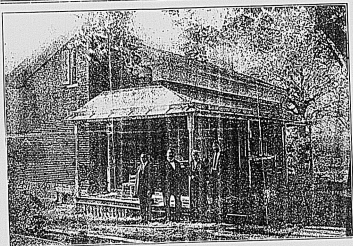
Eight men can make a home now, and complete for occupancy in ten days.

ERIE (Pa.) DISPATCH
NOV. 12, 1919

~~EDISON NAMES~~
ERIE MAN HIS
MUSIC ADVISOR

Frank H. Lorey, Erie high school and head of Lorey's Military Band school here, has been named by Thomas Edison, the electrical wizard, as the best of all phonograph recreations made of hand music by the Edison Works at East Orange, N. J. It was learned last night. Lorey has just returned from the Edison plant.

ARTISTS VISIT EDISON'S BIRTHPLACE



Messrs. Collins and Harlan Visit Birthplace of Thomas A. Edison

Collins and Harlan, the Edison artists, and their conductor, William Reed, while on tone test tour in Ohio recently, visited the birthplace of Thomas A. Edison at Milan, Ohio.

"It was in this little brick home, perched on a hillside, high up over the surrounding beautiful Ohio country, that the genius who gave the world the phonograph, spent his early days. It was here that Edison—then a delicate child—received his primary education from his mother, a former school teacher. The studious habits developed under her systematic teaching inspired him with taste for literature that has lasted throughout life.

Edison is by nature an adventurer and while he lived at Milan had many accidents that nearly cost him his life and the world the benefit of his great genius. He

was nearly drowned in the Milan Canal and almost smothered to death in a grain elevator. Holding the end of a skate strap for another lad to shorten with an ax, he lost the top of a finger. Another accident was exceedingly painful for him. He built a fire in a barn. The flames spread rapidly and, although he escaped injury, the barn was destroyed. For this he was publicly whipped in the village square as a warning to other boys.

In the picture above, reading from left to right, are William Reed, Arthur Collins, Mrs. Elizabeth Wadsworth and Byron Harlan.

Mrs. Wadsworth, an aunt of Mr. Edison, lives in the house and is cared for by Mr. Edison. He affectionately calls her "Aunt Lizzie." "Aunt Lizzie" carried Mr. Edison in her arms when he was a baby. The house stands today as it was originally, one storied, with rooms finished on the attic floor.

December 03, 1919

ALL CHARMED AT VERLET RECITAL

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT IN WHICH NOTED SOLOIST, CAPABLE PIANIST AND VICTOR PHONOGRAPH HAVE PART, PROVIDED BY STOCK AND CHILDS.

Probably a number of people who attended the recital given last night, by Miss, Alfred Verlet and Victor Young at the High School auditorium, were at first puzzled and disappointed when they discovered a phonograph cabinet occupying the center of the stage—those felt that they had been beguiled into going to hear a charming singer and a clever pianist and naturally thought that they had been imposed upon.

They hardly were reassured when Mr. Hawley appeared on the stage and commenced to talk about "reproduction," "Re-Creation" and other like matters. It finally became apparent that the phonograph was at least to receive assistance from the singer but even then the outlook was not exactly bright.

Mr. Hawley explained that the purpose of the recital was to illustrate that Thomas A. Edison, after years of work, had achieved his ideal to perfect a musical instrument which would actually re-create music as perfectly that he Re-Creation would be indistinguishable from the original.

This was a broad claim but it was established before the evening was over for Miss Verlet actually stood beside the New Edison Phonograph and sang in unison with Mr. Edison's Re-Creation—consisted of her own voice. This would have proved little as her voice might easily have overwhelmed the tone of the instrument—swallowed it up—no to speak but Miss Verlet did more—she began to sing, then, she paused from time to time, apparently at random, and permitted her Re-Created voice to be heard alone. This gave an opportunity to compare one with the other and it is no more than just to state that there was no discernible difference in tone quality.

There must have been a slight difference in volume when Miss Verlet stopped singing but it was not noticeable for the voice which came from the cabinet was round and luscious with all the vibrating, pulsating quality of that which came from Miss Verlet's throat. It was only by watching the singer's lips that one could be sure when she sang and when she did not.

Victor Young offered similar comparisons with his instrument playing in direct comparison with the Re-Creation of his own performance. This proof was very convincing. If it were not another proof was offered. After Miss Verlet had commenced to sing one number the Re-Creation turned out—suddenly so that the audience could not watch the singer's lips.

It did not seem difficult to determine in the dark when the singer sang and when she did not. The writer was pretty sure about it himself until the lights were turned on again and it was discovered that Miss Verlet was not on the stage at all and that the New Edison alone had been heard.

The program also included Reproductions of a piano solo, a delightful number by a concert orchestra and a curving patriotic song by a baritone. Thus all types of musical sound were heard.

The recital was arranged by Stock & Cordis and great credit is due them for furnishing such an enjoyable evening to so many people and also giving them a chance to see what science has been able to accomplish in the production of reproducing

BUROUGHS IN THE MOVIES.

John Burroughs has lived long enough to acquire a sort of fame distinct of Kansas and Audubon, as to his literary exemplars Emerson and Whitman. Vanity as Burroughs has, he is not above the acceptance of Whitman's has never been able to spread the knowledge of his latest post of American half so far as an obscure photographer of Poughkeepsie will spread that of Burroughs.

The photographer took nearly hundred yards of film of Burroughs and his son at Shalabeds and these pictures will make his name a household word from one end of the country to the other. If only the interest thus aroused could be kept up long enough to lead one in a hundred of his movie audiences to read his books about outdoor life and his study of Whitman. It would surely increase the knowledge of good literature and be a source of education of the best sort. But that is too much to be hoped for. The pace is swift in the movies. The pictures of Burroughs will follow those of Chamberlain, the French champion, and of our "flying jacks," and they may be followed by those of an actress who has married an earl or has lost her diamonds or her divorce. The movies have an enormous run, but one of the things which they do not teach is discrimination. The thing which their audiences are likely to remember about Burroughs is that he copped out with the Ford. Henry Ford and perhaps that he was admitted to such august company because he wrote some kind of books.

December 11, 1919

AIDS AMERICANIZATION.

Edison Plant Conducting Classes for Foreigners.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 11.—Two Americanization classes for foreigners are being conducted by Thomas A. Edison in the Edison restaurant Mondays and Thursdays. About thirty-five attend. Fifty workers from other communities are being instructed by volunteers from the Edison organization, and plans are being made for an instruction course for members of the organization who volunteer to teach.

MOVING PICTURES

(From the Birmingham Herald)
Whoever one's opinion may be as to the invention of the telephone, the moving picture, the reaper or the automobile, it goes without saying that the man who develops the idea and makes it of public use is entitled to as much credit, if not more, than the owner of the suggestion. There are no claims of Bell, McCormick and Edison to endure fame.

Little Harlem Girl to Sing Before Thomas A. Edison

A voice of power has been found in this nine-year-old Harlem Council member, 214 Fifth Ave. who is possessed of a clear-toned contralto soprano voice. Although but little known on the street where she lives, she sings and plays with the other children of her race, her fame has reached the ears of Thomas A. Edison, who has invited her to his home with her instructor, Prof. De Broya, for a special hearing.

Mr. Edison read of the girl's voice when she appeared at Carnegie Hall lately for charity and is anxious to hear her sing because he has made a best study of such.

Prof. De Broya, who has had the girl under his wing for a year and a half, says that although she is a hard singer, he has developed her voice through an oxygen tank for which has for its basic principle is idea of their breathing. And the progress made is essential.

U. S. NOW TESTING SUBMARINE 'EARS'

Destroyer to Play Game in Atlantic Sound.

Special Dispatch to THE EVENING SUN, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The United States destroyer fleetships have, here today, to test electrical "ears" for hunting submarines. This invention, if it had been perfected during the world war, would have made U-boat hunting easy, according to naval experts.

The fleetships will go to Long Island Sound, where it will be joined by an American submarine and a captured German submarine for a hide and seek game.

In tests made at the Navy Yard the hydrophone device enabled officers of the fleetships to hear distinctly voices from inside other ships. The sound of riveting nearby was distinguishable. The principle is the same as that of a man who has his head under water. If some one nearby claps two pieces together under water it causes a severe vibration of the man's eardrum.

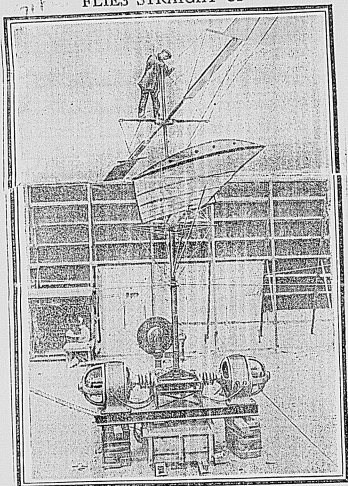
The destroyer has been equipped with electrical drums many times more delicate than the human ear. They are on both sides of the bow enclosed in water filled boxes, so that the sounds of the waves will not affect them. Wires connect them to an elaborate telephone instrument in one of the cabins. The instrument alone cost \$25,000 and the cost of installing it more than \$50,000.

A telephone receiver is placed in each ear of the operator and by the volume of sound the submarine bearings its direction and approximate distance, which are worked out by mathematical computations.

Naval experts say that this installation on a submarine might provide a trip from New York to Boston in safety through a fog by feeling the depth of the water to measure of the device. The underwater bells on the Fleet Island and San Francisco light have been heard through this telephone a distance of forty miles.

The device is one of the results of the Edison war invention plan which came into existence during the war. The fleetships have, here at the Navy Yard for the last two months been fitted with the "ears."

FLIES STRAIGHT UP

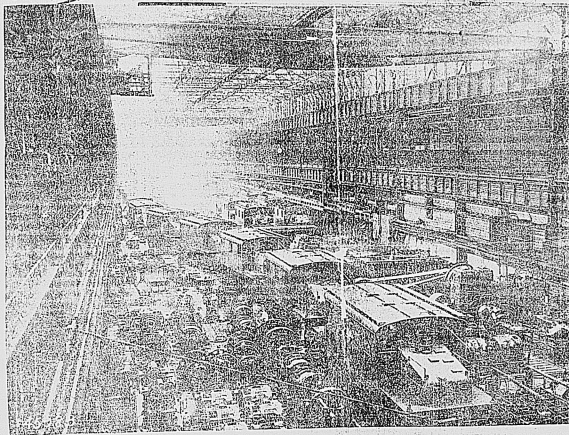


PETER COOPER HEWITT, well-known American scientist and inventor, has developed a new machine which, he claims, will do even more than the required performance to win the \$100,000 prize offered by the Michelin company through the Aero Club of France for a machine that will rise straight into the air without a preliminary run and will land in a space thirty feet square. According to Mr. Hewitt, his new machine will not only accomplish the above requirements but may be reversed while in flight without reversing the engine or turning about. It may also be made to leap or drop with the suddenness of a firing gun. These unusual movements are made possible by the use of a propeller that may be pointed in any direction; when the machine rises, the propeller shaft points straight up and down, and the entire force of the blades is applied to lifting. Once in the air, the shaft is pointed forward, and the machine moves ahead with a speed, according to Mr. Hewitt, that equals the best attained by other machines. At any time during the flight the position of the propeller may be changed. Above is a photograph showing the new propeller being adjusted to a testing motor. The other picture shows Mr. Hewitt (left) and Thomas A. Edison watching the machine being tested.

(C by MCT.)

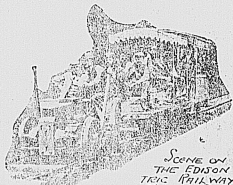
Stop! Look! Listen!

By E. J. EDWARDS

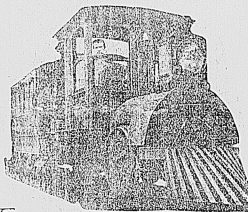


EQUIPPING ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES IN THE WESTINGHOUSE
FIRST PITTSBURGH WORKS

The Amazing Evolution of the Electric Railroads



SCENE ON
THE EDISON ELEC-
TRIC RAILWAY AT
MENLO PARK
1880 -



EDISON IN THE CAB OF HIS
ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE -
MENLO PARK 1882 -

TEN years ago between Westinghouse and the present article that within fifteen or twenty years, many of the steam railroad lines in the United States will be powered by electric energy instead of steam. Furthermore, Mr. Westinghouse has persuaded that within a generation's time almost all of the steam railroads will have discarded the locomotive engines and in their place substituted the electric motor.

Mr. Westinghouse, as a man of science and one of the ablest inventors the United States has yet produced, has seen what the enormous energy contained in electric current could be made by modern invention to do, and furthermore, that this energy can be produced without using a pound of coal. For the many millions of horsepower which are contained in the rivers of the United States, can be, he said, harnessed so as to divert the energy of that waterpower into electric energy. Waterpower is a natural resource. It is inexhaustible; that all of our rivers should cease to flow, furthermore, electricity is a real resource, the cost of production which is summed up in labor and machinery. Therefore, he regarded the very great and inexhaustible resource that is in our American rivers, and then making use of apparatus almost all of which has been invented by Americans, the inexhaustible natural resource which electricity is, can be captured and used in form of light, power, as well as heat.

Mr. Westinghouse did not have courage to refuse, as we would have expected had he been living, at the announcement that our great division of the Pacific Railroad which is in the ownership of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Corporation, had been equipped with electricity, having secured this electricity after overcoming the great extremities which are in the Grand Mountains and then converting these powers into electric energy. More than four hundred miles of this railroad system are operated by electricity. Its energy is great enough to haul heavy freight and long passenger trains up and over steep grades and at a minimum cost. The success of this installation of electric power upon a four hundred mile section of the Pacific Railroad has been so fully demonstrated that the probability is great that as soon as normal conditions are established many of the American railroads will discard the steam locomotive and make use of electricity.

Development Gradual.

From one point of view this monumental demonstration of the capacity of electricity to convert heavy grades into haul train tracts, and furthermore, to itself secure through the utilization of an inexhaustible natural resource which is waterpower, may be accepted as the climax of research, patient investigation and continuous study in the electric energy for the hauling of trains, all of these representing effort which began about sixteen years ago. It has been one of the most fascinating and impressive practical developments in very great science, really an evolution, as the progress has been made step by step. Almost infinite patience has been involved and many of those who undertook to solve the problem of the construction of electric energy for hauling passenger and freight trains were killed faithfully on, not dissuaded by failures, for they were confident that the day would come when the electric railroad would be the chief means for transportation, excepting, of course, the

transportation which is carried on upon navigable rivers.

Edison's dynamic genius, which is reflected in his understanding to establish an electric railroad system which would prove to be commercially satisfactory and all respects may be taken as the solid basis in the development of electricity as a motive power for railroads.

Edison, however, began his investigations and experiments fifty years before this like undertaking which was begun by a blacksmith in the town of Fall River, Vermont. That town has gained distinction as the birthplace of Stephen Douglas, candidate for President of the United States in 1860. But until recently it was not recognized as the birthplace of the electric railway.

Thomas Davenport, a blacksmith of the village of Brandon, will probably hereafter be remembered as the father of the electric railroad of the United States. In fact, he has already gained such recognition, for the house was recently given to him by H. L. Eddy, of the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities, himself in high authority. It is a fact worth recording, in the history of the evolution and at last, the perfect development of the electric engine is read, that at the very time when Davenport was demonstrating a toy motor mounted on wheels and operated on a circular track, with electric current from a primary battery, attention was beginning to be directed to the world encompassing and important discovery of Faraday.

Faraday's Discovery.

Faraday, whose fame is permanent and who is acknowledged to have been one of the ablest of the men of science of his day, or of any day, discovered while at work in his laboratory in London, that electricity through the utilization of induction, and magnetism could be made to produce constant motion, everlastingly. Faraday's discovery, it was of interest only to professional men of science whose research was in the direction of discovery and whose insight led him not to commercial application of the results of their research. Had Davenport known of Faraday's discovery and made use of it, the chances are that many years earlier than the final and perfect demonstration of the power and energy that can be secured from the electric current, he would have perfected a most valuable electric engine, with little cost, could be improved. Davenport, however, went on his own original way. He did build several electric engines, some of which were put to brief time in the service. But they did not seem to demonstrate that electricity could be utilized for the hauling of trains upon railroad tracks. Very

any experiments, much expenditure of money and a great deal of patience were needed, in order to get him to discover the way in which by the aid of non-lustrous electricity could perform the service.

Several men, of whom the "turn" of mind attempted to be "electric" turn, making these attempts.

after Davenport exhibited his first electric motor, as far as Edison, Joseph Farmer built and operated an experimental motor and used, as also a man of the name of Hall showed to curious Union people a motor car mounted upon rails. It moved upon a little rail road track, but it was driven by electricity which came from the battery. While this was was evidence of it, at the time an interesting fact, just as thirty years later Edison's first dynamo was presented to be no more than a curious toy, it nevertheless was based upon the same men of science as furnishing a hint which justified further experiment in construction of a motor driven by electric energy.

Thus came, at last, the dynamo. Faraday's discovery, to which reference was made a few lines above, was at last taken up, not by an American, strangely enough, in view of the fact that no more Americans were attempting to build a commercially satisfactory electric motor. This principle discovered by Faraday attracted the attention of one of that group of remarkably able men of science who were doing so much in the mid-days of the past century to bring Italy into recognition as the home of great scientific achievement.

Continuous Energy Secured.

An Italian, whose name was Galvani, having been impressed with the facts which had come to his knowledge and which referred to the discovery of Faraday, undertook to utilize that discovery so that a machine could be built from which continuous electric energy could be secured. He was on the right track. The great difficulty which had been met with in the attempt to establish electricity as a successful motive power for engines lay in the fact that no other way of furnishing current had been discovered than by the use of so-called primary batteries. It was early seen that unless electric energy could be secured in some other way, then the electric engine would remain a toy, not being commercially practicable, at least for traction purposes.

Edison, although with intense concentration of mind, was endeavoring in 1859 to perfect his incandescent lighting system, nevertheless was able to reason of his many-sided scientific mind, to turn his attention from time to time to the development of the electric lighting system, to a consideration of the electric motor. In fact, in association with John G. Brown, he was associated, a little railroad at Menlo

Mr. New Jersey. When Stevenson in the first steam railroad he did not start experimentally, for he was convinced that the steam engine, the "locomotive," would evolve and in commercial advantage pass over the rails and haul cars. The Edison built his first railroad at Menlo Park experimentally. Field, according to Mr. Edison, went so far as to permit a plan whereby the electric current could be delivered from a stationary peer such as the dynamo through a wire-rope conduit, with a return of the current by rail. At Rockledge, Massachusetts, Field gave a demonstration of his electric railroad and it was, incident to the matter of relevance that stationary sets had been taken toward a perfecting of the electric railroad. A few years had passed since Giovanni A. Bramoni, Venetian, built the first "trolley" motor. "There were years non-productive in the history of electricity. Scientific research and its practical application out of problems whose end might tell the world how to build electric motors."

Edison and his son, in 1882, succeeded as far as the pathway which it was hoped would lead to ultimate success, that the established what was called at the time Electric Railway Company of the United States Corporation. They demonstrated, in motor and its operation at the New York Railroad Exposition. The motor was dynamo. Here again we saw a trolley pull the dynamo plays in the actual development of perfect electric railway.

New Electric Railway.

Follows we presented that a satisfactory electric motor could be perfected it would be very great service to the farmer? For he has been at a time when it was to the Far West with a change of mind of reference to observe the progress of the sun, that the farmer was obliged to make long hauls of their grain to the markets. To the electrician said that this railroad expense, Edison was therefore persuaded that this ordinary steam railroad section might be too expensive, nevertheless small electric railroads might be come used that could operate automatically, or easily built tracks, and that they would well serve the farmer.

It was a weak thought, nevertheless it remained in Edison's mind, and he determined when he returned to the East to build a track to operate an electric motor vehicle. One of the ablest American railroad leaders, Henry Villard, became interested in the Edison experiment at Menlo Park. Mr. Villard was already identified with the construction of one of the Pacific railroads and after transatlantic campaign his confidence in the Edison experiment. It again became the negro, therefore, power force which made it possible to complete this railroad.

Henry Villard, Frank that wonderful idea which enabled him to look far ahead into the future and see with his mind the completion of a railroad from St. Paul to the Pacific Coast was conceived as early as 1881 that it would be possible to run a part of the Northern Pacific Railroad system with electricity as a source not only efficient, but economical, success. He, the result that two and a half miles of railroad track at Menlo Park, was equipped with three cars, two locomotives, one for freight and one for passengers, the capacity of the latter being sixty miles an hour. Exactly what the Company achieved of their years later in electrifying four hundred and twenty-three miles of a main section of their road, Mr. Villard believed in 1882 could be accomplished by the Northern Pacific.

There was a divergence, however: The electric motor which bears Edison's name was far different from the plant electric motors whose construction has

made it possible to operate over difficult mountain grades a long section of the St. Paul-Pacific railroad system.

Mr. Villard, according to a statement made by Edison many years later, was persuaded that he could run the mountain section of the Northern Pacific Railroad by electricity. He asked Edison if he could work out the problem. Edison replied that he thought a scheme of a third rail and a shoe-trolley in contact with that rail would prove satisfactory. He was anxious as far as to demonstrate this plan. But all the men of science who were permitted to inspect the plan reported that it was absolutely impracticable.

Third Rail a Success.

Nevertheless, it was not impracticable because demonstration was made on the New York Central Railroad Company of the perfect success of the third rail and the shoe which, when in contact with the motor with that rail, takes in the electric current and thus secures the energy for hauling trains. Now, also, the New Haven Railroad Company at first adapted the third rail plan, but afterward abandoned it, denying it the advantage of that company to utilize the alternating current and the electric trolley.

But the men of science continued their research and experiment. A Belgian whose name was Van Houtte, by trial a trolley, conceived the idea that the overhead trolley way the use of connecting the electric line from a power station to a railway track. Van Houtte went so far as to build and operate in Chicago an overhead trolley line, although this was admittedly experimental. In other cities experimental lines of this kind were tested, especially at Birmingham, at New Orleans and at Montgomery, Alabama. Looking back, it is possible now to realize with what confidence and with what assured steps these men who were wrestling with the electric railroad problem advanced toward the ultimate solution of it.

Among others was Leo T. Baile, constructed an electric locomotive and built tracks out of Farmington to Mount Airy, a mountain which has become historic by the reason of the fact that it was at a covey upon the mountain that General Grant died, two years after Baile built this electric railroad. He also made experiments at Los Angeles and there were with the trolley apparatus. From these experiments it derived the more commonly quoted for the highway electric system and for some of the electric railroads, namely, the trolley car lines.

The country became intensely interested in the early 80's of the past century in the attempts of the men of science and inventors to perfect an electric motor which would with commercial advantage, haul trains. In fact it was something like a frenzy of speculation, similar in some respects to the discovery of gold in the Far West. In later years by the unexpected yield of enormous quantities of petroleum, the speculative excitement of a similar kind accompanied the perfecting of the electric light, including the Edison system, and also when there came perfect demonstration of the commercial value of the Bell telephone there followed enormous speculation.

Impossible to Forecast.

While the American people some of their years ago made it evident that they were greatly interested in the progress which the electric motor and engine was making toward perfection, it is probable that no one would have said, at least until after Spangue's perfected the Spangue overhead trolley line, that not many years later there would be a revolution in electric railways in the United States in the aggregate of four billion dollars. In America, it was not so great as the capitalization of the old-line and the electric lighting of the old-line and the electric lighting of the old-line.

There is no longer any question that Frank J. Spangue's system is the best, but is not more generally acknowledged, especially in the United States, in use, to whatever credit system, permanent future the perfecting, from the point of view of safety and from that of commercial success, the overhead trolley.

Mr. H. P. Eddy, a member of the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities, in whose reference was made earlier in this article, recently stated that Spangue's system was the most successful of the experiments which he had made in perfecting the electric railway on a commercial basis. As early as 1890, or a few years after Edison, at the request of Henry Villard, built a motor and built tracks at Menlo Park. The motor operated on a branch of the New York Central Railroad and system, a car which was really the first trolley car, the electric motor. Having perfected the overhead trolley, Mr. Spangue was at last ready to demonstrate his commercial system for operating cars on public highways. He had long been long time developing this motor. At times he was overcome with difficulties. Nevertheless, he did not fail, because he was convinced that science and invention would overcome the difficulties, the means whereby electric energy could be made available to commercial and public advantage for trolley purposes.

At last there was to be a demonstration of the Spangue overhead trolley system in Richmond, Virginia. Why that city was chosen has never been authoritatively stated, but the probability that to operate a highway trolley at Richmond, compelled the overcoming of some very difficult conditions.

The very great technical and financial difficulties which it was necessary to overcome in order to demonstrate the commercial capacity of the overhead trolley were at last mastered and Mr. Spangue has said, the Richmond experiment, "has opened the world eyes to the great possibilities of the electric railway," because at least every one is now convinced that it is the basis of commercial practice.

Commercial Value Evident.

Some of the leaders in several of the great railway systems in the United States realized that there were very great commercial possibilities. They organized research projects, the Richmond experiment under the direction of Mr. Spangue proved successful. For that reason, Mr. Spangue's system was a large owner of several railway systems in America, which were then driven by Edison, with several associates, in Richmond, so that they might be able to demonstrate the operation of the system back to Boston, where they had a system to certain to eliminate the use of animal power in the hauling of freight cars. They saw the Spangue overhead operating successfully in the heart of the city of Richmond.

When they returned to the city, they gave no consideration to the proposition that the Spangue system is

December 19, 1919

EDISON SEES BIG FUTURE IN OPERA FOR GIRL SINGER

Orange, N. J., Dec. 18.—Little 3-year-old Bessie Connell Harrington, of New York, is a true musical prodigy and a great future as an operatic star awaits her, Thomas A. Edison, the wizard, declared this afternoon after he had listened to the little girl render parts of "La Traviata."

Commenting on the child's voice, Mr. Edison, before whom only two other child singers have ever appeared in person, said:

"She has a very rare and powerful voice for a child of her age. It exceeds in volume that of many adult sopranos. She has no tremolo, which is very rare. Her notes are pure and clear. She sings very sweet."

Mr. Edison was silent for several moments after the satchel trills had ceased to fill the music room with silvery sound.

Then, patting the little maid's curly head, he said:

"I wish you were ten years older, Bessie, for your voice holds great promise."

Thomas A. Edison Speaks to You

By H. M. Gernsback



R. EDISON having kindly consented to speak to the readers of the ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER, an interview with the illustrious inventor had been arranged for during the latter part of October of this year.

This interview, by the way, has some history attached to it. During the early part of 1917 a similar appointment had been made to interview Mr. Edison on the same subject. But just then the great war broke out and Mr. Edison, who, as is well known, was immediately appointed the head of the Naval Consulting Board, broke off all engagements, devoting himself day and night to the welfare of his country. For this reason the interview only took place a few weeks ago.

I ARRIVE AT MR. EDISON'S LABORATORY.

I arrived at West Orange on a crisp October morning and was soon in the little gate house which protects Mr. Edison from a curious public. Plain and modest as it is, the little red house has past thru its gates hundreds and thousands of the world's most famous men and dignitaries. Few such modest little houses, if any, have held under their roofs such an array of famous people who have come to pay homage to one of the greatest inventors the world has ever known.

In this little gate house is located the famous time clock on which Mr. Edison rings in his time and rings out every day of

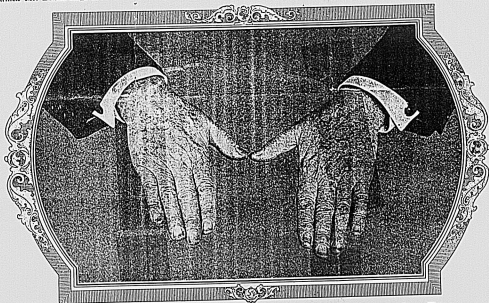
the year, many holidays included. An inspection of his week's time card revealed that Mr. Edison had invariably been at the laboratory before 8 o'clock in the morning and had worked as many as eighteen hours for three days at a stretch. Only once did he have a twelve-hour day. Right then and there I wondered how Mr. Edison felt about the now so popular eight or nine-hour day, and I meant to ask him about it, but we became so engrossed in other more important questions which are moving the world, that this question upon this subject, the eight-hour day question was never broached by me.

After passing thru the gate house, I made my way to Mr. Edison's library, where I was welcomed by Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft, his trusted and capable friend and secretary. While waiting for Mr. Edison, who was just then engaged with some chemical experiments, Mr. Meadowcroft pointed out all the interesting objects of Mr. Edison's library. This library is a huge affair and, besides containing electrical, chemical and physical reference works printed in almost any imaginable language with English, French and German preponderating, many other curiosities are to be found here. There are many dozens of autographed photographs of famous men hanging about the

THIS is the first interview which Mr. Edison has given out for some years past.

Mr. Edison, who, as is well known, was elected Chairman of the Navy Consulting Board of the outbreak of the world war, was taken up with important duties, refusing to see all visitors. Even several years before this, no general interviews were given out. In this story are covered many points of interest not only to all experimenters and the man interested in science, but to the world at large. Much that is new has been presented here, and it will be read with satisfaction by all that at the age of seventy-three, Mr. Edison's mind is as keen and clear as ever. We are certain our readers will appreciate this important article. Nearly all of the photographs and illustrations appearing in this story have never been published.

walls, as are famous historic photographs portraying this or that view of an important phase of Mr. Edison's great discoveries, such as the electrical traction, the electric light, the phonograph,



The Only Authentic Photograph of Mr. Edison's Hands Ever Taken Publicly Here for the First Time. The Spots on the Hands Are Old-time Stains Which Could Not Be Wiped Off at the Time the Picture Was Taken. IF THE WORLD WERE CALLED UPON TO MAKE AN INVENTORY OF WHAT THE FINGER-TIPS OF EDISON'S HANDS ACTUALLY WROUGHT IN ENRICHING THIS PLANET, THERE WOULD NOT BE GOLD ENOUGH TO PAY HIM.

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"...this idea is very peculiar," concluded Mr. Edison. "I think it would be too expensive and would make the traveling distances uncomfortable."

While discussing the printers' strike, which just then had started in New York, paralyzing the entire printing industry, I put the question: "What known substitute is there for white print paper where our raw materials give out during the next twenty-five years?"

Mr. Edison's answer was surprising: "Print paper will never give out as long as wood grows in the Amazon and Congo river basins. It is simply a matter of transportation, and that, I believe, will soon be solved, as soon as the world is upon a peace basis once more."

I have always had a pet idea on the subject of cold light, so I ventured my next question: "Over 99 per cent of the energy is lost today in incandescent lamps. How near are we to cold light, and do you think it will be invented at all?"

"I think we are slowly advancing in increasing the efficiency of light production," replied the inventor. "Any moment a discovery is liable to be made that will advance the efficiency of our present lighting methods enormously. The time is surely coming when cold light will be a matter of fact. What shape this invention will take, it is impossible to predict today."

"On which of our dormant and unworked sources of energy should our continuing generation work most intensely, Mr. Edison?" I asked. "In your mind, is the exploitation of the following sources of energy (listed) or are they within the realm of possibility from the standpoint of modern electrical engineering?"

Power derived from the earth's internal heat.

Power derived from the earth's atmosphere.

Power derived from the tides.

Power derived from the sun's heat."

"UTILIZE EARTH'S NATURAL VOLCANIC HEAT," SAYS MR. EDISON.

"Volcanic power to the extent of 5,000 H.P. is utilized already in Italy, and 20,000 H.P. more is being arranged for," explained Mr. Edison. "Italy probably has more in her volcanic regions to work all her machinery and heat every house, carry on every metallurgical process and in fact make coal unnecessary in that country. My impression is that in Nevada and the Yellowstone region there is available volcanic energy greater than that given by all the coal mined in the United States. 'As to solar energy' we are getting there step by step. It is a long and weary road we have to travel, but we are moving it slowly. I am an ardent advocate of water power. We are using already too much coal without any alternates. Water power in the United States is not at all developed as it should be, and I see a great future in its proper development. I have advanced many times that the coal should be burnt at the sea in the form of ship fuel cars over long hauls. Electric power can be sent much cheaper than electric wires that cover the railroads; in other words, first hauling the coal which is then burnt at the destination."

This prompted my next question: "What are your ideas, Mr. Edison, as to atomic energy?"

Mr. Edison smiled broadly and, with a twinkle in his eye, said: "You know, Mr. Gerstlacher, I am an inventor, and as such I do not concern myself overmuch with philosophical research and also I have my own ideas on atomic energy I am not at present making them public."

My next question was: "What shall America do to prevent Germany from finding the world with its cheap goods, and winning the war commercially twenty years hence?"

You benefit by me

Here, too, Mr. Edison's reply was surprising as well as illuminating: "Germany is our last and never will flood the United States with cheap goods or undercut us if we make up our minds to hold our own in that game. Out of thousands of articles, she is only efficient in two, to wit: chemical dyes and toys. This is due to our indifference to going into these lines of manufacture. I am happy to note, however, that American manufacturers are beginning to see the light, and are protecting themselves adequately."

We then discuss various other subjects, and it soon became apparent that Mr. Edison thought that every prophet is honored save in his own country. Mr. Edison was of the opinion that before the war, and particularly during the war, American inventors had not received their due credit. Most of the firms having gone across the water, Mr. Edison felt particularly strong about a recent patent decision, where the honors of the vacuum tube used for radio is an incontrovertible fact that the "Edison effect" was known years before the Fleming valve was discovered, having been published in American and foreign scientific papers. Mr. Edison was certainly right in his contention that the honors for the invention of the vacuum tube should go to America, and there seems to be no doubt as to this.

My final question to Mr. Edison was, "What is your hobby, and how do you relax from your work?"

GREAT INVENTOR'S HOBBY IS "EXPERIMENTING."

"Just now, my hobby is 'experimenting.' I like experimenting better than anything that I know of. As for my relaxation, like to camp out in the mountains, while I do every summer. This makes me fit for another winter's hard work."

Mr. Menadveroff by this time was in a position to look at his watch, which I ran for a gentle hint, and shaking hands with Mr. Edison, I took my leave.

While shaking hands I was again in contact with Mr. Edison's hand, and I subsequently made a special request of Mr. Menadveroff to let me have a photograph of the great inventor's hands for publication. I was much astonished to learn that no photograph of Mr. Edison's hands existed, none having ever been taken. If inventor feeling rather sensitive about this, I had seen many sketches of Mr. Edison's hands, but I only then remembered never having seen an actual photograph. It took several weeks to secure permission from Mr. Edison, but finally the photograph of his hands was taken, and it is here presented to the readers of the ELECTRIC EXPERIMENTER for the first time.

I also made another discovery, namely that there was no oil painting in existence of Mr. Edison. True, several of the had been made by certain artists after Mr. Edison had patiently sat for them, but I was more or less displeased with the result, and on one occasion did not hesitate to put his foot thru one of them. After securing Mr. Edison's permission, I made a delicate mission of making an oil portrait of the famous man. It is reproduced on the front cover of this magazine in 11 colors. It is the only oil painting of a man who inspected it, was very much pleased with it, declaring it a perfect likeness.

As I past out of the laboratory I caught a last glimpse of Mr. Edison. He had risen from his chair, making his way to a little room containing delicate scientific apparatus. The tall, white-haired figure clad in a dustier, bespattered with chemical stains, slowly faded out of view into the adjacent room.

reminiscent of the "Electric Experimenter" when we

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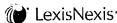
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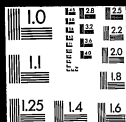
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